ROOKS
Washington-sts.

Doulton
al Prices

Cups, Cream Pitchers,
Pieces, all very choice and
es among them—

ses or for ornament.

00 pieces at...$1.55
50 pieces at...$1.75
00 pieces at...$2.10
$7.50. It's a lot decidedly
ns usually found only in
e choicest High-Class
ce and less.

NE'S
DIRECTORY.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st.
URG & SON, 449 State, whls. prices.
HATS.
S., Fashionable Hats. 86 Madison-st.
& UNDERWEAR—WHOL'SLE
YER & BROS., 234-236 Franklin-st.
OT WATER HEATING.
MFG. CO., 123 S. Clinton-st. Tanks.
RS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
L, GEO. E., Columbus Memorial Bldg.
OCKSMITH SUPPLIES.
ARDWARE CO., 178 Lake-st.
LAUNDRIES.
R LAUNDRY CO., 144 22d. Phones S.
94. Largest and best in town.
LITHOGRAPHERS.
PP CO., 56 Park-pl., New York. Litho
and Publishers Fine Art Pictures.
BLE AND MOSAIC WORK.
& FLAVIN., 2519 State-st. Interior
in marble and mosaic.
DICAL BOOKSELLERS.
THE W. T., CO., 96 Washington-st.
MINERAL WATER.
LITHIA Mineral W., 52 Randolph-st.
PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS
ON MFG. CO., 212 Randolph-st.
OPTICIANS.
LOUIS, CO., 84 Washington-st.
HENRY, Scientific Optician, 103 Adams
ER. Spectacles and Artificial Eyes.
State and 56 Randolph-st., Central
ll. Factory, 73 Randolph-st.
L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.
N., Scientific Optician, 99 E. Randolph
GOLD AND SILVER BUYERS.
253 W. Madison; highest prices.
PARQUET FLOORS.
E & CO., 106 Franklin; weather strips
B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.
PATENT DRAWINGS.
R. J., 810 Chicago Opera-House.
PATENT LAWYERS.
HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. Har. 288
PAWNBROKERS.
AN, 99 Madison, Inter-Ocean Bldg.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 49. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

KICK OUT THE UNION

Clothing Manufacturers Enter Into a Hard Fight.

AIM A BLOW AT LABOR.

Hereafter They Mean to Manage Their Own Affairs.

GENERAL STRIKE MAY COME.

Twenty Firms Join in an Ironclad Agreement.

WAGES AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

All the large clothing manufacturers of the city have declared their independence of the labor union rule in their establishments, and intend hereafter to conduct their business independent of union dictation. This has already caused strikes of employés at two big places, and more are threatened today. The union men are to have a mass-meeting this week at which a general strike may be ordered.

The fight is a continuation of one starting originally in New York and afterwards extending to Rochester. The employers were so successful in the East the Chicago men decided to follow after their lead. A meeting of representative manufacturers was called for the Standard club a week ago on Monday. At that time the proposed combine was discussed and an adjournment was taken until last Friday night. At that time, at the Standard club, an agreement was reached which was in the nature of an offensive and defensive alliance against the labor unions.

Firms in the Fight.

As near as could be ascertained last night the following firms are concerned:

George Barnard & Co., No. 199 Madison street.

Clement, Bane & Co., Franklin and Adams streets.

Cohn Bros., Nos. 156 and 158 Market street.

Daube, Cohen & Co., No. 242 Jackson street.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., No. 212 Market street.

Einstein & Co., Franklin and Quincy streets.

J. M. Greenebaum, No. 152 Market street.

Grossman, Michaelsohn & Co., No. 202 Market street.

Guthman, Ullman & Silverman, No. 229 Monroe street.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Jackson and Market streets.

Charles P. Kellogg & Co., No. 233 Market street.

Kohn Bros., No. 140 Market street.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, Van Buren and Franklin streets.

L. Loewenstein & Sons, No. 229 Franklin street.

Morris, Goldschmidt & Stern, No. 195 Market street.

C. F. Orr & Co., No. 5 128 La Salle street.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Van Buren and *Franklin streets.*

Rosenwald & Weil, No. 254 Jackson street.

E. Rothschild & Bros., No. 205 Monroe street.

A. L. Singer & Co., Nos. 168-170 Market street.

[illegible] Landauer & Co., No. 152 Market street.

L. C. Wachsmuth & Co., No. 122 Market street.

Work Bros. & Co., No. 246 and 248 Market street.

Unions Must Keep Away.

The agreement was to the effect that in the future the manufacturers would conduct their affairs as they saw fit. There was to be no fight against the labor unions, so long as the unions did not object to the new methods of the employers. These new methods included the decision on their part to pay their men as they saw fit, without regard to the union scale. The unions have dictated the price for several years, and, the manufacturers claim, have compelled them to pay more wages than the men earned. This is to be done away with, and an $18 man is to receive but $18, and not $20, as before ordered by the union. The men are to be paid and promoted according to merit alone. It is said that men have worked for less than the union scale and led the other union men to believe they were getting full rates.

Another feature is that hereafter the manufacturers will put in what apprentices they choose, something that has not been done heretofore. Union men are to be treated as any other men, but non-union men are not prevented from obtaining employment. The price of clothing has been going down, the competition in the East is brisk, and the manufacturers say they want a man to do $18 or $20 or $24 worth of work for that much pay.

Men Are Notified.

On Saturday members to the agreement all notified their employés of the change. Several said they did not expect the men to return to work yesterday, but they did. At noon yesterday the men struck at the following places:

Becker, Mayer & Co., No. 218 to No. 220 Market street.

Charles P. Kellogg company, No. 233 to No. 235 Market street.

Guthmann, Ulman & Silverman, No. 229 Monroe street.

Hirsch, Elson & Co., No. 160 to No. 162 Market street.

The employés affected are the cutters, trimmers, machine operators, and fitters. The entire number employed by the combine is from 900 to 1,000. The number so far out is a comparatively small one. The manufacturers say they are prepared for the strike. They claim to be able to take a bright man from the street and make a good cutter of him in three months.

What the Union Says.

Isaac Abel, Secretary of Garment Workers' Union No. 61, said his union was nearly 1,000 strong and that about 900 of its members, [illegible] and trimmers, were affected by it. As to the outcome, he thinks the union was never so strong and that the manufacturers cannot at this season afford a long lock-out. The question at issue is, at bottom, whether the garment workers of Chicago who now receive the best pay for eight hours' work are to be reduced to the same footing as in other cities where the men only get the same pay for nine hours' work.

The present struggle, he said, is a revival of [illegible] three years ago, when, after laying off their men for three months at the [illegible] of the depression, the masters tried to reduce wages on resuming by 33 per cent. After a four weeks' strike a compromise on [illegible] reduction was effected, and the [illegible] have since regained what was then demanded. That strike, he considered, really made the union strong. At the beginning it had only 100 members, but at the end it included 90 per cent of the workers.

[illegible] EXPLODES; SEVEN ARE HURT.

[illegible] Are Going at a 1:41 Clip When It Happens.

[illegible] Cal. Feb. 17.—Swanbrough had [illegible] broken, and Stone, Terrill, Washburn, Schmidt, Vaughn, and Wells were [illegible] the explosion of a bicycle tire in a [illegible] machine at the Coronado track today. [illegible] first six named were going at a [illegible] with the last, the "California wonder" [illegible] behind when it happened.

SOL PRICE IS SCARED BY A FIRE.

Flames Disturb His Slumbers at the Deming Hotel.

A small fire in the Deming European Hotel, No. 136 Madison street, at 7:30 last evening gave Sol Price a fright he will never forget. Sol had retired and was already asleep. He was awakened by the cry of "Fire," and immediately thereafter appeared in the hotel office on the second floor, wearing a frightened look. He was not wearing much else. In one hand was a traveling bag; in the other a miscellaneous assortment of wearing apparel. He did not stop to ask any questions, but went down the stairway to the street with such velocity he nearly ran into the building on the opposite side of the street. When he looked back and saw smoke pouring out of a window on the third floor where he had been sleeping he was confirmed in the belief he had had a narrow escape.

The other guests took the matter more coolly. Though there were seventy names on the register the majority were not in the building. Those who were in the northwestern part of the building where the fire was moved out hastily; others in the east side did not take the trouble.

The fire was discovered by Alice Hussey, a chambermaid, in Room 25, on the third floor. Mr. and Mrs. James Barton, who occupied the room, had gone to the theater fifteen minutes before. It is supposed the fire started from a stove in the room. It worked its way to Room 24 adjoining and into Rooms 7 and 8 underneath.

The damage was $150, fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by L. Z. Leiter.

BOYS PLAY "WILD WEST" IN STYLE

Incidentally Give the Police What Is Almost a Scare.

The telephone bell at the Harrison Street Station rang yesterday afternoon as if somebody on the other end was in great excitement. Sergt. Ward answered:

"Well, what's wanted?"

"O, Mr. Policeman, there's a gang of thieves and cutthroats just taken possession of the old circus and water carnival building on Wabash avenue."

A wagonload of policemen, with their revolvers handy, was hurried over to the building. After many Indian-like movements the police finally succeeded in getting a rear door open just enough to peep inside. They could hear the shouts of many voices, but could see nothing.

"Easy now," said the Sergeant, "get your pistols ready. There's somebody in there and from the sound of their talk I should judge there's a dangerous gang there."

Little by little the big door was pushed open until finally the whole squad of policemen rushed into the building just in time to see several forms escaping by a side window. The men rushed across the room, but could capture no one.

Investigation failed to show any signs of a dangerous gang having their headquarters in the building, but by questioning several boys the Sergeant learned a dozen or more newsboys were playing circus and wild West. With looks of disgust on their faces the policemen were driven back to the station.

DISMISS THE MEADOWCROFT CASES.

State's-Attorney Kern Gives His Reasons for So Doing.

In Judge Dunne's court yesterday afternoon State's-Attorney Kern dismissed four indictments against Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft. These indictments were returned by a grand jury in the fall of 1893. The ex-bankers were accused of receiving from Fred W. Bipper and other depositors money on deposit in their bank after they knew themselves to be insolvent.

In explaining his action in dismissing the cases against the Meadowcrofts State's-Attorney Kern said:

"They came in here today by their attorney, Arthur Eddy, and demanded trial. The legal number of demands ceased with the one today, and I either had to set the cases for trial or dismiss them. Both of the Meadowcrofts were once convicted and their punishment fixed at one year each in the penitentiary. They have appealed to the Supreme Court, and the vital question upon which these cases must all stand or fall is now pending in the Supreme Court.

"What would be the use for me to now put the county to the expense of another trial until the Supreme Court decides the case before it. If the Supreme Court confirms the result of the former trial then the Meadowcrofts will go to the penitentiary. If there is a reversal the case will come back and it would be useless to have another similar conviction on hand."

HISTORICAL AND FANCY DRESS BALL.

Brilliant and Novel Function in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The historical and fancy dress ball given in the Senate Chamber tonight by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen was the most brilliant as well as the most novel social function ever held at the Dominion capital. There were 800 people in costume, of which 300 formed various groups representing prominent periods in Canadian history. The chamber was decorated with the armorial bearings of all the Governors since the inception of the French Colonial Government to the present day, draped with British and French flags. Royal heraldry and magnificent draperies were intermingled with these, and with the gorgeous costumes of many hues a grand spectacle was presented. The historical groups were dressed in accordance with the fashion of the time. Each represented and each performed a dance then in vogue. After these dances the ballroom was thrown open to all present.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago were conspicuous members of the vice regal court, with Ministers of the crown, Judges of the Supreme Court, etc.

FRENCH TO CEDE AMERICAN RIGHTS.

Newfoundland Is to Have an Ancient Incubus Removed.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Information comes from a trustworthy semi-official source to the effect that negotiations are in progress between France and England on the subject of the French shore of Newfoundland.

The basis of the negotiations involves the ceding of certain of England's interests in the State of Tunis, Africa, in exchange for French claims in Newfoundland. Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Paris, is conducting the negotiations. The prospect for a settlement is said to be good, and the end will be reached in a few days.

Confederates here who have heard of the matter hope that with the removal of the French shore incubus a confederation between Newfoundland and Canada will become practicable.

By the French rights on the west shore the islanders are practically excluded from that part of their own country under the clause that allows the French fishermen the right to cure their fish there.

POLICE LOOKING FOR L. D. CRANDALL

Mysteriously Disappears on the Eve of His Wedding.

The Englewood police were requested last night to look out for a young man named L. D. Crandall, who disappeared on Sunday afternoon from his home, No. 6801 Peoria street. He was to have been married yesterday morning. His intended bride was Ella Hartzell, 19 years old, with whose parents Crandall boarded. Crandall was employed in Swift's packing-house and received good wages.

On Sunday afternoon Crandall called upon the object of his affections and that was the last seen of him. Investigation showed he drew his wages on Saturday and left the place.

The hunt was prosecuted all day yesterday, but up to a late hour last night the missing man had not been found, and the wedding has been declared off. It is thought some harm has happened to Crandall.

KULP FRANKS HIS CUFFS.

AUTOGRAPH ON EVERY BUNDLE SENT TO THE LAUNDRY.

Rich and Thrifty Representative from Pennsylvania—Package Bursts on Its Return from Troy, N. Y., and Discloses Its Linen Contents—May Regard It as Part of the Congressional Record—Used to Impress the Galleries.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Many complaints have been made from time to time about the abuse of the franking system among members of Congress, but a little bit the worst case of all was developed today through an accident in the postoffice of the House of Representatives.

Among the other packages received in the large batch of mail for members of the House was one which was addressed to Representative Monroe H. Kulp of Pennsylvania. Through the rough handling received en route to Washington the package was broken open slightly, and the astonished clerks were enabled to see that its contents were nothing more nor less than collars and cuffs, which had been sent from a cleansing establishment at Troy, N. Y., under the frank of Representative Kulp.

The law permits members to frank public documents and also parts of the Congressional Record, and so the friends of the Pennsylvania member have set up the ingenious defense that no man can expect to keep his record clean unless his linen is properly laundered, and as he appears in the House of Representatives with collars and cuffs and utilizes them to make an impression on his fellow-members and the galleries they can fairly be called parts of the Congresisonal Record.

There is not likely to be any investigation of this particular abuse of the franking favor, although Mr. Kulp is reported to be a wealthy man who could well afford to pay postage or express charges in either direction.

PULITZER MUST NOT INTERFERE.

Court Gives Col. Jones Complete Control of the Post-Dispatch.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The motion of Col. Charles H. Jones to have made permanent the temporary injunction restraining the directors of the Pulitzer Publishing company from interfering with his management and control of the Post-Dispatch was granted by Judge Valliant this morning. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendants were in court when the Judge announced his decision. The gist of the ruling is that Col. Jones shall have absolute control of the business and editorial departments of the Post-Dispatch during the life of the contract, the court reserving the right to appoint a receiver at any time.

The finding of the court in brief is: That Mr. Pulitzer is practically the Pulitzer company, that the contract with Col. Jones was his personal act, that Col. Jones is not an employé, that the annulment of the contract would not give the plaintiff a clear and adequate basis for damages, that there was nothing in the contract about the silver question, that the clause about maintaining the traditional policy of the paper signifies nothing, there was nothing in the pleadings or the evidence that would justify Mr. Pulitzer in taking the control and management out of plaintiff's hands.

The court decided that the plaintiff had performed his part of the contract and the defendant, Pulitzer, should be compelled to perform his part. In so far as the contract calls for the election of plaintiff as director and President of the corporation the court will not enforce it, but in other respects it will. Defendants are enjoined from interfering with plaintiff's control and management for five years from Jan. 6, 1895.

ICY GRASP ON THE EAST.

COLD IN NEW YORK UNEQUALED SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

Thermometer Takes a Sudden Drop to 6.4 Degrees Below Zero—Salvation Army Opens Relief Headquarters—Frigidity Extends from Maine on the North to Georgia on the South and Ohio on the West—At Saratoga It Is 32 Degrees Below.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Winter weather of a most unmistakable variety caught New York in a cruel, icy grasp today, and as a consequence Father Knickerbocker shook until his teeth chattered.

The mercury in the thermometers showed its first symptoms of a fall on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, when in an hour it dropped from 30° to 26°. Then it continued to go down during the day, reaching 6° above at midnight, zero at 4 o'clock this morning, and its lowest level, 6.4° below, at 8 o'clock this morning.

The drop was a record-breaker of the most pronounced type. Only twice since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in New York has the weather approached today's frigidity. To find its equal it is necessary to go back to a time during the civil war. Old settlers have had a chance to quote statistics, and the facts are discovered that Jan. 10, 1875, the thermometer stood at 6° below zero, and Dec. 31, 1881, at the same point.

The ado which New-Yorkers made over today's cold snap is rather amusing. It kept many people within doors, and the people who appeared on the streets were buried in the high collars of winter overcoats which have not been in use before this winter. Gripmen and cab drivers resembled balls of blankets, and all the legion of New York butterflies kept huddled close within the uptown resorts. To them it seemed as if Nansen had really come back, and, moreover, brought his newly discovered north pole with him.

Found Frozen to Death.

The effects of the cold snap—blizzard would be a misapplied term—are making themselves know tonight through the medium of police reports. At least one man, Alfred Hockenjos of No. 179 East Ninety-sixth street, was frozen to death. While returning home he fell and was stunned, and then froze to death. Scores of cases of frozen hands, feet, ears, and noses are reported, particularly in the East Side district, although the aristocratic people were not entirely exempt.

The most aggravated case is that of Joseph Winz, 12 years old, of No. 110 McKibbin street, Brooklyn. His parents sent him out before breakfast to gather cinders and his lips were frozen stiff. His feet were also frozen, and it is feared relief can only be gained by a surgeon's knife. The poor classes in New York suffered bitterly, particularly women and children in the rickety back tenements. In this respect Chicago is much better able to withstand a cold spell than New York.

Tonight relief stations are crowded with these people and the Bowery Salvation Army barracks has been turned into a charitable coffee house. Saloonkeepers are also giving away coffee and tea in a number of instances tonight, as the mercury still lingers around the 8 point.

Oil Freezes in Lamps.

The cold weather froze the oil in the lamps of at least half of Mr. Gould's elevated railroad cars, a fact which speaks badly enough for the oil but worse of the frightful neglect of the comfort of passengers in New York. This neglect may also account for some of the 144 deaths from pneumonia in New York last week.

The weather badly affected business. The wind was strong and cutting, and it cut like a knife as it whirled through the narrow streets and between the high buildings. The sky was clear and the sun shone out, but people kept off the streets. The three worst points in all New York were at the Produce Exchange, in the lower part of the city, Nassau street and Park Row, and Fourteenth street and Broadway up-town. At all these points the thermometer registered even lower than that of Weather Prophet Dunn on top of the Manhattan Life Building.

Residents of Jersey City and Long Island towns had the most to fear. To cross Brooklyn bridge was to take one's life in one's hands. The people who patronize the North River ferries suffered, but boats were delayed by the high winds and the flowing ice.

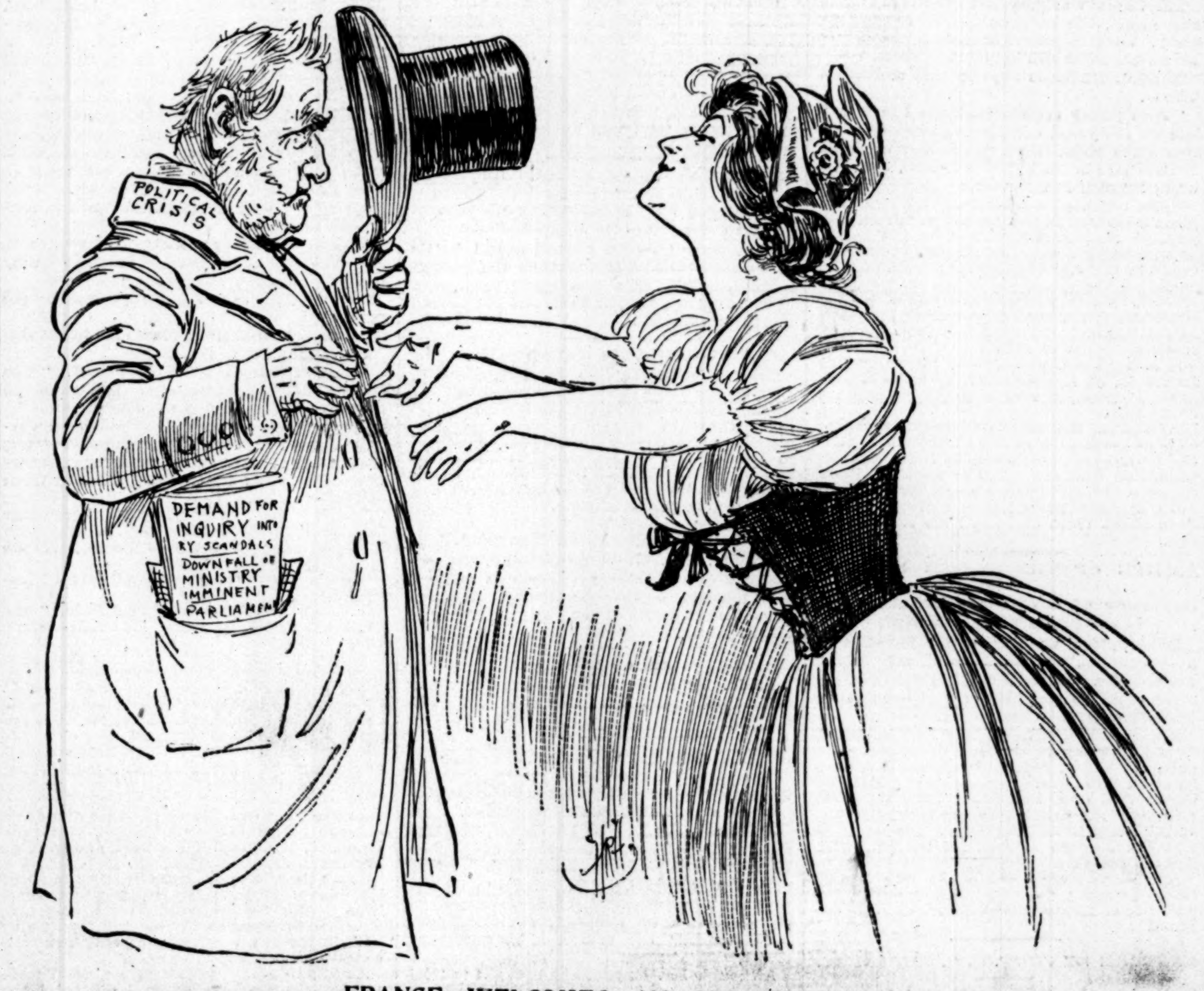
The extreme weather was a menace to shipping in the harbor, but not entirely on account of the cold. The water was much warmer than the air, so vapor hung over the surface at a height of about twelve feet. The result was that only the upper portion of vessels could be seen. People on the ferries witnessed many strange sights. Scarcely 100 feet away the smokestack, pilot-house, and flagstaff of a puffing little tugboat could be seen. Below that all was a silvery mist. A big, deep sea-clipper at anchor in the roads was invisible, but her lofty masts seemed to be suspended in midair.

Buildings Seem Suspended in Air.

Upon approaching the Battery no portion of the dock lines could be seen, but ten feet in the air big buildings apparently hung suspended from nothing and resting gently on a bank of mist.

The French line steamship La Normandie was a picture of dazzling beauty in the bright sunlight when it came up the bay. Icicles hung from its yards and spars, and

(Continued on fifth page.)



FRANCE WELCOMES AN OLD FRIEND.

PICTURE DESIRED BY VENEZUELA.

Congressman Livingston of Georgia Honored by the Republic.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—That a prophet is not without honor save in his own country has been strikingly illustrated in the case of Congressman Livingston of Georgia, the avowed champion of Venezuela in the British lion-twisting contest now going on. In the mail received today by the Congressman from the Cracker State there was a letter from the Venezuelan Congress asking for a picture of Mr. Livingston from which a portrait could be painted to be hung in the hall of the Legislative Assembly at Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. This mark of appreciation was very gratifying to Mr. Livingston, and he did not hesitate about showing the letter to his colleagues in the Foreign Affairs committee, Democrats and Republicans.

BENSON WOOD MISSES NO SESSIONS.

Illinois Congressman Has a Record and Will Keep It.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Benson Wood, who represents the Nineteenth Illinois District, proposes to make a record for punctual attendance during the Fifty-fourth Congress, and thus far he has not missed a day since Speaker Reed called the House to order the first Monday in December. "It is my intention," said Mr. Wood, "if my health permits, to keep up this record. Not only have I been present during the regular sessions of the House, but night sessions and special orders have always found me in my seat. There are a great many things to be learned at Washington, and I do not know any better way for a Congressman to keep posted than to be regular in his attendance and pay attention to what is transpiring while he is in the House."

LINCOLN PARK BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Cooke Hopes to Have It Passed by Unanimous Consent.

Washington D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom introduced in the Senate today the bill previously offered in the House by Representative Cooke, to convey to the Lincoln Park Board the riparian rights of the strip of land back of the Marine Hospital, which it is decided to add to the park, and he says he will call it up at an early day as there seems to be no objection to the matter, and have it passed under unanimous consent.

NEGROES TRY TO GET IN CONGRESS.

Bob Small and George Washington Murray Desire the Honor.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Two colored contestants are trying to break into Congress from South Carolina, Bob Small and George Washington Murray, both of whom have had a taste of Congressional life and hanker after a renewal of it.

Small achieved distinction in the early days of the rebellion by taking the schooner Planter out of Charleston harbor and turning it over to the United States blockading squadron, and that has been his stock in trade ever since the war closed. Subsequently he was elected to Congress, and during the Harrison administration was Collector of Internal Revenue at Beaufort, S. C.

George Washington Murray also hails from Beaufort, and is after the seat now held by William Elliott, who claims to have

(Continued on fourth page.)

USUAL CASE OF AN UNLOADED GUN.

Anton Pikavik Shot by John Stedrowsky, but Will Recover.

Anton Pikavik, 18 years old, is confined to his bed at his home, No. 473 West Twentieth street, suffering from a gunshot wound in the face.

Yesterday afternoon John Stedrowsky, No. 475 West Twentieth street, was cleaning a shotgun in the basement of his home. Pikavik, passing the place, called to Stedrowsky: "I dare you to shoot at me."

Stedrowsky picked up the gun, and, leveling it at the young man, pulled the trigger, and shot Pikavik in the face.

Stedrowsky explained to the police at the Canalport Avenue Station he did not know the weapon was loaded. He will be kept locked up to await the outcome of the victim's injuries.

Dr. F. T. Hillebrandt, No. 6563 Blue Island avenue, attended the injured youth. He said the wound would not result fatally.

SIGNORA DUSE CHANGES HER MIND.

Decides to Appear in Chicago This Season After All.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Arrangements were perfected here today by the American managers of Signora Duse in which the Italian tragedienne contracted to appear at Chicago the latter part of April in McVicker's Theater.

While at Chicago a few years ago the elements were not propitious to the actress, and when she entered into a contract for another American tour it was stipulated that the Lake City should be left out of her itinerary.

Arguments were brought to bear, however, which were irrefutable, and Chicagoans will have the pleasure of hearing this famous actress in some of her best rôles this season.

WHEELMEN KILLED AT ST. LOUIS.

One Is Run Over by a Train and Another Takes a Fatal Header.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Last night John Pichl and Edward Pendleton, bicyclists, were riding in from Webster Groves. On account of the poor condition of the road they took to the railroad track. A train passed them going west, and the rattle and roar so confused them they did not hear another coming on them from behind. Pendleton was fifty yards behind his companion and was struck and instantly killed. Pichl saved himself by plunging headlong down the embankment at the side of the track. Anthony Miltenberger, a well-known man-about-town, took a "header" in Forest Park, sustaining a compound fracture of the skull, from which he cannot recover.

ANOTHER BLIZZARD COMES TO TOWN.

Snowfall Begins and Is Likely to Last All Day.

Chicago is in for a snow-storm again today. A blizzard set in at 10 o'clock last night and is scheduled to continue until this evening. Yesterday morning the temperature was raw with the thermometer at 8° above zero. During the day it moderated, but reacted slightly when the storm set in.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 17.—A blizzard, raging since nightfall, is growing worse. There is a strong northwest wind. The air is full of snow and the mercury has been at zero nearly all day. There is a fall of 35° since yesterday.

TO STOP AT FARTHER CROSSINGS.

Street Cars Will Resume the Old Ways on Thursday Morning.

The street cars of Chicago will now resume the old system of stopping at the far crossings of the streets, as provided in the ordinance introduced into the Council by Ald. Hepburn. Mayor Swift has signed the ordinance, and it will be put in effect on Thursday morning.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair; warmer.*
Sun rises at 6:43; sets at 5:27.
Moon 5 days old; sets at 10:39 p. m.

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TOO POOR AND HELPLESS TO LIVE.

Strange Letter by Robert Schroder, a Would-Be Suicide.

A letter was received at the Postoffice at 7:30 o'clock last evening, the contents of which purported to reveal a contemplated suicide. It was evidently written by a German electrician. The cause assigned by the writer was—a stranger in a large city without friends or employment or money. The document was well written as far as the writing is concerned, but the grammar was not good.

The letter, which was not inclosed in an envelope, was dropped into one of the downtown mail boxes and brought into the Postoffice with other mail. When it was found it was turned over to Night Superintendent Jampolis, who, after reading it, immediately notified the East Chicago avenue police.

Lieut. Cudmore as soon as he received a copy of the letter sent two policemen from the East Chicago Avenue Station to the foot of Ohio street. They made a thorough search of the shore there, but found no trace of a suicide. They remained there all the evening, but saw nothing of the man who had written the letter.

ILLINOIS CLUB AT THE CARNIVAL.

First of Carnival Pageants at New Orleans Mardi Gras.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 17.—Rex, King of the Carnival, arrived this afternoon on the revenue cutter Forward, with the largest retinue in his history. Besides his usual court there was a largely augmented column of local militia and crack companies from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and 500 Essenio Knights from Massachusetts and Kentucky.

The Illinois club, the Michigan Press Association, and many other notables viewed the parade.

Proteus paraded tonight, giving the first of the magnificent carnival pageants. The subject was the animal kingdom, and included twenty cars. Under the guise of attributing to the animals the forms, fads, and crazes that affect the society of today, Proteus struck hard at many a funny social custom of the present time.

The entertainment was concluded with a magnificent ball at the opera-house.

PROVES NOT TO BE MRS. A. B. CODY.

Another Clew Is Traced to the End and Found Worthless.

Stockton, Cal., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Some days ago a woman partially insane arrived in the city, and, giving the name of Mrs. Curtis, said she was on her way to Pasadena, from Auburn. The officers commenced an investigation of the case and came to the conclusion the woman very closely answered the description of the Mrs. Grace Goodrich Cody of Chicago who has been missing from Tacoma for nearly three weeks. Word was sent to Chief of Police Smith of Tacoma, who came to Stockton to identify her. He found, though there were some slight resemblances, they would not deceive any one who knew the woman for even a short time.

MISTAKES THE HAIR FOR A HAT.

Bailiff Gray Will Have No Headgear Worn in His Court.

Bailiff Gray lost his temper in Justice Underwood's court yesterday because an Italian who could speak nothing but his native tongue refused to remove his scalp at the request of the court official to take off his hat. The Italian was standing in a corner of the dingy court-room, when Gray discovered him as the bailiff supposed with his hat on. To the bailiff's command to remove his hat the Italian only grinned. This angered Gray, who rushed at him in a threatening manner. He did not discover his mistake until he had grabbed a large handful of the Italian's long, dark hair.

SAYS HIS FOSTER SON IS A THIEF.

S. E. Wilkinson Has the Boy Held to the Grand Jury.

"I gave this boy a home and made him one of us, but he does not appreciate my kindness to him and he has stolen from me six or seven times."

So spoke S. E. Wilkinson, No. 712 Forty-second street, as the tears came to his eyes in Justice Underwood's court yesterday afternoon. He was prosecuting Walter Wilkinson, a 16-year-old boy, and an orphan, whom Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson took to their home five years ago in Galesburg, Ill.

Wilkinson was held to the grand jury.

CONDEMNS SOUTHERN LYNCH LAW.

Grand Jury at Montgomery, Ala., Is Instructed to Take Action.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Circuit Court Judge Winter today charged the grand jury in the most positive terms regarding the punishment of the men who lynched the negro Williams on Saturday night. He told them mob law would find no sort of justification in any civilized community, and this crime was doubly heinous because the victim was taken from the actual custody of officers.

DOUBLE MURDER DUE TO CIGARETS.

Murderer and Suicide Signed an Anti-Cigaret Law Petition.

Ottumwa, Ia., Feb. 17.—The Coroner's jury at Centerville found that the double murder by George Jones and his suicide was due to insanity, the result of smoking cigarets. He signed a petition to the Legislature to pass an anti-cigaret manufacturing bill on the day of the tragedy.

TWENTY DIE IN FIRE.

Great Factory in Troy, N. Y., Burns Down.

GIRL'S CLOTHING IGNITES

Careless Boy with a Lighted Match the Cause.

MANY JUMP FROM WINDOWS.

Three Hundred Girls Rush About Panic Stricken.

PROPERTY ENTIRELY DESTROYED

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Without a word of warning the great building of Mrs. Burdett on Monument Square, River street, became enveloped in flames about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, and within ten minutes a score of women and girls was burned to death and many more are reported missing.

Superintendent of Police Willard said at midnight:

"The returns from the various precincts show at least fifteen persons missing. These, with the five already known to be missing, will make twenty lost in the ruins. I fear there are many more. It seems to me impossible that all the girls in that building should have escaped. Besides, a great many persons would not report to the police at all."

The roll call in the morning will unquestionably show that between twenty and thirty bodies are in the ruins. Up to 1 o'clock no other bodies had been recovered.

The Dead.

CARROLL, MRS. MARGARET, jumped from window.

FOLEY, MRS. ANNIE, widow, No. 1048 Fifth avenue, jumped from window.

HERBSTER, MRS., Scotch Hill, South Troy, fell from window.

KANE, MRS. ROBERT, No. 195 Fourth street, jumped from window.

Missing and Probably Dead.

Danks, Mamie.
O'Connor, Katie.
O'Neill, Mary.

Fatally Injured.

Johnston, Mrs., Lansingburg, badly burned; will die.
Lloyd, Miss, badly burned; will die.
Lloyd, Miss, sister of foregoing, badly burned will die.
Quinn, James, under wall; will die.
Rossi, Joseph, under wall; will die.

The Injured.

Burke, policeman, bruised by falling walls.
Day, Mamie, jumped and badly hurt.
Harrington, Annette, badly burned.
Hull, Lottie, severely bruised.
Hull, Nellie, badly bruised.
Kreigler, Lillian, badly burned and bruised.
McGuire, fireman, bruised by falling walls.
Oathout, Lillian, burned.
Rourke, Mamie, burned.
Watson, policeman, bruised by falling walls.

From the outside of the high building the first notice of impending disaster was the sight of a body of girls as they rushed out upon the fire escapes from the windows, those who were more fortunate crowding out through the entrance. Following them was a mass of smoke with flashes of hot flame through the smoke.

Then the mass of frenzied humanity, finding the egresses too small for instant escape, began climbing over the sides of the escapes, and bundles of clothing filled with writhing humanity dropped at the feet of the horrified passers-by.

Within twenty minutes after the fire started there were three dead women laid upon the floor of an adjoining store and at least a dozen burned and maimed girls and women taken to the hospital or to their homes.

Of the 350 girls and women in the building it is presumed that at least a half dozen were buried in the ruins, for it is impossible to locate all and the number fixed at late writing as twenty may be exaggerated.

It was just thirty minutes before closing hours in Stettheimer & Co.'s shirt waist factory in River street, and the 350 girls and women were working rapidly to finish up. In the cutting room on the fifth floor the 150 girls were closing up their day's assignments and preparing to leave when the whistle blew. Lillie Kreigier, who was working near a machine, called to a small boy to light the gas over her work.

Set Her Clothing Afire.

The boy struck a match and threw the burning stub to the floor. It struck a pile of oily rags and in an instant the girl was enveloped in flames. With her clothes and hair burning she rushed to the window and in an instant the room became a struggling, shrieking mass of humanity, filling the windows, the fire-escapes, and the only stairway.

Jamming and pushing, tearing each other's clothes from their backs, turning in narrow corridors to find a sister or mother or friend, the number in the exits augmented every minute by those from the other floors, these girls and women fought for their lives to get away from the fiery flames that grew to monstrous size.

With rare presence of mind Policeman Farrell, who was on the street, seeing that in the panic a number were liable to jump, let down the awning over the entrance. Hardly was it down when two or three forms came flying down from the fifth and sixth stories and bouncing from the awning fell to the sidewalk.

Lilly Kriegler, over whose machine the fire started, was one of these. She struck the awning, fell on her back, and bounced to her hands and knees on the walk. She got up and staggered about until people helped her to her feet again. By this time nearly every window had a female form dangling from it and when the firemen arrived there was a struggle to get the ladders up.

Shrieked and Dropped.

At the center window on the sixth floor a woman hanging by her hands was forced out by the flames licking her face. With a last shriek she let go and came tumbling over and over until she struck the pavement. When she was picked up dead it was found that she was Mrs. Margaret Carroll.

Just below her, in another window, hung a woman turning appealing glances to the crowd. The black smoke was pouring from the window, but no flames were visible, and the crowd yelled encouragingly to her to hold on, but a high red flame reached out just then and licked her face, and in an instant her body was rebounding from the pavement. She was Mrs. Foley, a widow, and when picked up was dead.

On the same floor, hanging from another window, was a woman, and salvation in the shape of a ladder was almost in her grasp when her strength failed, and she went whirling down to death. She was Mrs. Kane.

The firemen and police worked like heroes, and to their energy was due a great saving

(Continued on fifth page.)

CURB PUT UPON DEBATE.

DISCUSSION OF VENEZUELAN QUESTION SUDDENLY CHECKED.

Tacit Agreement Between Liberal and Conservative Leaders in the House of Commons to Shut Off Debate Is Attributed to a Fear of Injuring with Salisbury the Project for Arbitration—Sexton Finally Declines the Irish Chairmanship.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Feb. 17.—[Copyright, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Tonight's discussion of the Venezuelan question in the House of Commons may lead to important developments. It illustrates forcibly the points made in the London Times' recent New York cablegram, outlined in my dispatch last Saturday, as well as the warnings given in this correspondence for a month.

Atherley-Jones, the mover of an amendment advising the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, is personally of no consequence, and his long speech contained no new facts.

Balfour's Significant Speech.

When he finished Arthur Balfour, as a leader of the House, took the highly exceptional course of interposing with a strong appeal to the members to let the debate drop on grounds of national policy. The exact concluding words of his brief speech are so significant I reproduce them. He said, with a solemnity of manner that had an immediate effect on the British members present:

"I do not intend to make a speech in intervening between the mover and the seconder; I only desire to make an appeal to the House on my responsibility as a member of the government. In my judgment a continuation of this debate canot serve the objects which the honorable member quite truly says he had in view. It will not have the effect of making a satisfactory and honorable arrangement more easy. I earnestly trust that the House, feeling how grave are the matters at stake, will not take this premature opportunity for discussing the policy which has been pursued and which is being pursued."

Mr. Labouchere was to second the amendment. Though ordinarily by no means amenable to ministerial appeals, he responded to Mr. Balfour's by admitting that in the face of such an expression from a responsible Minister it would be inadvisable to proceed with the discussion. The Irish Nationalist members, however, declined to assent to this proceeding.

Mr. Dillon expressed a strong hope that the mover of the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech would press it to a division.

Sir William Harcourt, the Liberal leader, on the other hand, pleaded that the amendment be withdrawn by consent of the House. But at the same time he complained of the delay in presenting the British case and made a strong argument in favor of arbitration.

Gully Applies the Gag.

The manifest anxiety of both the government leader and the opposition leader to smother discussion was responded to in a remarkable manner by Speaker Gully, who declared the mover's withdrawal of the amendment carried, though at the moment Michael Davitt was on his feet to continue the discussion. This coup by the Speaker was received with obvious satisfaction by Mr. Balfour and his colleagues, while the Irish members strenuously protested that an unfair advantage had been taken of them.

Immediately on the conclusion of the discussion a representative of the World had a conversation in the members' lobby with a prominent official of the late Liberal government, an eminent authority on foreign affairs, who stipulated that his name should not be published. Being asked for his interpretation of Mr. Balfour's great anxiety to stop the discussion, he said:

"I believe the affair is in a decidedly delicate position. I know Sir William Harcourt thinks it to be most critical, but my information from various sources does not lead me to believe it to be really very treatening to the peace of the two countries. The difficulty in the way of arbitration is Lord Salisbury. I know that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain personally favor arbitration as strongly as does Sir William Harcourt, but Lord Salisbury so far won't concede what is necessary to make arbitration possible."

Causes an Uneasy Feeling.

Mr. Balfour's acting has caused a very uneasy feeling among the members of Parliament generally, as it was fully expected that the negotiations would have proceeded far enough by this time to enable some general reassuring announcement to be made by the government. The sudden curtailing of the debate is calculated to produce in the public mind precisely those injurious effects Mr. Balfour obviously desired to prevent.

Sir William Harcourt's discovery—for such it appears to be—that Mr. Olney had stated in his dispatch that the settled or occupied districts should be a subject of special reference in the arbitration agreement, was one point in the debate which appears to make for an amicable solution.

The Irish members will decide at their meeting tomorrow whether they will "put down" the amendment again so as to force a division and compel the government to declare itself one way or the other.

Mr. Davitt told the World correspondent tonight that he favors pressing the government to a definite issue, and thinks it likely that the party will agree with him.

If Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain take a determined attitude against Lord Salisbury he can scarcely resist them, but the danger is that an opportunity for a settlement may be gone beyond recall while they are settling their differences.

NEW COMMISSION MAY BE NAMED.

To Consist of Two Englishmen and Two Americans.

London, Feb. 18.—A Washington dispatch to the Times, commenting upon that newspaper's suggestion that Great Britain should appoint a commission of its own to examine into and report upon the Guiana boundary, asserts that the Washington government would propose a plan, if there were reason to believe that it would be accepted by England, to create a new commission of two Englishmen and two Americans, not to fix the boundary, but to ascertain the facts and report to their governments. If they should fail to agree a fifth member could be appointed by the President of the Swiss Republic or some other acceptable personage, the findings of the commission to be binding and to serve as a basis for subsequent direct negotiations to fix the boundary.

An editorial in the Times dwells on the importance of the foregoing, and says:

"The plan in many of its features is such as England can honorably accept, and offers excellent prospects of an ultimate agreement. Lord Salisbury has already hinted at something of the kind, and it may be assumed that on the main question of procedure the two governments have agreed. Happily, Parliament has given the Ministers a free hand."

The Daily News reproduces the Times' suggestion of yesterday for the appointment of an independent British-Venezuelan commission. The Daily News thinks that the suggestion is significant, and adds:

"As a matter of fact, delicate negotiations on the Venezuelan dispute are now in progress."

The United States Ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, had an interview this afternoon with the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

VENEZUELA DEBATE SHUT OFF.

Amendment to Queen's Speech Withdrawn by Request.

London, Feb. 17.—During the debate in the House of Commons today on the address in reply to the Queen's speech Mr. Atherley-Jones, Liberal member for the Northwest Division of Durham, moved the following amendment:

"And while we are glad to hear that her Majesty's relations with the foreign powers continue to be friendly we deplore that her Majesty's speech does not contain an assurance that all matters of difference between this country and the Republic of Venezuela, in relation to the delimitation of the frontier of that state and British Guiana, be referred to arbitration in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of the United States."

In moving the amendment Mr. Atherley-Jones said he thought the government should be grateful for an opportunity to ascertain the opinion of the House of Commons upon the policy it ought to pursue. In accepting the amendment in that spirit, he continued, it would only be following the example of President Cleveland, who asked the opinion of Congress upon the message submitted to Great Britain.

Mr. Atherley-Jones then asked the House to act in the spirit of the resolution already adopted, that all disputes and differences between Great Britain and the United States should be settled by arbitration, failing any other mode. While the speaker had a high regard for the Marquis of Salisbury, he insisted that the question involved such tremendous issues that he believed he was expressing the views of everybody of democratic tendencies when he said they would not be justified in leaving them in the hands of two or three men, however able they might be. The speaker also submitted that arbitration of the present dispute was most in consonance with the honor, dignity, and permanent interests of Great Britain.

It was quite admitted that Great Britain had the right to resent interference upon the part of a foreign State when such interference savored of menace; but he denied that this character attached to the course taken by the United States. He remarked: "That State would have been untrue to its great position as the protector of the republics of America if it had not responded to the entreaties of Venezuela."

Seven Times Changed.

He said that since 1841 England had seven times changed the line marking the limit of is claim. In the face of these facts how could it be contended by Great Britain that the Schomburgk line was outside the pale of arbitration?

Having expressed dissatisfaction at Lord Granville's treatment of the question in 1881 he protested against the assumption that the action of the United States Government was only an election dodge. We ought not to judge the action of the government, the Speaker continued, by President Cleveland's and Secretary Olney's dispatches, but by the friendly representations received subsequently.

Balfour's Reply.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and government leader, in reply said he desired to appeal to the House that in his opinion a continuation of the debate would make an honorable arrangement a matter of greater difficulty. He trusted the House would not take a premature opportunity of discussing the policy which had been pursued or which ought to be pursued.

John Dillon, anti-Parnellite, thought the American people ought to know that intense feeling existed in the House of Commons against any attempt to bring on a war on this question. The conduct of the American Government, he said, had been most patient and fair. It was only after a year's delay and shuffling on the part of Great Britain, followed by an insulting dispatch from Lord Salisbury, that the President had sent his dispatch. It ought to be understood in America that Lord Salisbury's dispatch did not represent the feelings of England or Ireland.

Harcourt Into the Breach.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, said Atherley-Jones' amendment had been moved in the interest of arbitration, but it was couched in a form which would censure the government and if a division were taken upon it there would be a great majority against it, and it would go forth to America and to the world that the House of Commons had pronounced against arbitration. He believed a great majority in the House of Commons and elsewhere was in favor of arbitration on a proper basis, and the main object should be how best to give expression to this feeling.

Nothing could be more injurious and untrue, he said, than to say that the President's message was an election dodge. The United States had been pressing the question for settlement for ten years in the most conciliatory manner. We should all endeavor on both sides to remove the source of irritation and secure a speedy settlement.

He was strongly impressed, he continued, with the evils and dangers of delay in coming to some agreement. He would be glad to know from the government the cause for the delay in presenting the British case. It was desirable that the public on both sides of the Atlantic should be informed on this in order to conciliate the differences between us. Many differences had already been removed. Instead of resenting we should now welcome the coöperation of the United States.

So far as the question of arbitration went all were agreed. That it was an impossibility in the present circumstances to lay down a fixed boundary was substantially agreed. He also agreed with Secretary Olney that the arbitration should embrace the validity of the asserted prescriptive titles by occupation.

Amendment Is Withdrawn.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt concluded as follows: "I believe the real points of difference between the two governments are insignificant. But nothing is so dangerous as to leave disputes of this kind to the ignorant prejudices of the people, who do not understand the question. I venture to suggest to Mr. Atherley-Jones that after the statement the government has made it would be useless to pursue his motion to a division, which would entirely misrepresent the feeling of the House, besides doing infinite injury in America. I see no manner of settling this question except to encourage support of the government in a course which, if followed, will most speedily and successfully lead to a good understanding between England and the United States." [Cheers.]

Mr. Atherley-Jones then withdrew his amendment.

John Dillon objected to the withdrawal, and an altercation with the Speaker ensued, but the latter refused to uphold the objection.

IRISH REBEL AGAINST GAG RULE.

They Intend to Move Again the Atherley-Jones Amendment.

London, Feb. 18.—The Standard this morning says the Irish members intend to move again the amendment proposed by Mr. Atherley-Jones to the address and withdrawn by him yesterday. But it is considered doubtful whether the rules of the House will permit this to be done.

The Chronicle's "Lobbyist," in describing the scene in the House of Commons when the Irishmen tried to challenge the withdrawal of the Atherley-Jones amendment, admits that Speaker Gully gave less than the usual time for a negative response after the question of the withdrawal had been put, and directly he declared the amendment withdrawn shouts of "No" came from the Irish benches.

"You are too late," said the Speaker suavely.

And he steadily upheld his decision in the face of the angry protests of John Dillon, Michael Davitt, and Dr. Tanner.

The Chronicle says: "Speaker Gully played a debatable, but certainly a defensible part, for much is allowed to a peacemaker."

The Chronicle editorially promises to accede to Mr. Balfour's appeal for silence during the Venezuelan negotiations, but only on condition that arbitration is the government's goal. If it is not the Chronicle promises such publicity as has never been known before.

SEXTON REFUSES CHAIRMANSHIP.

Timothy Healy's Appeal Fails to Alter His Decision.

London, Feb. 17.—In response to the letter addressed to him by Timothy Healy Thomas Sexton has finally refused to accept the leadership of the Irish party, notwithstanding Mr. Healy's earnest appeal to him to do so and his promise of the hearty support of the Healyites.

Mr. Sexton's letter to Mr. Healy refusing the Chairmanship says it is true he was elected unanimously but so was Justin McCarthy. He is therefore compelled to consider that the unanimity of the party is merely a transient phase of feeling. He refers to the current number of the chief organ of Mr. Healy's party, in which he finds "a series of charges against myself, the worst that the bitterest malice could suggest." Mr. Sexton's letter concludes as follows:

"With unaffected sorrow I retire from Parliamentary life; nor can I allow myself to hope of returning to it if the vital force of Ireland shall still be wasted by internal rancor, and the Irishman spending himself in her service shall be repaid with calumnous insult."

Sir T. G. Esmonde declines to become the Healyite candidate for the Chairmanship, according to the Standard.

The Times asserts John Dillon's election to the Chairmanship of the Irish party is a foregone conclusion.

AMNESTY AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

Commons Votes Against Irish Political Prisoners.

London, Feb. 17.—During the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons today, Timothy Harrington, Parnellite member for Dublin Harbor, moved an amendment to the effect that amnesty be granted to the Irish political prisoners.

The motion was supported by John Redmond, Parnellite, member for Waterford City; H. C. Plunkett, member for the South Division of Dublin County; Prof. W. H. Lecky, Liberal-Unionist, member for Dublin University, and others.

Mr. Balfour, the Conservative leader, moved the closure, which was carried by a vote of 270 to 107.

Mr. Harrington's motion was then defeated by a vote of 279 to 117.

THINK NORTH POLE HIS.

LONDONERS GENERALLY BELIEVE IN NANSEN'S DISCOVERY.

Dispatches from the Far North Coming from Points Widely Separated Confirm the Impression That the Geographical Mystery Is Solved—Admiral Richards Discourses Upon the Subject—All the Metropolitan Papers Have Something to Say.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Feb. 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Today nearly everyone believes that Nansen has really discovered the north pole, as the news of last week came both by way of Archangel and Kirensk, places thousands of miles apart, and from both to the same effect, that Nansen is returning.

It looks now as if Nansen communicated first with Kolymsk, on the Arctic seaboard, east of the new Siberian Islands, and, while a messenger was hastening 2,000 miles to the nearest telegraph station at Kirensk, Nansen was voyaging nearer and nearer Archangel.

This also suggests that there may be more open water along the coast than was hitherto supposed, through which the Fram has drifted or sailed.

Capt. Houseyard of Copenhagen, a member of Nordenskjold's Vega expedition, believes that Nansen accomplished his mission and is returning. He says that Nansen returned last autumn too late to continue his journey through the Bering Straits or Kara Sea, so he made for Siberia, and communicated with the natives precisely as Nordenskjold did in 1878.

The Captain argues that the Fram is safe and sound, else we should know to the contrary. He thinks that Nansen is now somewhere on the north coast of Siberia.

Admiral Richards says in this morning's Times:

"It is pretty certain that the Fram was left on the coast of Siberia somewhere between the Kara Sea and the new Siberian Islands late in the summer of 1893, the year when Nansen left Norway.

"The north pole from this stretch of the coast is distant nearly 800 miles. From this position Nansen endeavored to get north, and probably accomplished part of the distance in the short navigable season of 1893, repeating the operation in the same season of 1894. He may then have fallen in with land, which changed the original intention of the voyage, and he decided to return by the same route in 1895."

It is certain that wherever the Fram was frozen in, as it would be in October of that year, it remains now and will remain till about July.

By similar arguments all the newspapers now attempt to convince their readers that the mysterious north pole is really discovered, and that the quest of ages is at last ended; even those who are not sure of Nansen's success nevertheless believe he has been heard from and is on his return voyage.

SOURCE OF THE NANSEN REPORT.

Governor of Archangel Transmits It to a British Vice-Consul.

London, Feb. 17.—The British Vice-Consul at Archangel, it is now known, received the news of Dr. Nansen's safety from the Governor of Archangel. It is not stated whence the latter obtained his information.

Stockholm, Feb. 17.—Dr. Otto Nordenskjola says he thinks it probable that Nansen's ship, the Fram, became imbedded in the ice north of Kara Sea, or in the vicinity of Cape Cheliuskin, and, remaining fast, was carried with the drift as far as 78° north latitude. Here, in all likelihood, land was met and Dr. Nansen started for the pole with sledges and skis.

Dr. Nordenskjold thinks he was hardly likely to reach the pole in this manner, the distance of 1,200 or 1,500 kilometers being too great.

LECTURE BY PROF. R. D. SALISBURY.

Talk on the "Peary Relief Expedition" at Kenwood Institute.

Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury of the University of Chicago lectured at the Kenwood Institute last night. His subject was "The Peary Relief Expedition." Native costumes, rare furs and skins were shown. Prof. Salisbury was a member of the expedition and his descriptions of the Polar regions were vivid and interesting. The proceeds of the lecture will go to the university settlement.

DEPUTIES DEFY FRENCH SENATE.

Constitutional Solution of the Crisis May Be Impossible.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The political crisis which has arisen out of the demand of the Senate for a vigorous and thorough inquiry into the Southern railway scandals, that body having emphasized its attitude in the matter by twice refusing a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois Ministry, is now practically a struggle between the Chamber of Deputies, which has supported the Radical Ministry, and the Senate, which seems bent upon overthrowing it, even at the cost of most serious disturbances.

However, in spite of the acute crisis and the possibility of the downfall of the Bourgeois Ministry or even a dissolution of the Parliament there is little or no excitement here outside of the newspaper offices. But it is claimed the resignation of the ministry would not alter matters to any great degree, as it appears to be no longer a question of confidence or of non-confidence in the Cabinet.

The Chamber of Deputies, it is asserted, has practically, by defying the Senate, endangered the Constitution, and the result is a condition of affairs about as threatening as any since the troublesome times of 1870-'71.

The newspapers are filled with excited articles and vivid reproductions of interviews with political leaders, and many of them have expressed the opinion that a constitutional solution of the problem is impossible.

The Conservatives and Socialists demand a dissolution of Parliament, and the Moderates and Republicans agree that a dissolution is advisable, but they claim it should take place under another Cabinet.

London, Feb. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says that he does not believe that the Chamber of Deputies will continue to defy the Senate in its refusal to grant a vote of confidence in the ministry.

POULTNEY BIGELOW'S LIBEL SUIT.

Action to Be Brought Against a Newspaper in Brussels.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Feb. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Poultney Bigelow has sent instructions from New York to counsel in Brussels to bring suit for libel against L'Etoile Belge, a newspaper, for a recent publication, also copied in a New York paper, commenting very unfavorably upon Mr. Bigelow's recent visit to Berlin in behalf of the New York State Commissioner of Insurance, alleging that he had secured considerable payments in advance for his influence with the German Emperor, and that New York companies had demanded restitution.

BLUE BOOKS SHOW 25,000 KILLED.

Accurate Compilation of the Outrages in Armenia.

London, Feb. 17.—Another blue book on Armenia was published today, the dispatches covering the period between Sept. 3, 1895, and Feb. 11, 1896. It contains a table prepared by a committee of delegates from the Embassies of the six powers, showing that the total number of persons massacred, concerning whose fate accurate information has been obtained, is 25,000.

The Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying in the House of Commons today to questions on the subject, said the powers had not informed Russia that its occupation of Armenia would not be objected to.

Such occupation, he added, without the consent of the Sultan, would be in violation of the treaties of Paris and Berlin. Mr. Curzon also said the statement of the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, that Russia was not willing to undertake to maintain order in Armenia was "spontaneous."

SUSPEND ACTION AGAINST KNAPP.

Terrell Procures the Release of the American Missionary.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The State Department has received a report by cable from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople in reference to the case of the American missionary, Mr. Knapp, who was arrested at Bitlis by the Turkish authorities on a charge of inciting rebellion on the evidence of certain Armenians who are now in prison. Mr. Terrell cables Secretary Olney that he has secured suspension of the proceedings against the missionary and a safe conduct for him whenever the mountains can be crossed to Constantinople, where the Minister himself will examine into the case. Mr. Knapp will bring with him three women and five children. When news of Knapp's arrest came to Mr. Terrell he demanded that he be either released or that he (Terrell) be permitted to try him, and this cablegram indicates that he has succeeded in his purpose of removing the case from the Turkish officials.

FIND UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR DEAD.

Opposite Him in the Train Is a Dying Woman.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY W. FISCHER.]

Berlin, Feb. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—A dispatch was received here tonight from Copenhagen, which states that Prof. Morgan of the Swedish University of Lund was found dead in a railway carriage upon its arrival at the station. The circumstances create a suspicion of suicide.

On the seat opposite lay an unknown woman dying from the effects of a pistol wound. Nothing could be learned from her regarding the double tragedy, as she was unconscious. The body of Prof. Morgan was conveyed to the city morgue and his unknown fellow-traveler to the public hospital.

A rigid investigation has been ordered by the authorities.

CHICAGO MANIFESTO IS PUBLISHED.

It Relates to a Permanent Court of Arbitration.

London, Feb. 17.—The manifesto of the Chicago International Arbitration committee, the result of the simultaneous movements in that city, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities of the United States to consider the subject of a permanent high court of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, was published here this evening.

CHICAGOANS GET PRIZES AT NICE.

The Misses North Among the Winners in the "Battle of Flowers."

Nice, Feb. 17.—The second grand battle of flowers took place today on the promenades Anglais. The prizewinners included Miss Beardslee of New York and the Misses North of Chicago.

Argentina Gets a Proposition.

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A Buenos Ayres dispatch reports that the Argentine Government is considering a German syndicate's proposal to build defenses and guns for the River Plate and to furnish two armored ships. Señor Marques of Cauca has invented a mode of telegraphing music.

York's Second Son Baptized.

London, Feb. 17.—The baptism of the second son of the Duke and Duchess of York took place in the church at Sandringham today. The Princess of Wales pronounced the name, Albert Frederick George Arthur.

Money for China.

Pekin, Feb. 17.—A French syndicate has offered to China a loan of £4,000,000 ($20,000,000).

DISSATISFACTION OVER A VERDICT.

Milwaukee Press Condemns the Decision in the Banker Day Case.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Outside of the personal friends of ex-Banker F. T. Day the general opinion on the verdict of the jury which acquitted him is that it was not warranted by the facts as they were brought out at the trial. All of the local papers condemn the verdict in no uncertain terms.

Although Mr. Day will be brought to trial again on Saturday on the second count of the information, charging him with receiving a deposit on May 31, 1893, no one expects the case will be pushed. The case was practically ended when the jury brought in its verdict. Many claim John B. Koetting, who is serving a term in Waupun for an offense similar to that with which Mr. Day was charged, should be pardoned.

Secretary E. E. Smythe has sent out a circular letter to the patrons of the St. John's Military Academy in which he announces the decision to reopen the school next Wednesday at Delafield. He says there have been no cases of smallpox at the school except that of Cadet Harden, who was taken down after leaving the institution; that the pupils have been kept under surveillance and that no signs of the disease have appeared among them since the school was closed on Tuesday, Feb. 4. The letter of Secretary Smythe is indorsed by Solon Marks, as President of the State Board of Health, and Dr. U. O. B. Wingate as Secretary.

The Rev. J. S. Lean of Trinity M. E. Church precipitated a lively row in the Methodist ministers' meeting today by protesting against the accepting of donations from the brewers for the support of the rescue mission, which is conducted for the relief of the unfortunate. In the financial report of the mission the names of a number of brewers appear as among the largest contributors. The Rev. W. A. Hunsberger and others defended the acceptance of the gifts. The Rev. Lean in his remarks incidentally gave the city several hard rubs for its alleged vassalage to beer. Capt. Pabst was declared king of Milwaukee. He thought it wrong to take money for Christian purposes that was made in the liquor traffic. The association took no action on the matter.

John F. Potter, Wisconsin's famous Congressman of antebellum days, was seriously injured while exercising in his room, and as his health is very feeble his friends are apprehensive of the result of the shock to his system. Mr. Potter was a national figure just before the war, when Roger A. Pryor challenged him to a duel and he named bowieknives as his weapons.

Judge Vinje at West Superior has appointed Howard Morris of Milwaukee receiver of the West Superior Iron and Steel company.

There was a hot time in the Common Council tonight over the attempt of the Milwaukee street railway to escape the payment of taxes for special improvements. The law passed by the Legislature exempts it from paying the regular city taxes, and the city was served with an injunction preventing it from collecting the special taxes. The Committee on Taxes was in favor of taking no action. This brought on a storm. President Rauschenberger denounced the committee and said the street railway tax-dodging law was the most vicious piece of legislation ever enacted in this or any other State. Ald. Bryden, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, was denounced for not protesting against its passage.

HARVEYITES FEAR A NEW SALOON.

Raise $350 to Carry On the Fight to Victory.

Harvey temperance advocates are alarmed over the prospect of having a new saloon open within the prohibition district of the town in a day or two. Cockburn & Hall are making preparations for the opening of a hotel with barroom attachment in the old Harvey House, One Hundred and Fifty-second and Halsted streets.

Cockburn & Hall have no fear of being closed up, as they say that the deed to the property on which the Harvey House stands contains, contrary to the usual order of things, no clause prohibiting the sale of liquor on the premises.

The temperance forces of the town will do all in their power to close the saloon by injunction or otherwise. Three hundred and fifty dollars was raised at a Christian Citizenship mass-meeting held in the Harvey Congregational church on Sunday night for the purpose of carrying on the fight.

SALE OF THE KING PAINTINGS.

Seventy-nine Pictures Sell at Auction for $103,330.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The sale of the collection of paintings of David H. King Jr. commenced at Chickering Hall this evening. The bidding was lively, but the competition lacked activity. Seventy-nine pictures were sold, and the total amount realized was $103,330. Contrary to expectations the English paintings sold at a comparatively low range of prices. Following are a few sales: Troyon, "Driving Home the Flock," Julius Oehme, $17,250; Mauve, "Cattle Piece," S. Untermeyer, $6,675; Schreyer, "Horses in the Snow," H. B. Pettis, $5,100; Reynolds, "Portrait of Mrs. Arnold," Arthur Tooth & Son, $4,900; Bouguereau, "The Bather," H. Linde, $3,500.

THEY HANG SIX THIEVES.

CUBAN INSURGENTS AID IN PROTECTING PROPERTY.

Marauders Attack a Plantation—The Keeper Rides After Chief Rabi, Who Returns and Deals Out Hasty Justice—Americans and Others Undertake a Railway Journey with a Squad of Volunteers for Protection—They Return to Havana.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY AUGUSTUS ROEDER.]

Havana, Cuba, Feb. 16, via Tampa, Fla., Feb. 17.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Santissomo sugar plantation at Trinidad, near Sagua la Grende, Santa Clara Province, belonging to the Count Mora estate, has hitherto suffered but slightly at the hands of the insurgents. The residence is one of the finest on the island, and in front of it stand four palm trees famous for their height and beauty.

The place is deserted now, the planter having come to Havana with his family.

Three thousand rebels under Rabi visited the plantation a few days ago, had breakfast, and then rode away. The old keeper left behind to watch the property when the planter came here was just congratulating himself on what he considered a narrow escape when there was a loud knocking at the main gate. Looking out the keeper saw eight "plateados" (camp followers). The Spanish soldiers always shoot a plateado when they find one, and Gomez has given positive orders to hang them.

The plateados finally broke the gate, entered the mansion, and began to ransack it.

Went After the Rebels.

The keeper slipped out the back way, mounted a horse, and galloped in the direction taken by the rebel band. After a mile's hard riding he came up with Chief Rabi and reported what had occurred. Rabi took a detachment and went back to capture the band. As the insurgents neared the plantation two plateados escaped, but six were captured. Rabi had them searched and found on each something belonging to the plantation. The captives were then tried by a drumhead court-martial and sentenced to death.

"We cannot waste valuable ammunition on you fellows," said the rebel chief. Turning to the plantation watchman he asked:

"Have you any stout rope about the place?"

When the condemned plateados heard this they begged for mercy.

"Mercy?" laughed the rebel chief. "You fellows don't deserve any. You show no mercy to the poor people you rob and kill."

The watchman soon returned with several pieces of rope. Two plateados were grabbed and hanged to two large, ornamental brass and iron lamp-posts in front of the mansion.

"Where are you going to put these other fellows?" queried the chief of the men. "If we hang them all to these posts we might injure the posts."

"Why, here are four palms," said a Lieutenant.

"That's true," replied Chief Rabi, "and what's more we have just four fellows left. Hoist up, boys."

A few moments later the four plateados were hanging from the palm trees.

"If you have any more visitors of the kind these fellows belong to," remarked the rebel chief to the keeper, "let us know. We are always glad to be of service."

A few moments later the rebels were off again, and the watchman had a job burying the six plateados.

Mr. Schutte, a native of the United States, who has lived in Cuba sixty years and owns a large plantation near Coliseo, Matanzas Province, left his home a week ago to come here.

There has been no train running east of Matanzas City, but when the railway authorities finally determined to try to run one, Mr. Schultz decided to risk the trip, as he had important business. Twenty-five volunteers went along as a guard.

Among the few passengers aboard were an American whose name I did not learn and his five daughters, who left home to escape the revolutionists.

At Coliseo the train was blocked by the burned station. A small band of insurgents suddenly rode up, and the volunteers promptly fired on them, shooting out of the cars. In a short time the train was surrounded by 500 insurgents, who opened fire vigorously. The volunteers jumped out of the cars and took to the woods, while the unprotected passengers threw themselves on the floor of the cars.

Went Through the Train.

When the insurgents saw the volunteers running off they stopped firing on the train, and a squad, with revolvers, went through it. The passengers were told to leave the train. Then the baggage was seized, the cars were set on fire, and the engine was wrecked. The passengers were not harmed, though badly frightened.

Mr. Schutte was compelled to return home over the mountains. The next day he started east again on horseback, selecting mountain paths known only to natives. I asked him if there are many insurgents in Matanzas Province.

"Yes," he answered, "in the part where I live there is scarcely anything else. Insurgents actually swarm there."

"Have they burned any of your cane or destroyed your property?" I asked.

"No, they treat me all right. They come to my place often, make themselves at home, help themselves to a horse, or coat, or a pair of shoes, or take a hat, and that's all. Now I am trying to get back home again. Goodness knows how I'll get there."

Weyler Is Cheerful.

"What can I do for you?" asked Gen. Weyler as I was ushered into his presence at the palace today.

The General has converted the picture gallery into his private work-room. The desk at which he sat near a window was covered with war maps and reports from Generals in the field.

Scores of Generals, other officers of high rank, and citizens with petitions were in the ante-room, all anxious to see the new Governor-General, when I presented my card. An Adjutant took the card to Gen. Weyler, and a few moments later I was admitted. Gen. Weyler received me with the greatest suavity and greeted me with the inquiry, "What can I do for you?"

"General," I replied, "I want to know how your new proclamations, issued yesterday, affect Americans in Cuba."

"They do not refer to you," he answered, smiling, shaking hands.

"The American correspondents are exempt unless they furnish information to the insurgents concerning the movements of the Spanish troops. I know you would not do that."

"I am here solely to send war news," I explained. "How do the proclamations apply to other Americans on the island—planters and merchants?"

Orders to Be Obeyed.

"Naturally," said Gen. Weyler, "I expect everybody, Americans included, to comply with my orders. They must not, and I know will not, communicate with the enemy. Should any American violate the orders in that respect he will be treated in strict accordance with the treaty stipulations. I shall always adhere strictly to the letter of the treaties between Spain and foreign nations."

"Do you intend to go to the field soon to take command?"

"Not at present. I have too much work on hand. I am familiarizing myself with the state of affairs in Cuba. Should an emergency arise, and should my presence be needed in any particular place, or should there be a sudden change in the situation such as I do not expect, I should go to the field immediately."

I told Weyler that the American correspondents were pleased at the announcement of the removal of some restrictions upon the sending of news.

"I want you to send the news with perfect freedom," the General declared. "Any time you are in doubt about anything come to me. I will gladly help you. I want you to know I am your friend."

Gen. Weyler's proclamation outlines his plans for distinguishing between the friends and the enemies of Spain and for disposing of the latter.

Placed Under Surveillance.

Beginning at the Eastern part of Cuba, where the insurgents have full sway, outside the garrisoned towns, the General orders everybody to leave the country regions and gather at the different military headquarters, where they will be under surveillance. Even the stores are to be abandoned to the government, and any sort of property which does or may afford a hiding-place for rebels may be destroyed in the discretion of the district commander.

Gen. Weyler assumes supreme judicial authority and delegates it to the military commenders in certain cases, their action to be subject to his approval.

The proclaimed enemies of Spain, made punishable by death or life imprisonment, as Gen. Weyler may decide, are:

"Those who invent or circulate by any means whatsoever news information which directly or indirectly favors the rebellion.

"Those who destroy or damage railroads, telegraph or telephone lines, or interrupt communication by destroying bridges or wagon roads.

"Those who set fire to places of abode.

Regarding Munitions of War.

"Those who sell, carry, or deliver arms or ammunitions, or in any other way furnish or keep them in their possession. Persons knowing of the importing of such articles and not causing their seizure merit criminal responsibility.

"Telegraph operators who deliver war messages to other persons than those who by reason of their official posts are entitled to the information.

"Those who by word or through print or in any other manner belittle the prestige of Spain's army volunteers, firemen, or any other force operating in this army.

"Those who by the same means endeavor to praise the enemy.

"Those who furnish the enemy horses or other means of service in warfare.

"Those who act as spies.

"Those who having acted as rebel guides fail to report immediately and prove that they were compelled to do so by force, furnishing on the spot proofs of their loyalty.

"Those who adulterate provisions for army or combine to raise the price of the same.

"Those who violate the royal decree of Oct. 17, 1895, regarding the use of explosives.

"Those who use carrier pigeons, rockets, or other signals to convey news to the enemy."

Maceo Inside the Trocha.

Gen. Maceo was at San Antonio de Las Vegas yesterday with a strong force. That town is six miles northeast of San Felipe, which is considered a strong point on the trocha.

Col. Segura, learning Maceo was there, led a Spanish column out from San Felipe, but the insurgents retired to the hills without much fighting.

With Maceo were rebel leaders Miro and Castillo.

The Spaniards are said to have captured seventy-one horses and a "large quantity" of arms and ammunition, though it is continually reported on both sides that the rebels are short of these articles.

A train conveying a Spanish force under Gen. Echague was attacked at Molina by insurgents, who thought the troops must be guarding a valuable train of merchandise. The rebels were driven off without stopping the train.

Maceo, with sixty men as an escort, passed through Vapore last Friday. Later he was joined by 600 followers.

Forty-two political prisoners were exiled to the Isle of Pines yesterday.

The Children's Protective Association, a charitable institution of this city, sustained by private contributions, has been compelled to close its doors from lack of money.

The Royal Foundling Asylum is also reported to be in a distressing condition.

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the scarcity of money in Cuba than the affairs of the lottery, which for years has been one of the most productive sources of revenue for the government. Its revenue has been decreasing gradually, and nearly one-half the tickets were unsold at the last drawing. All sorts of efforts have been made to keep it on a paying basis. The selling of tickets of other lotteries has been forbidden in order to prevent competition, but that did not improve matters.

The report of the death of the rebel leader Menocal, nephew of Aniceto Menocal of the American navy, is untrue.

DEATH OF ACTOR JAMES C. PADGETT.

Veteran Player, Well Known in Chicago, Passes Away.

New York, Feb. 17.—James C. Padgett, an actor, died from pneumonia last night. Mr. Padgett was well known to the theatrical profession, and was, at the time of his death, a member of the John Drew company, in which he played character parts. He had many friends and relatives living in Chicago.

Mr. Padgett's home was in Chicago, where most of his first meritorious work was done, and the men and women who were associated with the old McVicker Theater stock companies all recall him and are grieved at his death. James A. Herne, now in the city, remembered Padgett in the "palmy" days, and regarded him as one of the most finished and unctuous of character actors. Jacques Krueger, another old timer now here, recalled many incidents of Padgett's career and his many successes. He considered him a thoroughly trained actor who was always popular in the old McVicker productions, and equal to any task given him.

Funeral of Edouard Halle.

The remains of Sergt. Edouard Halle were buried yesterday morning at Calvary Cemetery. The services were held under the auspices of the Policemen's Benevolent Association. A short service was held at the family residence, No. 161 Laflin street, after which Father R. Bargeron of the Church of Notre Dame, in Loomis street, celebrated high mass. The pallbearers were Sergts. Frank Bernardy, James Hogan, John Hartnett, Peter Schremser, John Baker, and William Sauer. Sergt. Halle received his appointment on the police force in May, 1889. He had been a sergeant four years, and was connected with the West Thirteenth Street Station.

John J. Healy.

John J. Healy, son of Stephen Healy, the cattle buyer for Armour & Co., died at the family residence, No. 3245 Calumet avenue, on Sunday last at 11:20 a. m. He had been suffering for some weeks from inflammatory rheumatism, but it was not until a few moments before he died that serious results were feared. Mr. Healy was 26 years of age and unmarried. He was prominently connected with the Sheridan club, and a members of St. James' Parish. The funeral services will be held at St. James' Church, Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue, this morning at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jaspar Morton Revell.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Jaspar Meston Revell, a promising young Chicago dentist, who was born and brought up in Wnidsor, Ont., is dead at the residence of his father in that place. Typhoid-fever is the cause. Deceased was 23 years of age and was married a year ago to Miss Dorothy Harrington, whose father was for some years connected with the New York World. He was well known to the Chicago University authorities.

Mrs. Susan Manley.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Susan Manley, wife of Joseph Manley of this city, died today of pneumonia. Mrs. Manley had been ill for two weeks, and on Friday her sickness took a serious turn, developing into pneumonia. Mr. Manley was sent for from Washington, and came home by special train. There were with Mrs. Manley when she died her husband and her children and other immediate relatives.

Jefferson Cook, Aged 101.

Carlyle, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Jefferson Cook, the oldest citizen of this county, died today at the age of 101. He settled here fifty years ago. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

John F. Holt.

Woonsocket, R. I., Feb. 17.—John F. Holt died today, aged 72 years. He had been prominently connected with rubber interests for many years.

LIES ILL AT THE GREAT NORTHERN.

F. S. Lusk of Wyoming Is Awaiting a Severe Operation.

Frank S. Lusk of Lusk, Wyo., is ill at the Great Northern Hotel. He came here a week ago suffering with appendicitis, and during last week it was decided an operation would be necessary to save his life. His condition, however, did not warrant it. Mr. Lusk is well known throughout the West and is prominent in his own town.

SHERIDAN CLUB HAS A GRAND BALL.

Everything Is Old-Fashioned Except the Merrymaking.

The members of the Sheridan club gave an old-fashioned dance at the club-house, Forty-first street and Michigan avenue, last night. A great many of the women appeared in old-fashioned brocades, cut in the same fashion as their grandmothers' gowns. A luncheon of salads and ices was served at 12 o'clock.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BRUTALITY OF A ROBBER.

MRS. ELIZABETH BURKART BEATEN INTO INSENSIBILITY.

Assault Is Committed in Her Rooms While She Awaits Her Family for Supper—Thief Binds Her Unconscious Form Between a Table and the Stove—She Lies Unaided for Two Hours—Physicians Think Her Condition Serious—No Clews.

A most brutal assault was committed on a defenseless woman last night and the North Side police are almost without a clew on which to work. The victim was Mrs. Elizabeth Burkhart, No. 730 Elk Grove avenue. She was attacked by a man, whose motive, it is thought, was robbery, and lay for two hours unconscious. Last night her condition was regarded as serious.

Mrs. Burkhart's husband is a waiter at the Richelieu, but he did not return home until late last night. With them lives Hilda Gutchhardt. At 5 o'clock Mrs. Burkhart had prepared dinner and was waiting for Hilda. She was sitting in the dining-room and by her side was her 3-year-old son Roy.

She did not hear the hall door open, nor did she see a strange man as he stepped into the room. Then she received a heavy blow on the forehead. Only one was struck, but it was sufficient to render her unconscious. She fell to the floor and then her assailant dragged her to the middle of the room. Then he evidently commenced a thorough search of the premises.

Found by a Neighbor.

It was not until two hours later that Mrs. Burkhart was discovered. Miss Gutchhardt did not return, but Mrs. Elizabeth Michaels, who lives in the first flat, heard Roy Burkhart crying. She started up-stairs once to see what was the matter, but did not go on, as her attention was called to some other matter. A few minutes later, however, the little boy, came running down stairs and called to her.

"Mamma's hurt," was all he said, and he ran back up-stairs.

Mrs. Michaels followed. The sight that met her eyes was a horrible one. Lying on her back on the floor was Mrs. Burkhart unconscious. One hand and one leg were tied to the leg of a table and the other hand and leg were securely bound to the stove. In the woman's mouth was her husband's silk muffler, which had been pushed far into her throat.

The woman's dress and underclothing were torn and disarranged. Mrs. Michaels hurried out and called Frank Fitzgerald, the landlord of the building, who lives at No. [illegible] Elk Grove avenue, and he in turn called Dr. R. W. Holmes, No. 745 North Robey street. The cords that bound Mrs. Burkhart's feet and hands were cut and she was lifted to a bed. Dr. Holmes worked half an hour before he succeeded in reviving her, and Even then he was not certain of her recovery. She was in a very high state of nervousness, and the effects of the blow on her forehead were marked.

Work of the Robber.

While the physician was working with her a search of the flat was made. Disorder prevailed everywhere, and it was evident the man had made a careful inspection of bureau drawers and trunks.

A gold watch and chain and a purse containing $10 were missing, and they, so far as could be learned, were all the things the robber took. No one saw him leave the house.

The only witness of the assault was Mrs. Burkart's son and he was too badly frightened to give the police any assistance. He said he saw the man bend over his mother and strike her on the forehead with a heavy club. She fell from her chair, but what occurred after that the boy could not tell. Nor could he give a description of the man. After he had gone the boy, still badly frightened, cried himself to sleep. He did not awaken for two hours, when he called Mrs. Michaels.

Mrs. Burkart was not able to talk very clearly last night.

"I did not see the man who struck me," she said, "and, of course, I couldn't identify him if I should meet him. My son and I were alone in the room and suddenly I felt a crushing blow on my head. I remember nothing which happened after that. I grew dizzy, and the last thing I recall is a sensation of falling.

Mrs. Burkart's Idea of the Man.

"I am inclined to believe the man was the same who asked me for some money yesterday. He came to the back door and when I opened it he asked me to give him some money. I told him I had none to spare, and he seemed to be angry about it. Finally he went away, but as he turned he said: 'I'll get even with you for this.' I believe it was he who came in this evening."

It is believed the man entered the house by opening the front door with a skeleton key. He probably was not in the place over ten minutes.

The police think he may have also been connected with a robbery at Elk Grove and North avenues. A man, whose name they did not learn, was stopped at that corner about 5:30 o'clock and was robbed of a small sum of money.

Within the last few days other hold-ups and robberies have occurred in the Rawson Street police district, and policemen traveling beats there have been specially warned to be on the alert.

WEAR TIGHTS WHEN SHE HAS TO.

Minneapolis Society Woman Makes Her Debut at Proctor's.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Inez Fulmer Newhall, who is a society woman of Minneapolis and the wife of Dr. William M. Newhall, a prominent physician of that city, has made her début on the variety stage in this city, and is now singing at Proctor's Theater in Twenty-third street.

Her friends tried to dissuade her from the project, but she refused to listen to their pleadings. She lives in Ninth street, and spends most of her time in song writing. During her engagement at Proctor's she will add to her repertory, among others, the following songs: "Just Think of It," "The Tulip," and "Gathering Cowslip Greens."

Touching upon the question of theatrical dress, especially of wearing tights, Mrs. Newhall said today: "Yes, I will wear them if I have to, but I want to put off the day as long as I can. I have worn tights twice in my life, but they were more or less hidden by drapery. I hope very earnestly for success, and will do my best to attain it."

W. V. JACOBS SUES AND IS SUED.

Litigation Partly Involves Englewood and Chicago Electric Road.

A series of complicated litigations was begun yesterday in the Circuit Court between William V. Jacobs and Jessie M. Lynd, John M. Gartside, and others which involves to some extent the Englewood and Chicago Electric Street railway.

Jessie M. Lynd filed a bill to foreclose a mortgage for $25,000 for money advanced by her to Jacobs upon land in Burnside in 1887. On the other hand William V. Jacobs filed two bills, each of them asking for an accounting, in which Gartside and Jessie M. Lynd are made the principal defendants.

Later in the day judgment by confession was entered in the Circuit Court against William V. Jacobs for $21,882. The judgment was in favor of Florence B. Wood and was given upon a note executed Feb. 14, payable on demand. No action was taken by the Sheriff in regard to the execution.

CHICAGO ARCHITECT RAKES IN $2,000.

Prize Money Amounting to $17,000 for Plans Not to Be Utilized.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Municipal Building Commission today met at the Mayor's office and awarded the prizes for plans for a new Municipal Building, submitted three years ago. There were 134 plans submitted from architects all over the country, the competition being anonymous. The competition is also for no purpose. In [illegible] the Legislature forbade the erection of the new building in the park. The city is therefore out just $17,000 on the deal. The first prize was awarded today to Architect John R. Thomas of New York. He will receive $7,000. Five others drew prizes of $2,000 each. They are P. J. Weber of Chicago, E. P. Casey and Ernest Flagg, both of this city, Rankin & Kellogg of Philadelphia, and Gordon, Braydon & Evchard of Rochester, N. Y.

H. L. RODRIGUEZ DIAZ HIS GUEST.

Consul Turner of Uruguay Entertains Special Commissioner.

H. L. Rodriguez Diaz, Special Commissioner of Uruguay, is in the city and a guest of the Uruguay Consul, Charles C. Turner.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College. 315 Wabash avenue.

M'KINLEY HAS BUT ONE.

FORTY DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION CHOSEN.

Ohio Man's Managers Assert That a Better Showing Will Be Made with the Next Two-Score—General Adoption of the Favorite Son Idea Raises Havoc with the Major's Boom—List Is Entirely Too Long for Him to Handle.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—According to records kept by several of the political managers of different candidates there had been elected up to this afternoon forty delegates to the Republican National convention. These include twelve from Pennsylvania, ten from Louisiana, two from New York, six from Texas, and ten from Illinois. Of these it is said that the six Texas men and nine of the Louisiana delegates are solid for Reed, acting either nuder instructions or on personal pledges. The twelve from Pennsylvania are of course counted upon to vote for Quay on the first ballot, and the ten from Illinois for Cullom, while Morton will of course get the two from New York.

According to estimates made here, out of the forty delegates already chosen to the national convention only one, representing half of a district in Louisiana, is relied upon to vote for McKinley on the first ballot, all the others being counted either as active anti-McKinley men, or at least as followers of local favorite sons. The McKinley managers admit that they have not fared well in the early selection of delegates, but they claim this is purely accidental and that when the next batch of a couple of score is heard from the Ohio man will overcome all the existing advantages of the opposition.

Reed Canvass in North Carolina.

Representative Settle went back to North Carolina today to carry on the campaign for Reed in his State. He said before leaving that the fight would of course be an extremely lively one, but that the outlook was that the Speaker would receive a large majority of the North Carolina delegation. Mr. Settle is booked to speak at the Washington birthday celebration by the Union League club in Chicago, and expects to do so unless the campaign in his State becomes so lively as to prevent his leaving at the end of the week.

Information received here is to the effect that Gen. Manderson will be a candidate from Nebraska beyond all doubt, but the Reed and Allison men claim positively that the second choice of the Nebraska delegation will not be McKinley, in spite of Senator Thurston's active work. The Reed campaign in Nebraska is under the direct control of Representative Hainer, who is an excellent politician, and supposed to be much closer to the people than Senator Thurston.

Politicians here are watching the progress of the favorite son idea with great interest, as they say it portends the speedy dissolution of the McKinley boom, which has had behind it more money than all of the other boomlets put together, but which it is predicted cannot possibly stand up against the multiplicity of candidates who are to be put in formal nomination at St. Louis. The list already includes Reed, McKinley, Allison, Quay, Morton, Davis, Cullom, Manderson, Bradley, and Elkins, with several States still to hear from, besides a score of delegates which will have candidates for the Vice-Presidency.

Segregates the Votes.

The favorite son theory has the effect of segregating the 62 votes of New England for Reed, 72 of New York for Morton, 64 of Pennsylvania for Quay, 48 of Illinois for Cullom, 46 of Ohio for McKinley, 26 of Iowa for Allison, the same number from Kentucky for Bradley, 18 from Minnesota for Davis, 16 from Nebraska for Manderson, and 12 from West Virginia for Elkins. This makes a total of 390 votes controlled by the ten favorite sons now openly in the field, or over one-third of the entire voting strength of the convention.

According to the political computers, basing their estimate upon the three Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona being given six instead of two votes each, the majority of the convention is 458. As the favorite sons take up 390 votes there are only 524 votes left to be battled for. McKinley will need to secure 412 votes outside of Ohio to be nominated on the first ballot, while Reed will need but 396.

Assuming that all the other favorite sons secure only their own States and that the outside vote of 524 is divided between Reed, McKinley, and Allison, it is easy to see that neither Reed nor McKinley can come near to a nomination on the first ballot, for, if these two should divide the outside vote between them evenly, it would amount to only 262 apiece, which would leave McKinley 150 short of a nomination and Reed 134 away from the prize.

It has therefore been demonstrated in the minds of political observers not only that under present conditions no one can be nominated at St. Louis on the first ballot, but also that no one can be so near the prize that he may not be defeated by a hasty combination of a number of the favorite sons, either for his leading opponent or for one of themselves.

IS NOT A FREE SILVER CANDIDATE.

Vice-President Stevenson Denies a Rumor Emphatically.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—An apparently authorized statement was made here today to the effect that some time between now and the meeting of the Democratic National convention at Chicago, and presumably before the meeting of the Illinois Democratic convention, Vice-President Stevenson would write a letter to some intimate friends announcing his willingness to be the Presidential candidate of the free silver wing of the party.

This rumor created great excitement among the friends of Col. Bill Morrison, who feared that Stevenson would capture the free silver crowd in Illinois and thereby prevent Col. William from going into the convention with a solid delegation from his own State. The story of Stevenson's candidacy received credence in many different quarters, for, in spite of the tacit understanding which had been arrived at between the free silver men and Col. Morrison, that the latter, while opposed to free coinage, would never assume to use his veto against it, some of the more rabid silver men have been entirely unwilling to commit themselves to the Illinois man. They say that their only hope is to go into the Chicago convention with an out-and-out silver candidate and either force his nomination on a non-committal platform or else compromise on a gold standard man on a silver platform.

On the other hand the honest money Democrats are far from satisfied with Morrison, because, in spite of the fact that he is nominally on their side of the fence, he has never declared himself explicitly one way or the other.

When told of the rumor about Vice-President Stevenson's intention Senator Palmer said this evening: "I do not see why the Vice-President could not be made the legitimate candidate of the silver men in Illinois. Col. Morrison has not yet declared himself so positively as to entitle him to be made the candidate of the sound money Democrats, and until his position is assured the Vice-President would be fully as much entitled to our votes as the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission."

Col. Morrison's friends were doing considerable hustling around tonight to find out Mr. Stevenson's position, and they admitted without hesitation that if he were really in the field the horizontal statesman would have a hard time of it, as the free silver vote in Illinois would unquestionably go to Stevenson.

The Vice-President spent the evening at the home of Chief Justice Fuller, participating in the wedding festivities, but was after their conclusion and quickly set at rest the stories which had been so generally telegraphed out from Washington today.

"I am not a candidate for any office whatever," he remarked, "and the statement to the effect that I contemplate running for President on a free silver platform is not authorized by me in any manner, shape, or form. My first intimation of such an interview came from the publication in an afternoon paper which had no sanction of mine. Nor is it true that I contemplate writing a letter defining my position on the silver question. Such a thought never entered my head and I cannot understand why such a story was started. Certainly I have not said anything to anybody that could be construed into such a declaration until I saw the publication to which my attention has been called. I did not know that I was even being thought of in such a connection and I want to enter a most emphatic denial of the whole story."

END NOT IN SIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Struggle Continues Between Hunter and Blackburn.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The surprise did not come today. Hunter did not lose the one vote more on this morning's ballot and the breach has failed to close. The Hunter forces have been thrown into great confusion over the bolters, but steadfastly maintain that whenever it is necessary to elect, Hunter will get all of the votes. Senators Rummons, Hissem, Carpenter, and Bowling failed to vote for the gum shoe statesman on today's ballot.

A Senator who has been voting for Blackburn said today that Poor had told him in case the Democrats would come over to ex-Gov. John Young Brown he would vote for him. The Blackburn forces are illy prepared for this and have been enjoying the disaffection in Hunter's camp.

The Blackburn people have received notice that a communication has been forwarded from Secretary Carlisle at Washington to one of the Blackburn managers. This letter has not yet reached here. No one in position to know will venture the slightest suggestion as to the position the Secretary will take. Blackburn attacked Carlisle as "a traitor to his party, wearing the yoke of Cleveland and Wall street," from the stump in every county in the State during his speeches before the November election.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette has abandoned Hunter and demanded of him to come out on the silver question, and tonight telegraphed every Republican member, asking his opinion and urging him to demand Hunter's coming out for sound money. In an editorial in today's paper it declared even Blackburn would be better than a free silver Republican. Hunter, it is claimed, will not declare himself on account of Populist Poor's extreme silver views, and for fear of losing Poor's support.

MR. KURTZ'S MYSTERIOUS TRIP.

It Was to the Home of Senator Quay at Beaver, Pa.

Columbus, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The semi-official announcement that Senator Quay is to be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination recalls a flying trip made by Chairman Kurtz of the Republican State Executive committee and an enthusiastic Foraker man, to Beaver, Pa., a few weeks ago. Mr. Kurtz was called to the home of the Pennsylvania Senator by a telegram from the latter's son, and he took a train immediately upon receipt of the message. He was absent two days, but what transpired during the interview between Quay and the personal representative of Senator-elect Foraker has never been known.

The Quay candidacy has caused considerable ill-feeling on the part of McKinley's friends, as they allege the Pennsylvanian promised to keep out of McKinley's way. It is a significant fact that none of the talk as to Quay's probable candidacy came to the surface until after Foraker's confidential agent had reached Beaver and had a talk with Quay.

Another pointer demonstrating that the Foraker people propose electing a few delegates here and there throughout the State came to hand today, when this same Chairman Kurtz formally announced himself as a candidate to the St. Louis convention from the Columbus district. It seems some time ago the arrangements were made among the leaders of the Republicans to send Oliver M. Evans, a McKinley man, to St. Louis as one of the delegates from this district. Kurtz himself is said to have agreed to Evans as a delegate, and also those who are now for Kurtz had promised to do what they could to elect Evans. It goes without saying that Evans and his friends, as soon as they learned of this treachery, were warm, and now they propose to make an exceedingly interesting fight, and if possible beat Mr. Kurtz out of the place he covets.

EX-SENATOR MANDERSON ADMITS IT.

He Says He Has Consented to the Use of His Name.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The candidacy of ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska for the Republican Presidential nomination was announced today at the Capitol by several of his friends.

Gen. Manderson this evening in conversation said he had heretofore declined to break his silence upon the matter.

"For months past," said the ex-Senator, "I have received letters from all sections of the country urging me to enter the lists as a candidate. These letters came from comrades in the war of the rebellion, from associates in public life, and in addition I received many personal requests from fellow-citizens in Nebraska. Before leaving home for Washington the urgency was of such emphatic character that I decided to make no further opposition and to remain passive. I can now simply say that under this urgency and the kindly encouragement that has followed it I can do nothing but stand and wait."

RECEPTION FOR EX-GOV. M'KINLEY.

Guests Present from All Parts of the Union.

Massillon, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Massillon extended the welcoming hand to ex-Gov. McKinley as a private citizen tonight. A reception of unusual importance at the Massillon club lasted from 8 until long after midnight and was attended by between 500 and 600 guests, all of whom regretted the indisposition of Mrs. McKinley, who was detained in Canton by an attack of grip. Mr. McKinley was the guest of J. W. McClymonds, and prior to the reception a dinner was given him at the residence of the former. The club-house was handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated. Guests were present from all parts of the Union. Letters of regret were received from the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator-elect and Mrs. Foraker, Senator and Mrs. Brice, Senator and Mrs. Davis, and a host of other prominent men and women.

NEW APPORTIONMENT IN WISCONSIN

Republican Caucus of the Legislature Comes to a Decision.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Republican caucus tonight adopted a resolution pledging itself to reapportion the Senate and Assembly districts. It provided for a joint apportionment committee of twenty. A plan has been arranged by the leaders that transcends county lines and it will doubtless be adopted by the Comimttee of Twenty tomorrow.

The changes in the Assembly districts will be slight.

Gov. Upham will submit a short message. It is thought the session will be short.

HARRISON NOT TO BE A DELEGATE.

McKinley's Friends Will Not Yield Delegates-at-Large to Allison.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Ex-President Harrison has formally and firmly declined to be a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention. His friends were planning to elect him that he might make the speech nominating Allison. A proposition was made to the McKinley men to concede the delegates-at-large to Allison. The bitterness with which this was rejected is thought to have had much to do with Mr. Harrison's decision not to be a candidate for delegate.

ANTI-M'KINLEY MOVE IN GEORGIA.

Senator Quay Said to Be the Probable Beneficiary.

Atanta, Ga., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The leader of the anti-McKinley forces in this State, W. A. Pledger, is out in an interview today in which he claims five of the eight delegates that have been chosen by the four districts that have acted in Georgia are against McKinley, and he says the majority of the Georgia delegation will be against the man from Ohio.

The anti-McKinley men are making a strong personal fight against the white bosses in Georgia and the indications are Quay will be the beneficiary.

Hackett for United States Senator.

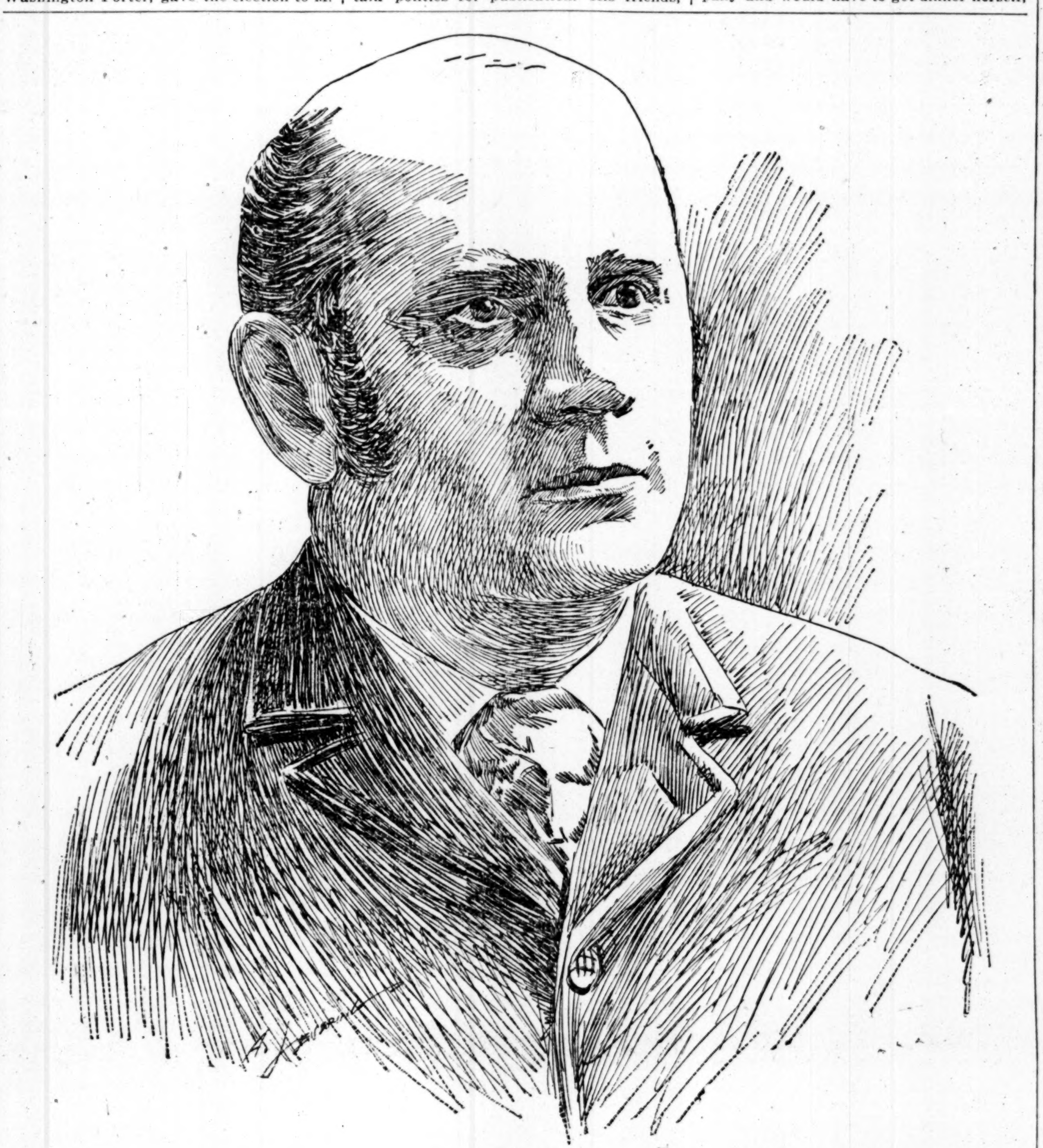
Utica, N. Y., Feb. 17.—At the First Assembly District Republican convention here today C. W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Central committee, was indorsed for United States Senator.

Democratic Majority in Danger.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—State Senator Bond is dangerously ill. His death would deprive the Democrats of a constitutional majority in the State Senate. There is much anxiety in political circles.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.



MARK A. HANNA OF CLEVELAND, O., MANAGER OF McKINLEY'S CAMPAIGN.

NAMES JAMES R. MANN.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION NOMINATES HIM FOR CONGRESS.

To Succeed J. Frank Aldrich, Who Receives a Eulogistic Resolution—M. B. Madden and Frank C. Rabey Will Go to St. Louis—George W. McKnight for State Board of Equalization—List of Committeemen—Voting Is by Acclamation.

Ald. James R. Mann was nominated for Congress to succeed J. Frank Aldrich at the First Congressional District convention, held yesterday morning in Oakland Music Hall, Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street.

Edward T. Glennon was Chairman of the convention, and David J. Thompson and Maj. William C. Shaw were Secretaries. Ald. M. B. Madden was nominated for national delegate by W. H. Flagg, Frank C. Robey by Thomas C. Banning and William R. Kerr. Perry A. Hull was named by Ald. Judah and Washington Porter by J. M. Longenecker. On roll-call each delegation was voted solid by its Chairman. The vote, with the exception of complimentaries to Perry Hull and Washington Porter, gave the election to M. B. Madden and Frank C. Robey. They were made the unanimous choice of the convention.

Alternate delegates were next chosen. B. G. Hoppen of the Thirty-first Ward, Fred C. Propper of Thornton, and A. Van Steenberg were nominated. A roll-call gave Hoppen 74 votes and Propper 53, while Steenberg received a complimentary vote from the Thirty-fourth Ward. Propper and Hoppen were then elected by acclamation.

The nomination for Congressman then took place. There was only one name placed in nomination, that of James R. Mann, put forward by J. M. Longenecker, and it was seconded by a dozen men. On motion of Noble C. Judah the nomination was made unanimous. After this Chairman Glennon named Messrs. Madden, Longenecker, and Watson as a committee to escort Mr. Mann to the platform, where he made a short address in which he thanked the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him.

During the nomination of a candidate for the State Board of Equalization the sentiment of the convention was put to a test on indorsing a man for President. W. S. Jackson of the Thirty-fourth Ward made an address in which he asked that William McKinley, as a friend of the laboring man, be indorsed. When he finished there was long and continued applause, but the indorsement was not down on the program, and before a motion could be made testing the convention's sentiment Chairman Glennon ordered the nomination for the State Board of Equalization to proceed. John Watson named Capt. G. W. McKnight of the Thirty-second Ward to succeed himself, and the selection was made unanimous. Congressional committeemen were then named. They are:

Third Ward—E. H. Morris.
Fourth Ward—R. C. Harlow.
Thirty-first Ward—Col. Jefferson Hodgkins.
Thirty-second Ward—C. L. Hammond.
Thirty-fourth Ward—J. B. Work.
Blue Island—S. A. Green.
Thornton—A. Van Steenberg.

In connection with the retirement of J. Frank Aldrich from Congress a highly eulogistic resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Hamilton club on Thursday evening, at its club house, No. 3016 Lake Park avenue, will hold a ratification and jollification meeting in honor of James R. Mann, nominee for Congress. The entertainment will be informal in its character. The club house will be thrown open to Mr. Mann's friends and callers.

HOW W. R. KERR WAS TOSSED OVER.

Bitter Medicine Swallowed with a Cheerful Smile.

Nowhere within the precincts of Cook County yesterday could any one have discovered a politician so filled with disappointment as William R. Kerr. The First Congressional District convention refused to make him a national delegate, something he wanted badly and fully expected to get.

When the consolidation of county and city factions came to pass all Mr. Kerr asked was that he be made a delegate to the St. Louis convention. Jamieson, Mann, and other leaders, so it was generally understood, said that would be all right. But it seems that this was one of the times when they could not control. Principally because the Thirty-second Ward had been raking off so many offices lately and other wards in the district rebelled.

As a result it was deemed good politics to give them something. So the Fourth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fourth commenced trading. To the Fourth was conceded one of the two national delegates. Ald. Madden got it. The Thirty-first wanted the nominee for member of the State Board of Equilization and the Thirty-fourth wanted the other national delegate. Representatives of the three wards got together and said:

"Now, the Thirty-second has the Congressman already and to one of its citizens will be given the new nomination; it also has the Chairman of the State Central committee, a member of the Drainage Board, a State Senator, and the County Treasurer."

After Saturday they added to this list the nominee for Clerk of the Appellate Court and one County Commissioner. They said furthermore, "three members of the Council live in that ward and we object now to giving it a delegate to the National convention."

So, when Mr. Kerr went to the Congressional convention yesterday morning and learned there was no chance for him, he left the hall and started home. He had hardly reached the sidewalk, however, before that diplomatic political operative, H. Dorsey Patton, was pouring soothing advice into his ear, with the result Mr. Kerr not only returned but placed in nomination for delegate the man who defeated him.

WHAT LORIMER IS SAID TO WANT.

National Committee and the Federal Toga Named in Rumors.

Last Saturday William Lorimer was not only renominated for Congress, but was made a district delegate to the national convention. Now it is said he is a full fledged candidate for member of the National committee from Illinois. One of Mr. Lorimer's friends vouchsafed the added information the Tenth Ward is also laying wires for the United States Senatorship, and if everything goes his way this year he will be in the race next winter.

COL. W. R. MORRISON AT PALMER.

In Town on Business and Declines to Talk Politics.

Col. William R. Morrison is at the Palmer House, and will remain in the city until Thursday night. In company with several other members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission he is taking evidence in nine cases of alleged discrimination pending before that body. Col. Morrison declined to talk politics for publication. His friends, however, are not slow to say he will be indorsed by the Illinois Democrats as their Presidential candidate.

W. C. EAKINS NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Machine Ticket Nominated in the Fourth Senatorial Convention.

The Fourth Senatorial District convention held last night in Boulevard Hall, Fifty-fifth and Halsted streets, nominated W. C. Eakins for Senator and Timothy Hogan of the Twenty-ninth Ward and Charles Wiedemaier of the Thirtieth for Representatives. It was the ticket agreed on at the primaries on Friday.

James Kinloch was the Chairman. Before the call to order the two wards, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, caucused in adjoining rooms. It had been agreed Eakins was to be the nominee for Senator and Hogan was to be nominated to succeed himself, but there were candidates galore from the Thirtieth Ward and a caucus was deemed advisable.

Wiedemaier won over Bureaugard F. Mosely, Anton Zieman, W. W. Fuller, Arthur Rayhorn, and W. A. Mott on the fourth ballot.

HEBREWS INDORSE THE TICKETS.

Cook County Republican League Does So After Some Talk.

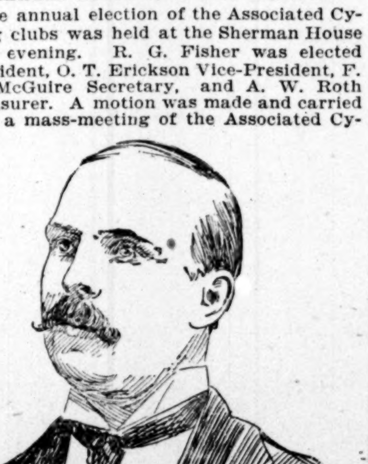
The Cook County Hebrew-American Republican League met last night at the Great Northern. It was expected the league would condemn the recent action of the Republicans in not placing a Hebrew on any of the tickets, but instead of this the tickets were indorsed.

There was a disposition at the start to criticise the managers, but after some discussion a resolution of indorsement was adopted.

ELECT FISHER THEIR PRESIDENT.

Associated Cycling Clubs Hold Their Annual Election—Other Officers.

The annual election of the Associated Cycling clubs was held at the Sherman House last evening. R. G. Fisher was elected President, O. T. Erickson Vice-President, F. D. McGuire Secretary, and A. W. Roth Treasurer. A motion was made and carried that a mass-meeting of the Associated Cyclers be called to take action to secure the down-town extension of Jackson boulevard and the connection of the Lake Shore drive with the South Side, thus making a bicycle connection of the three sides of the city through the down-town district. It was decided to appoint a committee of three from each side of the city to take the matter in charge.



R. G. FISHER.

Sues Alley "L" Road.

The Alley "L" railroad company was sued in the Superior Court yesterday by Fannie E. Hughes, who wants $20,000 damages. The plaintiff is the owner of a building on Sixty-third street, near the road of the defendant, and claims that by the construction of the road her property was greatly damaged.

MURDER OF MAUD STRAWN

CRIME AS ATROCIOUS AS THE KILLINK OF PEARL BRYAN.

Partially Decomposed Remains of an Eighteen-Year-Old Schoolgirl of Sheldon, Ia., Are Found at the Home of Her Sister-in-Law—Albert Bull and G. Morello Are Arrested and Accused of the Crime—There Are Threats of Lynching.

Cherokee, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—This part of the State is in a fever of excitement over the new developments which bid fair to unravel the mystery surrounding the death of Maude Strawn, the handsome 18-year-old schoolgirl, whose lifeless body was found in her room at her married sister's home at Sheldon, Ia.

It is supposed the girl had been dead for three or four days when found, as decomposition had set in. The body was discovered on Saturday, and the girl had not been in attendance at school since Wednesday forenoon, nor had any one seen her on the streets.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday Miss Strawn asked to be excused, as she expected company and would have to get dinner herself, as her sister, with whom she was staying, had gone to the country on a visit. That is the last time she was seen alive by her teacher or schoolmates. Neighbors saw her enter the house where she was boarding, and the first chapter of this mysterious tragedy ends.

Body Found Three Days Later.

Three days later Art Gruff, a brother-in-law of the deceased, went to the house to discover what trace he could of the missing girl, and was first to view the ghastly spectacle. There on a cot, devoid of clothing, except underwear and shoes, lay the remains of the girl. On the wall hung a bird cage, which contained a dead canary. The fact that the bird was also dead leads to the theory that chloroform had been administered, as there was an ample supply of food in the cage for the bird's sustenance during the three days from the time of death until the body was discovered by Gruff.

It was thought at first to be a case of suicide, but later developments have entirely exploded that theory.

Two Suspects Are Arrested.

Two persons, Al Bull and G.. Morrello, have been arrested charged with having knowledge of the girl's death. It developed at the Coroner's inquest that while there were no outward indications of violence there was strong proof of the girl having been injured, and the jury so found. It was also asserted by witnesses that Bull and Morrello were seen to enter the house on Wednesday, the day that Miss Strawn is supposed to have met her death.

Bull was recently divorced from his wife, she bringing the action. It is also said that Bull has of late been paying considerable attention to Miss Strawn, and it is thought he secured the girl's confidence and that he was the visitor she referred to when she asked to be excused from school on that fatal day.

May Be a Lynching.

The supposition is that Bull took Morrello along with him, and by administering a drug they succeeded in easily killing her.

Public feeling is strong against the prisoners, and should the fact be established beyond any reasonable doubt that they were the cause of Maud Strawn's death there will probably be a double lynching.

The theory of suicide will not be listened to by Miss Strawn's friends and schoolmates. She was of a modest, unassuming, and confiding nature, always putting forth an effort to please and not to offend.

CONFESSES TO MURDER AT REVIVAL.

Story of Killing of Bill Sheldon as Told by Mort Trusdale.

Waterloo, Ia., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—At the Williams revival meetings at Cedar Falls last night Mort Trusdale of Kenosha, Wis., created a sensation by stepping to the platform and making the following confession: "I have been trying to lead a Christian life for several years, but have been conscious all the time that I was a great sinner. I am guilty of murder and am ready to surrender myself to the officers. I want to serve the Lord and can't do it without leaving off this awful burden."

To The Tribune today Trusdale made a detailed confession as follows: "I first met the man I murdered at Springfield, Ill., the 28th day of July, 1890. He and I traveled from there to Colorado together. I had been a private detective in the State of Wisconsin. I was still a detective, but had no authority outside of that State. The fellow's name was Bill Sheldon, or Shelton, I don't know which. At Tennessee Pass I was taken sick with the mountain fever. Was sick only one night. Sheldon was then with me, and while I was in bed he rifled my pockets, taking some private letters which contained matter showing that I was a detective. I did not know he took the letters until we had trouble the next day. In the morning we started afoot for Leadville. When within a mile of that city I gave out and could go no further. Sheldon began swearing at me and spoke of the letters he had taken from my pockets. He said he had found out I was a detective and would give him the worst of it for the crookedness he had told me of. He became enraged and as he came in front of me with a knife I pulled a revolver and shot him in the head. I fired two shots. The first bullet struck him in the temple. The other bullet took effect in the back of his head. After the shooting I laid the revolver by Sheldon's side and took the knife and a watch and rode into Leadville with a farmer. I don't know whether the body was ever found or not."

Leadville, Colo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Shelton was not known here, but the body of an unknown man was found near here on Sept. 9, 1890. There were no marks of identity, and it was declared a case of suicide, as everything indicated it as such. The confession of Truesdale at Cedar Rapids clears up the mystery.

MRS. BEEKMAN SECURES A DIVORCE.

Daughter of Chief Conlin of New York May Marry Again.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Among the notable divorces recently granted in Fargo, N. D., was that of Maude D. Beekman vs. Albion Beekman of New York City, which came up for a hearing this afternoon. The plaintiff is the eldest daughter of Chief of Police Peter Conlin of New York and has been a resident of Fargo just a few days more than the ninety necessary to establish her residence. She was accompanied here by her aunt, Miss Reed.

Since her arrival in Fargo Mrs. Beekman has been one of the most popular members of the divorce colony. She is a charming brunette, and it is reported will soon marry a prominent young society man of Fargo.

WANT DEED OF TRUST SET ASIDE.

Action Commenced by the Union National Bank of Chicago.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Union National Bank of Chicago, through its attorneys, filed a suit in the Circuit Court today against the State National Bank, Joseph Andriano, and John Donovan Jr. The purpose of the suit is to have a deed of trust given by John Moran in favor of the State National Bank, in which John Donovan Jr. was named as trustee, set aside. Sheriff Andriano is brought into the case as a defendant by reason of the fact that, by virtue of his official position, he is made trustee, Mr. Donovan having declined to act. The plaintiff bank claims that Moran is indebted to it in the sum of $27,034. The petition filed today is a voluminous document and is frequently interspersed with allegations bordering upon the sensational. Charges of fraud are made.

FOUR INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER.

Returns Made by the Grand Jury at Crown Point, Ind.

Crown Point, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The grand jury today returned four indictments for murder in the first degree. One was against Emanuel Morris, a well-known colored jockey at the Roby track, who stabbed William Judge, who recently died in a Chicago hospital. The other three were Joseph Wavoritik, Mary Wavoritik, his wife, and Nick Kakic, who, it is supposed, murdered the two Huns at Whiting last week.

New Orphans' Home Is Opened.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Board of Directors of the Swedish Lutheran Orphans' Home have formally opened that institution. Applications for admission will be acted upon March 3. The building will not be dedicated until pleasant weather arrives. The matron is Miss Freda Schelander, who comes from a well-known institution in Omaha. The necessary help is being hired now. It was built by the Swedish Lutheran conference, which embraces the State of Illinois and part of Michigan and Indiana.

Adjt.-Gen. Hilton Denies a Report.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Adjt.-Gen. Hilton denies the story sent out from Moline that Gov. Altgeld had directed Col. Foster of the Sixth Infantry to endeavor to increase that regiment to 1,000 men. He says no such order has been issued and none will be.

Civic Federation for Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Feb 17.—[Special.]—Peoria will have a civic federation. The preliminary steps were arranged this evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, when a constitution was adopted. A meeting will be held shortly for the election of officers.

Aurora Levies a Fire Insurance Tax.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The City Council tonight passed an ordinance taxing all fire insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of Illinois doing business in Aurora 2 per cent per year on the gross premiums.

Former Chicago Shoemaker Killed.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 17.—Phelix Blutvocker, a shoemaker, was run over and killed this morning by an express train on the Vandalia road. He formerly lived in Chicago.

MRS. BROOKER ON WITNESS STAND.

Testifies Her Husband Was at Home Night of Trolley Car Robbery.

Mrs. Charles Brooker, wife of one of the alleged Evanston avenue trolley-car robbers, testified for over an hour yesterday morning in Judge Ball's court. She acknowledged she had not seen her husband since Oct. 9.

"On the night of Oct. 7, when the Evanston avenue trolley car was robbed, my husband was at home with me all night," said the witness. "The next day he and I went in search of a man named Menkey, who worked for my husband on his peddling wagon."

An effort was again made to place before the jury evidence showing the existence of a contract signed by Attorney Furthmann, in which George Bryant claims he was promised $500 for the conviction of each man engaged in the robbery, the court ruling all such evidence out.

Dr. Murray testified he treated John Carr in his office at Polk and Wood streets at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 7, for an ulcerated tooth.

Mrs. Henry Carr, a sister-in-law of the prisoner, testified that Carr was suffering from the pain caused by his ulcerated tooth on the evening of the date named, and it was her belief he did not leave home that night.

Today Carr, Smith, and Burke will all probably testify in their own behalf.

ON CHARGE OF CRIMINAL RIOTING

Detectives Who Raided Cockfight Held to Criminal Court.

John Hanley, a detective from the Central Station, and William Mahoney, a detective, and Lieut. Frank T. Brown of the Desplaines Street Station were before Justice Hoglund yesterday charged with criminal riot and malicious mischief.

The case is the outcome of the cock-fight held Jan. 26 in a Blue Island avenue saloon, which was raided by the police. George Heidenberger of No. 268 West Polk street lives in the same building in which the fight took place and the officers, it is said, broke into his rooms first in an effort to locate the men.

Assistant City Prosecutor Dennison appeared for the police officers. They all testified they made the raid, acting under orders from their superior officer, Inspector Shea. They received a tip from a citizen that the fight was to come off and they reported it to the inspector, who gave them their orders. They admitted that they had no warrants and consequently no legal right to enter the premises.

The court held all the defendants to the Criminal Court on the charge of criminal rioting in bonds of $500. On the charge of malicious mischief Mahoney was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $500 and the other two officers were discharged.

HAS NO MONEY FOR THE DRINKS.

Real Estate Man Beaten in a Harmon Court Saloon.

Frank Lawrence and Charles Bradley went to the saloon of Tony May, No. 43½ Harmon court, early last evening and ordered drinks. Lawrence says he thought he had money to pay for them, but on searching his pockets found none. Bradley then went out to get the money to pay the bartender, it is asserted, and in his absence May and his bartender set upon Lawrence, he says, and cut and beat him.

Policeman King heard the row and entered the place. May declared Lawrence and Bradley had attempted to hold him up. The officer called a patrol wagon and just as Lawrence was hustled into it Bradley came back and was also taken into custody.

At the police station Lawrence said he was the proprietor of the Ætna Hotel, No. 163 Adams street, and also a real estate dealer. He called up H. O. Stone and told him of his plight, and Mr. Stone sent an agent to the police station, who became bail for Lawrence. Bradley, however, was locked up.

Lawrence says he will swear out warrants for May and his bartender, charging them with false imprisonment and assault.

CANNOT FIND ANY ASSETS

FAILURE OF A. KOPPERL IS WORSE THAN AT FIRST THOUGHT.

Cashier of the Bank Refuses to Give the Assignee Information About Savings Accounts, Which Are Kept in Such a Way No One Can Understand Them—Money Sent Abroad Never Reaches Its Destination—Savings Depositors Are Destitute.

Investigation shows the failure of the bank of A. Kopperl, No. 571 Canal street, is worse than at first thought. So far no assets have been found. The amount due to savings depositors is large, and the depositors are all in the poorest circumstances.

The cashier, Julius Jaffe, assisted the assignee to go over his own books, but refused to give any assistance or information regarding the savings accounts, which were kept by a clerk named J. Norako. Owing to the peculiar manner in which the books were kept no one but the man who kept them can tell anything about them. The assignee therefore must wait until Norako gets ready to come around. He promised to come yesterday but he did not put in an appearance. No one seems to know where he lives, so he cannot be sent for. Adolph D. Weiner, attorney for the Kopperls, thought he could be found at a steamship office in Twelfth street, between Morgan and Brown streets, but no one at the office had ever heard of Norako.

The affairs of A. Kopperl were divided under three heads—a steamship ticket account, a savings account, and what he called a "general credit account." The progress made so far shows that the bank of J. I. Kopperl & Co., which failed on Friday, was indebted to A. Kopperl in the sum of $18,000. There is a mortgage of $23,000 on the bank building, which was completed late in 1895. The building has four stories and a basement, with a frontage of 24 feet in Canal street and is 116 feet deep. The ground floor is used for the bank and the living rooms of the Kopperls. The second floor is divided into two flats, the third floor into small society halls, and the fourth floor is one large hall, which was rented for dances. The property is estimated to be worth $40,000. There is also $900 due on the vault.

Money in Safe Deposit Vaults.

The safe deposit vault contained 300 boxes, one-fourth of which were rented. A surprising amount of money was contained in these boxes. In all cases the boxes were used for keeping money. No one was seen to take out securities of any kind. One aged man in rags came in to get the contents of his box. When he went away he had every pocket stuffed with bills. At noon an order of court was served on the assignee not to allow any one to take out the contents of safe deposit boxes. This was done on the theory some of the box-holders might have an account with the bank, in which case the assignee would have a lien on the contents of the box.

Most of the depositors had all their savings in the bank. Many of them are crippled or sick or have large families dependent upon them. One woman came to the bank yesterday who had some money on deposit and was also a safety deposit box holder. She had only a watch in the box, which she wished to pawn, for she had no other means. She had two sick children and was out of employment. She said she had not a cent in the world except what was in the bank.

Another depositor, Anton Godlewski, No. 124 Liberty street, has $530 in the bank. He has a family, consisting of a wife, two children, a blind father, a sick mother, and a sick sister all entirely dependent on him for support. He works three days a week on a section of the Santa Fé at $1 a day.

More than a score of people came to the bank yesterday who said they had sent sums of money to relatives in Europe last summer and fall, in some instances as long ago as last July, and had received letters saying the money never arrived. The books of the bank show the money was received to be sent as asserted.

Kopperl Has Disappeared.

No one has been found who knows the whereabouts of Kopperl or his wife. Attorney Weiner says the last time he saw Mrs. Kopperl was last Friday. He has no idea where she is. He says Kopperl has been in poor health for some time due to worry over his business affairs. He grew so distracted he did not know what he was doing half the time and at last was prevailed upon to go away; just where is not known.

The accountants at work on the books of J. I. Kopperl & Co., No. 181 Washington street, whose failure was the immediate cause of the failure of A. Kopperl, have not yet progressed far enough to be able to make any statement of the condition of affairs.

A citation was issued by the County Court yesterday for Alexander Kopperl on the petition of Moran, Kraus & Mayer, attorneys for half of the depositors of the bank. The petitioners wish to examine Kopperl concerning his financial affairs. The Sheriff made an effort to serve the citation upon the banker, but he could not be found.

A. D. Weiner, attorney for Kopperl, was brought before the court on a citation. During the excitement at the bank preceding the failure Weiner was handed a roll of bills and notes and other papers by the cashier and took them away with him. Yesterday he returned the notes and papers to the assignee, but retained the money. He said Kopperl owed him $450 for services and for money loaned, and had simply paid him back. When the money was handed to him he did not know the bank had failed or an assignment was contemplated.

A citation was issued also for J. I. Kopperl, who failed last week. He will be examined this morning by attorneys for the United States Shoe company, one of the creditors of the bank.

HE SAYS ALL MAY BE HYPNOTISTS.

"Prof." Craden Thinks Six Hours' Instruction Enough for Any One.

According to "Prof." E. Craden, for an expenditure of six hours of time and $10 any one of moderate mind and proper inclination can be transformed into a full fledged hypnotist with superhuman power. "Prof." Craden will take the $10 and occupy the six hours by way of proof. Satisfaction is guaranteed. In the absence of it, after the "professor" and the student have done all possible to insure success, the former will refund the $10. The six hours, however, will be lost beyond recall.

It matters not to "Prof." Craden if the Illinois Medical College faculty disapproves too general knowledge of mesmerism and other allied mysterious powers. He will continue to flood the country with promising "operators" and do his best to prove the theory of the power of mind over mind.

As an assistant or coeducator the mind-controller has associated with him a young woman who is vouched for as extraordinarily qualified as a spellbinder. She was a dry goods clerk, she said, but found spellbinding more profitable. However, woman-like, she confessed a lack of confidence in her new profession. She insisted men have more influence over women than vice versa and has reverence for the magnetic power of the sterner sex. The "professor" says it is not at all impossible for every one to become a trained hypnotist and he never has occasion to refund the $10 because of a pupil's inaptness.

SNEAK THIEF CAUSES A COMMOTION.

After Lively Chase Through Hotel He Is Captured.

Some excitement prevailed in the New York Hotel, State street and Peck court, yesterday afternoon when a sneak thief was found in the place.

A chambermaid, in passing through the hall on the second floor, saw a roughly dressed man sneaking along the hall. She uttered a shriek which was heard all over the house, and sat down on a chair as if to faint, but changed her mind and screaming ran down-stairs

By this time nearly all the guests had taken up the cry and some were creeping under their beds and into closets.

Policeman King of the Harrison Street Station was attracted to the hotel, and going upstairs, saw the alleged thief sneaking along the hallway. After a lively chase up and down stairs and in and out of rooms he finally cornered the man in a room where he was making a vain attempt to roll himself up in a blanket.

He gave the name of Nels Carson. He will have a hearing this morning.

Judgment for $5,117.

Judgment by confession was entered yesterday in the Circuit Court against Warren Springer for $5,117 in favor of Calvin De Wolf. The judgment was entered upon two notes given in payment of rent due from Mr. Springer on a ground rent. "Mr. Springer has simply neglected to pay the notes, so they were placed in judgment," was the statement of the attorney.

KULP FRANKS HIS CUFFS.

AUTOGRAPH ON EVERY BUNDLE SENT TO THE LAUNDRY.

Rich and Thrifty Representative from Pennsylvania—Package Bursts on Its Return from Troy, N. Y., and Discloses Its Linen Contents—May Regard It as Part of the Congressional Record—Used to Impress the Galleries.

(Continued from first page.)

been elected by 2,000 majority over the colored contestant. This does not seem to make much difference to Murray, who is figuring on being seated because the Republicans are in the saddle by such a big majority.

RECIPROCITY IS STRONGLY URGED.

Allerton and Thompson Before Congressional Subcommittee.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Representatives of the leading live stock exchanges of the United States were accorded a hearing today before the Subcommittee on Reciprocity of the Ways and Means committee. Samuel W. Allerton and W. H. Thompson of the United States Live Stock Exchange of Chicago were the only speakers, but the representatives from other places will be heard during this week on the question of establishing reciprocal relations, so far as live stock is concerned, with countries which now discriminate against the United States.

Congressman Aldrich and President Doud of the Live Stock Bank of Chicago were also present at today's hearing. Mr. Allerton gave the subcommittee a detailed account of transactions in live stock since the reciprocity clause was stricken out of the laws of the United States, and claimed that the product had been 600,000 less since the United States had been discriminated against by Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland, and prices had fallen off $1.50 a hundred pounds during the same period.

In reply to questions by a member of the committee Mr. Allerton stated that in all his experience as a shipper and dealer in live stock he had never seen a case of pleuropneumonia among cattle, and he did not believe that this had ever existed in this country. There had been cases of Texas fever, but that was the extent of disease among cattle produced in this country. His experience was the same as that of other cattle dealers and raisers of live stock.

In support of this assertion he called upon President Thompson of the Union Stock-Yards at Chicago, who declared that he could only reiterate what Mr. Allerton had said. There was a necessity for reciprocity in this matter between the United States and foreign countries if the Americans were to get living prices for their live stock products, and Congress could not afford relief a moment too soon for those interested.

SAMOA IS OF NO USE TO AMERICA.

Mulligan Thinks the Sooner the Country Is Rid of It the Better.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Consul-General James H. Mulligan has returned to Washington after eighteen months spent in Samoa, where life proceeds leisurely without telephones, telegraph, railroad, gas, or electric lights, and with only the click of a typewriter as a reminder of American civilization.

Mr. Mulligan is far from being enthusiastic over the success of the triangular arrangement between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, by which Samoa is governed. In talking about the present governmental arrangement, he said:

"The present system does not work at all, and I fully agree with those who hold that the United States should never have become a party to it, and should withdraw from it at as early a day as practicable. As a matter of fact, the Germans are the only people who benefit by the arrangement. The islands have only one crop, which is the cocoanut, which when dried and pressed produces an oil from which soap is made. The principal market is at Hamburg, Germany, where the stuff brings about $42 a ton, and the Germans of course control the commercial interests of the island.

"We pay a third of the expense of running the island, and yet some of the items are rather curious ones. The total expense amounts to about $35,000, and out of this $27,000 is paid for fixed salaries. There is a functionary called a Chief Justice, who has about as much to do as a Justice of the Peace here in America, and yet he receives a salary of $6,000 in gold, and the President of the Municipal Counties, whose duties are similar to those of the Mayor of one of our small towns, gets $5,000 a year in gold. The reigning King, Matliatoa, is paid $150 a month, and the King we drove from the throne, Mataafa, is also subsidized.

"The original project was for the United States to establish a coaling station at Pago Pago, on which we had an option by treaty for ten years. That coaling station would be of great value to our navy, but the privilege was allowed to lapse some time ago and still we are paying our share of the expenses of the government."

HOPKINS WILL WORK THE HARDER.

Says Tanner's Victory in Cook Will Have No Other Effect.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—When Congressman Hopkins was asked today what effect the action of Cook County in indorsing Tanner for Governor would have upon his canvass he promptly replied: "No effect whatever, unless it be to stimulate myself and friends to renewed exertions in the canvass of the State."

He called attention to the fact that the State convention will be composed of 1,335 delegates, and that 963 of these delegates will come from counties outside of Cook. From assurances he had received from the leading Republican counties of the State he felt confident that if his friends stand firm, as he believes they will, he will have enough delegates when the State convention meets to give him the nomination for Governor.

In further conversation respecting his candidacy he said: "Of all the leading Republican States in the Union Illinois has been singularly free from the domination and control of machine politics. Lincoln, Logan, Oglesby, and others were leaders, not bosses. The selection of all of our State officers has heretofore been made after a free and frank conference among the Republicans of the State. We have sought rather to make nominations which would strengthen the party, and thereby benefit the State, than promote the individual ambition of any man. In other words, principle and party first and individuals afterwards.

"I much mistake the sentiment and temper of the people of Illinois if they do not resent at the State convention any attempt to force upon the people a ticket dictated by any machine or combination. Since the news of the action of Cook County has been published I have received a large number of telegrams from leading Republicans in different parts of the State giving me renewed assurances of support, and calling my attention to the fact that 1,000 delegates to be selected by the State at large cannot be dominated and controlled by 370 delegates from Cook County."

COUSINS SAYS NO SEEDS, NO PAY.

Presents a Draconic Measure Directed Against Morton.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The agricultural appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House today. A great deal of criticism of Secretary Morton was indulged in on both sides of the political aisle.

The omission in the bill of a provision for a chief clerk of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at a salary of $2,000, which was made upon the Secretary's recommendation, led to the insinuation that the Secreatry wanted to legislate out of office P. F. Lysle, a free silver Democrat from Missouri, the present incumbent, who was appointed on the recommendation of the Missourir Senators, and it was intimated that Secretary Morton's action was an attempt to retaliate upon Senator Vest for the latter's attack on him in the Senate about two weeks ago.

An amendment was pending when the House adjourned making mandatory the execution of the provision in the bill for the distribution of seed. It is understood that Mr. Cousins of Iowa will tomorrow offer an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the payment of Secretary Morton's salary until this provision is executed.

An amendment appropriating $42,300 for a new edition of the "Horse Book" was adopted. Before the bill was taken up the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and a bill was passed for the examination and classification of lands in the railroad grants in California.

MR. DAVIS DELIVERS HIS SPEECH.

Unexpectedly Conservative Statement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The speech of Senator Davis of Minnesota, supporting the resolution of which he is the author, enunciating the policy of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, was the event of today in the Senate. There was added interest and significance in Mr. Davis' utterances as his resolution voiced the sentiments of a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of which he is a member. The public interest in the subject was evidenced by crowded galleries, the attendance being greater than at any time since the vote on the silver bond bill. Mr. Davis spoke for two hours, and was accorded close attention throughout.

His language was temperate and conservative, and was not the radical utterances some had expected. Mr. Davis spoke with gratification of the reports coming from across the Atlantic that a settlement of the Venezuelan trouble was likely to be effected, yet the Senator declared with emphasis that the American people would never indorse a settlement based on concession of any feature of the Monroe doctrine. While minimizing the possibilities of war the Senator said that a firm and explicit announcement of our policy to resist European encroachments would give the surest guaranty of peace. The rest of the day was given to the military academy appropriation bill, which was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

The proposition of Mr. Vilas to increase the cadet appointments by two from each State, an aggregatee of ninety, brought out much debate, the prevailing sentiment being favorable to the increase.

Mr. Mitchell [Rep., Ore.] presented the report on the Dupont contested election case and gave notice that he would call it up for action at the earliest day possible.

Mr. Palmer [Dem., Ill.] announced that Mr. Turpie [Dem., Ind.] would present a minority report at a later day.

A message from the House announced the disagreement of that body on the Senate silver substitute for the bond bill. No action was taken upon a conference.

RESERVE ABOVE HUNDRED MILLION.

Bond Sales Bring the Gold to the $110,000,000 Mark.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The payment made to the Treasury on account of the bond sale aggregated today something over $71,000,000 and swelled the gold reserve to about $110,000,000. This fact does not appear as yet on the daily statement issued from the Treasury Department, for the reason that the payments made on Saturday have not been officially reported to the Treasurer. Until this is done that official cannot charge himself with them.

About $10,000,000 in gold was received today on account of bond purchases, but $1,456,200 was withdrawn, leaving the gold reserve at the close of business this afternoon at $86,203,499, which figures will appear in tomorrow's daily official statement.

It is understood that the Morgan syndicate has paid in all the gold required to complete its purchase, and it is probable that all other bidders who have gold on hand to pay for the bonds allotted them have already deposited their gold. The precise amount now in the custody of the various Subtreasuries will not be known here until Wednesday.

Since Jan. 6, when bids for the new bond issue were invited, about $28,000,000 of gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury, of which about $18,000,000 is supposed to have been withdrawn on account of bond purchases.

At this rate the Treasury will make comparatively small gain in its gold reserve through the remainder of the payments that are to be made on the bonds, for the reason that the gold brought from abroad is now all in the hands of the government. Under these circumstances another bond issue in the near future is not improbable.

"Stocking money" is still being received by the department in payment for the bonds. Today a rare old coin was taken in part payment for bonds bought by a Richmond, Va. man in the form of a $5 gold piece bearing date of 1813. The coin was in perfect state of preservation, and has evidently been kept for years as a curiosity, and only reaches the Treasury through the desire of some citizen to take part in a popular loan.

SEEDS GROW INTO UNPOPULARITY.

Secretary Morton Left Without a Friend in the House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Few Cabinet officers have ever been put in the position now occupied by Secretary Morton, who incurred the anger of members of Congress by stopping the seed distribution and thereby depriving the statesmen of a valued assistance in carrying on their campaigns. Usually when a prominent member of the administration is assailed on the floor there are plenty of men willing to defend him, but Secretary Morton seems to have angered every member of Congress without exception. To such an extent is this true that during the debate this afternoon Representative Pearson of North Carolina jumped up in his seat an inquired whether there was not any one in Congress, Republican, Democrat, or Populist, to rush to the defense of the Secretary of Agriculture. When the North Carolina Representative inquired "Is there none so low as to do him honor?" there was an ominous silence, and almost for the first time in the history of the House of Representatives not a single member rose to defend one of the constitutional advisers of the President, who had been attacked by members of both parties. In the Senate Secretary Morton appears to have a few friends, but if one can believe the results of Pearson's challenge today he has not a follower in the lower House.

MANY AFTER THE GEORGIA GOLD.

Pieces from the Dahlonega Mint in Great Demand.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—So great was the demand for the five Dahlonega gold pieces received at the Treasury Department in part payment for bonds under the recent call that within a few minutes after their reception by the United States Treasurer they were spirited away by clerks who wanted them as souvenirs. Director Preston of the Mint Bureau was anxious to get one of these coins for his cabinet, and he hurried down-stairs as soon as he learned they were in the Treasury Building, but he was too late. It was impossible to learn who had obtained the coins, but Uncle Sam did not lose anything by the transaction, inasmuch as they were replaced with crisp new Treasury notes. These coins were as bright and good as the day they were minted at the branch treasury in Georgia before the war. It was the impression of officials at the Treasury Department that they have been hoarded in somebody's old stocking and only came out in response to the urgent demand of the President for gold to bolster up the failing reserve at the Treasury Department.

SEEKING FOR ANOTHER BRIDGE.

Party from East St. Louis Wishes Location Settled.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Congressman Murphy and ex-Congressman Forman of East St. Louis were doing the honors today for a committee of citizens from East St. Louis, who have come to Washington to look after a bridge which it has been proposed to construct over the Mississippi River at this point. Mayor Stephens, F. L. Rothenberg, and Henry Sexton are the members of the committee and they will be given a hearing before the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce committee tomorrow. There is a division of sentiment among the inhabitants of the respective banks of the river over the proper location for the bridge, which is to cost $2,000,000. After the Illinois contingent have been heard their neighbors on the opposite side of the river will be given the privilege of telling the committee what their ideas are about the location of this structure.

Chicago Merchants Heard.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin today gave a hearing to representatives of several prominent dry goods firms of New York and Chicago on the subject of the recent ruling of the Treasury Department in regard to consular invoices. This ruling discontinues the practice of allowing Consuls in one district to certify to invoices of goods purchased in another district. The firms represented contended for a return to the old custom, which, it is alleged, operated to the advantage of the importers without any danger of loss to the government. The Secretary took the matter under advisement.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.

ORDINANCE FOR BOULEVARD IN JACKSON STREET FAILS TO PASS.

Order Made for Removal of Battery "D" and Second Regiment Armory from the Lake-Front—Ald. Coughlin Wants to Include the Art Institute—Master Plumbers and Wholesale Liquor Men's Licenses—Affecting Sidewalk Merchants.

Briefly stated this is what the Council did last night:

Defeated the ordinance making Jackson street from the river to Halsted a boulevard.

Passed an order requiring the removal of the buildings known as "Battery D" and "Second Regiment Armory" from the Lake-Front.

Refused to suspend the rules for the consideration of an order requiring the removal of the Art Institute.

Passed an ordinance for the examination and licensing of master plumbers.

Received and referred to the Committee on Judiciary an ordinance requiring all railroad engines to come to a full stop at the Archer avenue crossing.

Received from the authorities of the Village of Riverside a request for the annexation of "The Gage Farm" to the village.

Received an ordinance imposing a license of $250 per annum on wholesale liquor dealers.

Referred to the Finance committee a demand from the Library Board for the refunding of money expended in fitting up the rooms occupied by the library.

Referred to the Judiciary committee an ordinance regulating the business of sidewalk merchants and requiring them to pay an annual license fee of $25 each.

Referred to the Committee on Schools a communication from eight Justices of the Peace recommending the erection of a dormitory in connection with the John Worthy School at the bridewell.

Ald. Campbell's ordinance giving the West Park Commissioners control of Jackson street from Halsted street to the river came up in the Common Council last night and was put upon its passage. After a long and at times acrimonious debate it failed to pass by a vote of yeas 28 to nays 28.

Commissioner Kent's Report.

The proceedings opened in the regular way, the Council receiving from the Commissioner of Public Works the following communication relative thereto:

"I return herewith petition of owners of property on Jackson street, between Halsted street and the Chicago River, to turn control of said street between the points mentioned over to the West Park Commissioners, and submit the following report of verification of the frontage signed thereto:

	Feet.
Total property frontage	3,479.40
A majority of which is	1,740.00
Total property frontage signed to petition	1,837.99

"In addition to the above J. O'Malley has signed for eighty feet as lessee of property owned by the Board of Education. Respectfully submitted,

W. D. KENT,
"Commissioner of Public Works."

Ald. Campbell then called up the ordinance.

Ald. Cook, who moved to refer the ordinance to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West, said the proprietor of the largest store in his ward, who owns 200 feet on Jackson street, had requested him to secure an opportunity for the property-owners to give their views regarding the project to a committee of the Council.

Ald. Campbell hoped the measure would not be treated in that way. If the ordinance should be passed he believed in a short time Jackson street, from the river to Michigan boulevard, would be under the control of the South Park Commissioners.

Calls It Buncombe.

Ald. Bidwill characterized the measure as a buncombe ordinance. It did not provide for a boulevard at all, as it would permit heavy traffic on the street. It was nothing more than a scheme to prevent the Central Electric company from running its cars in the street. The people of the West Side should at least be given a chance to state their views of the ordinance to a committee. He declared not one man in his locality had requested him to vote for the ordinance.

"You, yourself," he said, addressing Ald. Stanwood, "attended meetings over there in favor of this boulevard and you, yourself, told me there were not more than fifty people at some of those gatherings. I could get up a meeting tonight to hang the President and I would have followers."

"That's so," shouted a man in the gallery, and his remark elicited cheers from the Aldermen.

Ald. Powers, who advocated the passage of the ordinance, denied he was influenced in the stand he had taken by Mr. Yerkes. He was influenced merely by the interests of the West Side.

Ald. Coughlin said it took the advocates of the ordinance twenty years to discover they wanted a boulevard in Jackson street. "The gentleman from the Ninth," he said, "says this is a buncombe ordinance. I say it is a 'con' ordinance and those who are supporting it are not on the square.

"Mr. Yerkes," declared Coughlin, "is the man behind the boulevard ordinance. It is not the people of the West Side who want this ordinance but Mr. Yerkes They want rapid transit and not a boulevard."

Ald. Campbell insinuated Ald. Coughlin was more intimately acquainted with Mr. Yerkes than he himself was.

Laid on the Table.

Ald. Mahony moved to lay the motion to recommit the ordinance on the table, and it was so ordered on a viva voce vote. Half a dozen Aldermen wanted the Council to adjourn, but the Mayor was in the chair and he insisted the roll-call should proceed. The ordinance failed to pass by a vote of yeas 28 to nays 28.

Following is the vote:

YEAS.

Ballard,
Hepburn,
Bennett,
Watson,
Campbell,
Holman,
Schermann,
Judah,
Madden,
Carter,
Hambleton,
Stanwood,
Haas, Fifteenth Ward,
Mahoney,
Powers,
Maltby,
Chapman,
Schlake,
Noble,
Mann,
Chadwick,
Ehlert,
Manierre,
Milne,
Butler,
Greenacre,
Howell,
O'Neill—28.

NAYES.

Coughlin,
Best,
Doerr,
Stuckart,
Hass, Seventh Ward,
Rohde,
Engel,
Gleason,
Deist,
Martin,
Cooke,
Slepicka,
Bidwill,
Keats,
Mugler,
O'Connor,
Schendorf,
Currier,
Foster,
Sayle,
McCarthy,
Lammers,
Hartwick,
Larson,
Finkler,
Bigane,
Mulcahy,
Shepherd—28.

ABSENT—NOT VOTING.

Kahler,
Revere,
Brachtendorf,
Weisbrod,
Utesch,
Marrenner,
Lenke,
Brennan,
Hoyer,
Merchant,
Kent—11.

Ald. Madden introduced the following order and moved the suspension of the rules for its immediate consideration:

"Whereas, The Lake-Front is at present incumbered with two unsightly buildings known as the Second Regiment Armory and Battery 'D,' both of which were built upon land belonging to the city, under an order of the City Council, to be used by the citizen soldiery; and,

"Whereas, During the last five years the said buildings have not been used by the militia, but have been used for private gain instead of public benefit, and are being continually rented to low-class entertainments, dances, prize-fights, dog shows, and shows of all descriptions, and without the payment of an adequate license, while other public halls in the City of Chicago are obliged to pay license; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Mayor and the City Controller, acting in behalf of the City of Chicago, order said buildings, Battery 'D' and Second Regiment Armory, removed from the Lake-Front within sixty days."

Ald. Coughlin said he could not see why the Aldermen should discriminate in favor of the Art Institute. That institution received a revenue just as well as the buildings named. The Alderman had said dog-fights had taken place in the Armory and Battery.

"Now," said Ald. Coughlin, "I would like to ask the Alderman if he ever saw a dog-fight there?"

"No, sir," Ald. Madden replied emphatically.

"Right opposite," continued Ald. Coughlin, "you can see a prize-fight in the Athletic club."

Here Ald. Sayle was understood to say: "It is not necessary to remove these buildings. We had a dog-fight there the other day. I am in favor of the Alderman from the First, and agree with what he says about dog-fights."

Ald. Madden's Plea.

Ald. Madden said there was no question of the desirability of removing the buildings. They run a saloon down there and pay no license. They run dog shows and every other kind of show that anybody can run on earth." The Art Institute was a credit to the City of Chicago, he said, and to the civilized world.

Mr. Campbell could see no reason for passing the order in a rush. The occupants of the buildings had done some service for the State, and if the structures were demolished the city would have to expend $60,000 a year for headquarters for the policemen and firemen now stationed on the Lake-Front. He thought the order should be referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald. Coughlin hoped the Council would not pass the order. If the buildings were torn down it would require $200,000 or $300,000 to provide quarters for the policemen and firemen.

Ald. Ballard imparted the information to Ald. Coughlin the policemen and firemen are now occupying the old Baltimore and Ohio depot.

The order was passed by a vote of 40 yeas to 15 nays.

Immediately afterward Ald. Coughlin introduced an order for the removal of the Art Institute, and moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of its consideration. The motion was submitted to a roll-call and beaten by the unparalleled vote of yeas 1 to nays 55.

Master Plumbers' Licenses.

Ald. Madden secured the passage of an ordinance for the examination and licensing of master plumbers. It declares applicants for license must be 21 years of age and master plumbers. They shall pay a license of $30 per annum for each establishment they maintain. The application for license shall be accompanied by an approved bond in $3,000, indemnifying against damages occasioned by negligent or unskilled work or for failure to comply with all regulations of the Departments of Health and Public Works. The rates for examination shall be made by the Commissioners of Health and Public Works, and an expert practical plumber shall examine the applicants.

Mr. Madden said this ordinance was supported by the Plumbers' Association of Chicago.

Ald. Coughlin put in an ordinance regulating the display and sale of goods on the streets and requiring merchants engaged in this sort of business to pay a license fee of $25 a year. It provides how stands, steps, and booths shall be erected, so as not to take up more than three feet of the sidewalk nor be over four feet in height. He tried to have the measure passed, but as it was faulty in construction, on motion of Ald. Hepburn it was sent to the Committee on Judiciary.

Since the Supreme Court of this State gave a ruling on Dec. 16, in a case from Cairo that knocked out an ordinance with reference to wholesale liquor licensing, this city has not been receiving a revenue from that source because the ordinance in force here was the same as that of Cairo's.

So City Collector Maas had a new ordinance drawn and it was introduced and referred to the Committee on Licenses last night.

Wholesale Liquor License.

It provides:

"No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, or offer for sale, any spirituous or vinous liquors in quantities of one gallon or more at a time, within the City of Chicago, without first having obtained a license therefor from the City of Chicago, under a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $200 for each offense. But no distiller who has taken out a license as such, and who sells only distilled spirits of his own production at the place of manufacture, shall be required to pay the license herein prescribed on account of such sale.

"That all such licenses shall be issued in accordance with the general ordinances of the city concerning licenses, and for every such license there shall be charged at the rate of $250 per annum.

"That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed."

It was referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Ald. Deist introduced an ordinance, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads, providing all trains and locomotives on railroads crossing Archer avenue shall be required to stop, when approaching that thoroughfare in either direction, at a point 100 feet away from the avenue.

Library Board.

Two demands for appropriations aggregating $64,451 were made upon the Council by the Library Board. One asked for $40,917 and the other $23,534, sums expended out of the library fund at different times in making improvements in and fitting up that portion of the City Building occupied by the library. The request was referred to the Finance committee.

Albert W. Barnum sent in a communication on behalf of the Village of Riverside asking the signatures of the proper officials to a petition for the annexation of "the Gage Farm" to the village. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A financial statement from the Erring Woman's Refuge showed the receipts for the year ending Feb. 1 to be $14,214 and the total expenditures $11,026.

A communication from eight justices of the peace says the thing most needed is a dormitory in connection with the John Worthy School, where children arrested for petty offenses may be sent, instead of to the bridewell. The communication was accompanied by a letter of indorsement from Mrs. Potter Palmer, Chairman of the Philanthropic committee of the Civic Federation. It was referred to the Committee on Schools.

Mayor Swift sent in vetoes of several orders for special assessments in various districts of the city because in each case the city would be called upon to pay an amount of $505 or less. The work to be done in accordance with the provisions of the orders was paving, curbing, and other street improvements. The Council passed a motion to reconsider in the case of each of the orders vetoed.

Ald. Madden announced to the Council that, beginning with today, the Finance committee will hold daily meetings for the consideration of the estimates for the appropriations for various departments for the ensuing year.

Mayor Swift vetoed the stay order, introduced a week ago, with reference to the Halsted street viaduct across the Stock-Yards tracks.

SHOOTS THE DOG WHICH BIT HIM.

J. W. Hill Attacked by a Supposedly Rabid Newfoundland.

Residents along Commercial avenue, South Chicago, were terror-stricken yesterday afternoon by the cry of "mad dog." A large black Newfoundland dog ran down the avenue, frothing at the mouth and throwing snow in every direction.

J. W. Hill, No. 9630 Commercial avenue, was passing the corner of Ninety-fifth street and Commercial avenue when the dog sprang at him and caught his right hand in its mouth.

Then it turned and ran up the avenue. Hill drew his revolver and ran after the animal, shooting as he ran. At Eighty-eighth street the dog fell dead, killed by the last shot in the revolver.

Hill made his way home and a doctor dressed his hand, which was badly lacerated.

BIG DEAL IN MINING PROPERTY.

New York Syndicate Pays $1,100,000 for a One-third Interest.

Deadwood, S. D., Feb. 17.—The biggest deal in mining property in the history of the Black Hills was concluded today. For several months past a New York syndicate has had a bond on a large block of producing mines and after paying Messrs. Hague and Daggert $30,000 to expert it were satisfied with the property, but could not raise the amount of the bond, which was $3,000,000. A compromise was made today whereby the New York parties paid over $1,100,000 for one-third of the capital stock of the company. No change in the management of the company affairs will be made.

Badly Treated in Fiji.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The President today sent a message to the Senate in answer to a resolution of inquiry transmitting a report from the State Department upon the claims for compensation of B. H. Henry and other citizens of Oregon for lands on the Fiji Islands taken by the British authorities. The report shows that the claimants were rather severely treated by the British commission which adjusted the title to lands on the islands by the application of technical rules.

Old Age and Heart Disease.

A Coroner's jury found yesterday that Caroline E. Kellogg, who died suddenly at No. 522 South Western avenue on Sunday, died of old age and heart disease. Mrs. Kellogg was 75 years old.

Mrs. Helen M. Flood Commits Suicide.

Warsaw, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Helen M. Flood of this city died today from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid, taken in a moment of temporary insanity brought on by long illness.

BATTLE OVER THE PIERS.

JUDGE SHOWALTER HEARING THE LAKE-FRONT LITIGATION.

Trying to Determine What Is Navigable Water in Lake Commerce—Riparian Rights of the Illinois Central in Submerged Lands to Be Decided in This Case—Witnesses Testify to the Filling by the Railroad—Old Maps of Harbor Produced.

After thirteen years of litigation the Lake-Front suit is drawing to a close, the proceedings begun before Judge Showalter in the Federal Court yesterday being the final chapter in the long litigation. The suit is between the State and the Illinois Central railroad. The Supreme Court of the United States gave to the State the control of the waters of the harbor and said the Illinois Central must remove its piers and docks and fillings wherever such encroach upon the navigable waters of the harbor. It is this last phase of the issue that is before Judge Showalter.

The Supreme Court said navigable water should have reference to the commerce of vessels on the lake. In the evidence taken before Master in Chancery E. B. Sherman, the counsel for the State, John H. Hamline, held the reference was to the character of the commerce at the time the encroachments began in 1869. The railroad contends navigable waters must be considered with respect to the draft of the largest vessels plying the lakes.

Alleged Encroachments.

The encroachments alleged against the railroad are the piers at the foot of Randolph street, the fill from Twelfth to Sixteenth street, and the piers at Thirteenth street. Should the court rule that navigable waters must be considered with reference to the largest vessels in lake commerce the railroad company's encroachments are safe. Should the court decide navigable waters are those over which the smallest boats engaged in lake commerce can navigate, then the railroad will lose 1,000 feet or more at Randolph street and the entire structure at Thirteenth street, together with most of the land east of the tracks from Twelfth to Sixteenth street. Benjamin Ayer and John N. Jewett represent the railroad company.

Mr. Hamline argued that the land in question being within the limits of the State, the question of how far the title of the riparian owner extended was governrred by the law of Illinois. The common law in England being the rule in Illinois, it should be followed in the absence of a declaration of the Supreme Court of the State to the contrary. Under the common law of England, as declared by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois and by the Supreme Court of the United States, a riparian owner in Illinois had no title beyond the water line unaffected by storm and wind, and had no right to fill in or build docks upon the submerged lands of the State The Supreme Court of the United States having decreed the ownership of the submerged lands to the State, Mr Hamline said the docks, and piers, and fills were made without authority of the State

History of the Litigation.

In 1850 the Illinois Central company was organized to build the road under an agreement with the State, and in pursuance to an act of Congress giving certain lands for that purpose. June 14, 1852, the Chicago City Council granted a right of way 300 feet wide along the lake-front. The property crossed by the railroad had been acquired by the city from Congress and the State, and dedicated for park purposes. The railroad company took only 200 feet for a right of way. It acquired the ownership of the lots between Randolph street and the Chicago River, where its Chicago terminus was located. By the terms of the same ordinance the railroad company was given the right to build out into the lake in front of its lots, to a point 1,376 feet east of Michigan avenue. Subsequently, by ordinance of 1856, it was given permission to fill in to the breakwater, sixteen feet further. In 1867 the railroad extended its line 400 feet more into the lake.

April 16, 1869, the Legislature passed an act granting to the Illinois Central railroad all the submerged lands to a distance of one mile from shore from the Chicago River to Twelfth street, the lower end of the city's park land. The use of the land was subject to harbor laws. The act was originally presented giving the use of the lands to the city, but was amended to make the Illinois Central railroad the beneficiary. The act was repealed in 1873, but under its terms the railroad company made a plan of the harbor, and started to build a pier along the south side of the Chicago River, extending its property 800 feet into the lake. The government secured an injunction, but withdrew the suit.

The three piers known as Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were then completed. Later the railroad built a series of piers parallel with the shore from Twelfth street to Sixteenth street, reclaiming considerable land, and in 1885 secured permission from Congress to run out the Thirteenth street pier to the dock line established by the engineers in 1871. It was in March, 1883, while the railroad company was grabbing off the land between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets the Attorney-General filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and the proceedings known as the "Lake-Front case" began. It was transferred to the Federal court.

Won by the State.

After years of litigation Justice Harlan, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, decided against the Illinois Central, and the Supreme Court sustained him. The fee of the made land on the right of way of the railroad was adjudged to be in the city, subject to the use of the railroad company for railway purposes. The riparian rights along the right of way were adjudged to be in the city from Randolph to Twelfth street. The alleged encroachments upon the lake by the railroad company in front of its property at Randolph street and from Twelfth to Sixteenth street could not be passed upon because of lack of proof as to the line of navigability, and the latter feature of the suit of the people referred back to the Circuit Court "to determine whether these piers extended into the lake beyond the point of practical navigability, having reference to the manner in which commerce in vessels is conducted on the lake. If it be determined such piers extend beyond such navigable point, then they are to be removed." The issue was referred to Master in Chancery E. B. Sherman to take proof, and it is the evidence taken by him that is now before the court.

Depth of the Harbor.

Maj. Marshall of the United States Engineers yesterday testified concerning the depth of water in the harbor, which ranged from seven to eight feet along the railroad tracks, to seventeen feet out towards the breakwater, being an average depth of fourteen and one-half feet.

H. C. Alexander testified to the amount of filling by the railroad company along its tracks at Sixteenth street. Capt. J. S. Dunham said the Illinois Central pier at Randolph street was built in navigable water.

Clark J. Tisdel said there was from thirteen to fourteen feet of water off Sixteenth street in 1889. Maj. G. A. M. Liljencrantz of the United States Engineering Department said the depth was five to seventeen feet in 1869. Branton R. Wells, a resident of Prairie avenue, testified to photographs taken at various times showing the amount of filling by the railroad company from Thirteenth to Sixteenth street. He testified that when the docks were built at Sixteenth street in 1888 John G. Shortall said the waters of the lake at one time were up to and under the tracks of the railroad at Sixteenth street and were filled in from time to time.

William T. Cosgrain, an army engineer from 1866 to 1872, testified to surveys made between those periods and that when the Illinois Central filled up the lake the average depth of lake harbors ranged from five to ten feet. The depth over places filled in by the railroad was greater than the average depth of other harbors.

For the railroad company Engineer L. P. Morehouse showed a map of the various breakwaters and fills made by the railroad company. Capt. John Prindiville, W. L. Brown, Redmond Prindiville, Lewis T. Moore, John C. Welling were other leading witnesses for the defense. Their evidence was that navigable waters should be considered with reference to the draft of the large vessels, which is ten feet.

Nominations to the Senate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of W. A. Woodward Baldwin to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Baldwin was born in Baltimore about thirty-two years ago. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1886 and afterwards attended the law school of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1889. He then came to this city and began practicing law. Baldwin is a corporation lawyer. He has never before held public office. Peter Victor Deuster of Wisconsin was named for the Consulship at Crefeld, Germany.

FEAR OF SECOND CREDIT MOBILIER.

Nicaragua Canal Not to Be the Cause of Scandal.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Crédit Mobilier scandal figured in the hearing on the Pacific railroad reorganization question before the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads today, and brought out incidental reference to the possibility of such a scandal in connection with the Nicarugua Canal.

F. B. Thurber, Chairman of the National Board of Trade Committee on Railroad Transportation, was before the committee and Senator Moragn was questioning him about the relative probabilities of corruption in the scheme under government control and under the management of private individuals.

Senator Frye interrupted to say that the Pacific roads would never have been built if there had been no Crédit Mobilier. "No more," he added, "than can the Nicaragua Canal be built without the coöperation of some company under the plan proposed."

He added that in the bill which he had reported at the last session of Congress it had been provided that the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica should have a large majority of the directors. This, he thought, would prevent any Crédit Mobilier scandal in that connection. When Senator Gear, Chairman of the committee, asked him how he proposed to accomplish that desirable result Mr. Morgan replied that he would enlighten the committee in an executive session.

F. B. Thurber read a prepared statement in opposition to government ownership of the Pacific roads.

Senator Morgan brought out that the Southern Pacific company controlled railroad lines through an exchange of stock from New Orleans via San Farncisco to Portland, Ore., and owned not only a line of steamers from New Orleans to New York, but had a business arrangement from New Orleans to Europe. He himself had $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 of the Kentucky company's stock, but he thought the Stanford estate owned more of it than he.

After much questioning Mr. Huntington admitted that the Contract and Finance company had received all the stock and bonds of the company for building the road. These at par value were worth $116,000,000. He thought the cost of the road was about $80,000,000 or $90,000,000. Mr. Huntington said he thought the books of the contract company had been destroyed as waste paper.

The hearing will be continued tomorrow.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Manipulations of Special Assessments.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Among the many ways the people's money is squandered by Aldermanic incapacity and cowardice one of the most vexatious is the manipulation of special assessments. Dozens of Aldermen seem to delight to juggle with improvement ordinances passing and then repealing them with the utmost abandon, a setting them up and knocking them down again like a game of tenpins. The knocking-out process usually takes place just before election, when Aldermen are so particularly sensitive that they respond readily to the wishes of every chronic tax-fighter, and at the following Council meeting dozens of repealing ordinances are passed in the omnibus, and thus at one stroke the work of a score of engineers, draftsmen, clerks, and Commissioners, extending over weeks of time, is wiped out, and thousands of dollars of expenses thus incurred is saddled upon the city. This abuse has grown to enormous proportions, and is getting to be worse every year. There seems to be but one man having the necessary power to stop this robbery, and he is George B. Swift. He can and should veto these repealing ordinances in every case unless the parties interested reimburse the city in cash for all the outlay incurred. There are instances where an assessment for the same improvement has been made again and again to be as often repealed because some tax-dodgers had a pull with the Alderman. No orders for improvements should be passed unless there is an immediate public necessity for it, and when the order is once passed no repeal should be permitted except for the best reasons and upon the payment of all costs and charges incident thereto.

If the truth was known it would probably show that half the expense of maintaining the Special Assessment Department is due to causes mentioned. Much dissatisfaction upon the part of taxpayers is due to a misunderstanding of the situation they are in regarding any particular assessment and the misrepresentations of a horde of cheap lawyers who hunt them up at once and solicit the privilege of appearing in the County Court in their behalf and filing objections, usually telling them the assessment is too high, and assuring them that upon the payment of a $3 appearance fee and a contingent fee, to be paid only in case a reduction is secured or the assessment is defeated, they will go into court and protect their clients' interest and save them a snug sum. Upon such a plausible statement hundreds of objections are filed. It is not uncommon for one attorney to collect twenty appearance fees from as many parties—$3 from each of them—and then enter one appearance for the lot at a cost of $3, pocketing $57 in the transaction. The fact is that not one time in fifty can or do these parties save their clients a penny, and as the Special Assessment Department is now managed it is almost isposssible for them to do so. All the taxpayer is called upon to pay is the cost of the work and interest on deferred payments when the assessment is on the installment plan. If the assessment on a lot is $500 and the work costs only $350 the $150 excess of the assessment over the cost is taken off the assessment or credited as a rebate, so the taxpayer only pays $350, and not $500, and no attorney is necessary to help him save the difference. A few years ago the city collected the full assessment and returned the excess as a rebate. Now the rebates are deducted.

Occasionally a warrant is turned in for collection before the contract is let or the rebates figured, in which case the city collects the full amount of the first installment, but the excess is paid back, and on the subsequent installments the rebate is deducted before payment is made. Taxpayers will do well to remember that these plausible and overzealous lawyers can save them nothing and that all the money paid them is as good as thrown away.

Tax receipts for specials are now commonly stamped "No rebate," or "Rebate deducted," showing the assessment has been reduced to cover the cost of the work.

In any particular case where an assessment ought not to be collected the improvement can be made and a stay order passed throwing the collection to the following year. This stay should be made before the contract is let and not after the vouchers are issued, as most improvements are upon the installment plan. There are few, if any, cases that will justify stay orders. H.

HOLD A DEBATE ON PROHIBITION.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar and Robert Schilling Cross Lances.

Helen M. Gougar and Robert Schilling discussed the merits and demerits of prohibition last night before a rather small audience in Central Music Hall. Both stepped aside at times to denounce the two old parties.

There was one scene with a bit of dramatic interest when the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry vehemently challenged the correctness of a statement made by Mr. Schilling that statistics prove more sons and daughters of ministers go wrong in proportion to their number than those of any other class.

Mr. Schilling opened the debate by saying he agreed with the aims of prohibition, but declared no great moral reform could be brought about by force. It was not the use of liquor which caused so much trouble, he said, but the abuse of it.

Mrs. Gougar said the methods of the Prohibitionists were peaceable and educational. They sought reform in the American method of brains and ballots. She said Chicago had had six entire families wiped out by the hands of drunken men in the last three years, but, she asked, "has a single pulpit held an indignation meeting over these and the more recent Klaettke murder?"

HUGS ALL THE WOMEN IN SIGHT.

Unknown Man Creates Excitement in Northwestern Depot.

A man who refused to give his name to the police created considerable excitement in the Northwestern Depot yesterday.

He was apparently 25 years old, and well dressed. He got off a train and started to hug all the women in sight.

He was arrested and taken to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station, but refused to give his name or address.

The conductor of the train on which the man came into the city said he boarded the train at Spring Valley, Ill.

The man was sent to the Detention Hospital.

THEIR TRIAL WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

Case of Detectives Accused of Murdering Frank White Comes Up.

Yesterday afternoon the case of William J. Dix and other operatives of the Berry Detective Agency, accused of the murder of Frank W. White, was set for trial in Judge Adams court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. All witnesses were notified to be on hand promptly.

Philadelphia's Bonded Debt.

The bonded debt of Philadelphia is $52,758,845, and the assessed valuation is $760,930,542.

ON THE WAY FROM DIXIE

FIRST OF THE SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS EXPECTED TODAY.

Seventy-five Representative Georgians Start for Chicago to Take Part in the Convention to Discuss the Feasibility of the Exposition Here of the Products of That Section—Reception Planned at the First Regiment Armory.

The Committee on Organization of the Chicago-Southern States Exposition company held a meeting yesterday afternoon and selected the Palmer House as the headquarters of the company. The convention for the purpose of discussing the project of holding a Chicago and Southern States exposition here during September and October, 1896, will be called to order by Mayor Swift tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Palmer House. Besides the Chicagoans interested in the plan representatives from several Southern States will be present.

The first of the delegations to the convention is expected to arrive this morning. Secretary Malcom McNeill of the committee yesterday received a telegram from Howard H. Stafford of Augusta, Ga., saying an "advance guard" from the State of Georgia numbering seventy-five men had started for Chicago and would reach here today.

Other delegates to the number of 150 or more, representative Southern men appointed by the Governors of the various States, will arrive tomorrow. At an informal meeting of interested Chicago men held yesterday at the Union League club it was agreed the city should welcome the Southern men with some show of hospitality. Col. Henry L. Turner was authorized to arrange for a reception with military features and a promenade concert at the First Regiment Armory on Thursday evening. Col. Turner was also asked to appoint a Reception committee of seventy-five representative Chicago men, which he agreed to do.

Of the convention, which is to begin tomorrow, Secretary McNeill said yesterday:

"The indications from communications received yesterday and today are that we shall have a much larger delegation of the most prominent citizens of the whole Southern section of the country than we at first expected. The Southern States people are entering heartily into the movement. They hope, and we hope also, it will cause a much better and much friendlier feeling between the South, Southeast, and the Northwest. At the convention the propriety of holding a Southern States exposition in Chicago and the benefits to be derived from it will be discussed thoroughly. Everything now points to a successful issue of the question, and I feel confident such an exposition will be held."

The convention will last probably two days. After careful discussion of the project and outlining of general plans the delegates will select directors for the company. These directors will then form a permanent organization.

The delegates from the South will make their headquarters at the Palmer House, and the greater part of them will arrive tomorrow morning.

All who went to Atlanta for "Chicago day," besides others, are invited to attend the reception at the First Regiment Armory on Thursday evening. Upon that occasion it is the desire of the local Executive committee to greet the visitors with true Southern hospitality.

MOB LYNCHES A "BARN BURNER."

His Companion Escapes This Fate a Third Time.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Fount Martin and James Troxell, Wayne County barn-burners, were taken from Monticello jail by a mob and Martin was hanged. Troxell made his escape. This is the third attempt to lynch Troxell.

Buck Given His Seat.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Committee on Elections No. 2 today unanimously decided the case of Coleman vs. Buck from the Second Louisiana District, in favor of the sitting member, Buck, who is a Democrat.

WILDE'S
State and Madison.

Boys' Long-Pants Suits.

Here is an opportunity to buy Boy's Long Pants Suits at a price—your price—every suit strictly all wool—and good, sensible patterns—broken lots, but all sizes among them—regular price $10 and $12—marked-down price...... $6.50

They are for boys from 10 to 19 years of age.

Boys' Knee Pants,

For boys from 4 to 16 years—regular price $1.50, $1.25 and $1—marked down to...... 75c

Another lot of Boys' Knee Pants—broken sizes—marked down from 50c and 75c to...... 35c

OPEN UNTIL 9 SATURDAY EVENING.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.
FRANK REED, Manager.

(My mama used Wool Soap)
(I wish mine had)

WOOLENS will not shrink if
WOOL SOAP
is used in the laundry Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath purposes The best cleanser
Buy a bar at your dealer's.
Raworth. Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicago

Flesh Building.

It will put fat on your ribs, make you healthy, happy and handsome. Good bread is far ahead of medicine or beauty doctors to restore health and remove "that care-worn look."

ECKHART & SWAN'S XXXX BEST

ECKHART & SWAN'S
XXXX
BEST
HARD WHEAT
MINNESOTA PATENT

will do it all. No trouble to get it. Doesn't cost more than ordinary flour, but is better and will do you good. Try it.
Insist upon your dealer getting it.
Manufactured and at wholesale by
ECKHART & SWAN, Chicago.

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ate and Madison.

Long-Pants Suits.

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DOUBTS THE RAY THEORY

PROF. W. M. STINE LECTURES ON ROENTGEN'S DISCOVERY.

Director of the Armour Institute Electrical Department Shows How the Ray Can Be Deflected by a Magnet—He Declares It Is a Stream of Particles Charged with Electricity—Skiagraphs or Shadow Pictures—Promises to Revolutionize Science.

Prof. W. M. Stine of the Armour Institute thinks he has discovered the correct solution of the Roentgen rays. At the institute yesterday he lectured on the longitudinal wave and its connection with "skiagraphs" or shadow pictures. The professor is the director of the electrical department of the institute and used the Crookes tubes and a Sparks coil in demonstrating his views of cathode rays.

The demonstrator showed by his experiments these rays could pass through a wall of glass and produce a fluorescence in a solution of sulphate of quinia. He also proved they could be deflected by a magnet drawn along the tube. Another experiment showed cathode streams pass from the plate in straight lines. Prof. Stine then declared the cathode ray was not a ray and had nothing to do, as a light, in making the so-called shadow pictures.

Charged with Electricity.

He declared Jean Perrin had proved the ray to be a stream of particles charged with electricity, and to convince his hearers of its truth he took a tube in which a little fan arrangement had been placed, turned on the ray, and it began to revolve.

"This," said the speaker, "is the ground for believing a material substance has come in contact with the fan and caused its revolution."

The professor then outlined the various theories of light. The vibration theory comprised the transverse vibration or known vibration and the longitudinal or unknown vibration. The other theory, known as the electro-magnetic theory, utterly repudiated a possible longitudinal vibration. The speaker thought this vibration did exist and accounted for the transparency of metals by reason of a rapidity of wave length, which could be accounted for on no other ground than longitudinal vibration. He believed Prof. Roentgen's discoveries or application of long known half truths was destined to revolutionize electrical and kindred sciences.

Prof. Stine next called attention to the fact results similar to those obtained by Prof. Roentgen had, by two different demonstrators, been reached by means in which the Crookes tube played no part. "These skiagraphs, or shadow pictures, as I call them," said he, "are possible under conditions wherein light plays no part. For instance, at the present time I have in process of development a picture taken with 'dark rays,' using a Sparks coil with a dry plate wrapped in a black cloth and placed between two sheets of tin, and have succeeded, under unfavorable conditions, in obtaining a shadow picture of a silver dollar inclosed with the plate."

Results of Experiments.

In summing up the results of his own and the experiments of others the professor said: "There are five theories of the cause of these 'skiagraphs': First, ultra-violet rays; second, infra-red rays; third, cathode rays; fourth, longitudinal vibrations; fifth, electrolysis. I believe the solution can be found only in the longitudional wave theory or a possible blending of this with the theory of electrolysis.

"The acceptance of an explanation based upon longitudinal waves means the upsetting of a time-honored belief of scientists. But this is an age of iconoclasm. Invention and not myself must be held responsible for this state of affairs. Scientists have all along asserted ether was a perfectly rigid solid. If it be so, then longitudinal vibrations could not occur, for a vibration is due to a slight compression and rarification. If longitudinal rays be proved to exist it will modify this accepted theory of ether. Again it will give an important clew to the properties of this substance. The fact such a ray would have a long wave length, not to be easily refracted from a prism, nor focused, accounts for the transparency of metal. In other words a long wave ray will pass more rapidly than a short one, just as a low sound passes through an intervening wall more readily than a high a sound.

"For these reasons I am forced to believe in the existence of longitudinal waves and that to the rays thus produced we are indebted in a great degree for the remarkable phenomena recently brought to public notice."

SURGEONS AND THE CATHODE RAY.

Dr. Burry Explains His Experiments to an Audience of Doctors.

Physicians and surgeons of Chicago evidenced their interest in the Roentgen ray by their attendance last evening at the meeting of the Chicago Medical Society at the Masonic Temple.

On the platform was a Crookes tube in operation, which has been used by Dr. James Burry and Charles E. Scribner in their experiments at the laboratory of the Western Electric company. This was explained by Mr. Scribner.

Dr. Burry, speaking of the recent development of the cathode ray, said:

"Whatever the future may show, these shadowgraphs prove, at least in regard to the extremities, no engraving can portray the bones as well as a good shadowgraph. Barium-platino-cyanide becomes phosphorescent under these rays. Upon a fluorescent screen of this powder it is possible to project an instantaneous shadow which would reveal to the surgeon all that a good shadowgraph would show, and it is in some such way as this, it seems to me, this process will be used by surgeons. If I am correct in this, two minutes' time would give the surgeon a clear idea of the condition of the parts he wishes to investigate, and thus doing away with the present great disadvantage of the long exposure necessary to secure a good shadowgraph negative.

"Fractures through the shafts of the bones are usually easily recognized, but those near joints are sometimes difficult to diagnose. This difficulty would easily be overcome by the Roentgen ray.

"One use to which the discovery may be put is convincing patients who believe they suffer from some organic diseases they are mistaken by showing them a shadow of the organ they fear is affected..

"In conclusion I wish to say I have carefully read all available matter appearing in the newspapers or in our technical journals and I find nothing new in them from an electrical standpoint that has not been described by Crookes, Hertz, Lenard, or Roentgen, or produced by the use of Tesla's apparatus."

While he was speaking a plate was exposed to the rays on which different substances were placed. This plate was then developed and exhibited to the audience.

Drs. Church and Senn discussed Dr. Burry's paper. Dr. S. C. Plummer also read a paper.

Of the probable effect of the ray on tubercular bacilli, Dr. Rawlings, professor of bacteriology in the medical department of the Northwestern University, said yesterday, of experiments he is making:

"The bacilli were placed in a culture medium this morning. After six weeks we shall be able to tell whether there is anything to be gained to bacteriologists by the discovery of this ray. If concentrated sunlight will kill the germs of life in organic disease, this ray, which has such power, can do the same work."

Princeton Chooses Debaters.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The interhall contest to decide Princeton's representatives in the coming debate with Harvard was held Saturday night in Alexander Hall. The judges this afternoon announced their selections to be: Frederick W. Loetcher, '96, Iowa; Robert M. McElroy, '96, Missouri; and Herbert Ure, '96, New Jersey, who, with McElroy, took part in the Yale debate last year; Edward W. Hamilton, '96, alternate. The question debated was the one to be debated with Harvard: "Resolved, that Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all legal tender notes."

Water-Works Not Adequate.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—An incendiary fire destroyed James Irish's large feed mill at Clinton this morning and the village water-works were unequal to the occasion. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $1,000.

Furniture Factory Down.

Plainwell, Mich., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The factory of the Plainwell Church Furniture company burned to the ground at 7 o'clock this morning. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $[illegible].

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

TWENTY DIE IN FIRE.

(Continued from first page.)

of life. At least a dozen women and girls were carried down the ladders or dragged out of the corridors, the officers and firemen going into the midst of the smoke and flames.

The fire burned so fiercely by this time that no detailed search of the building could be made, and, from what can be learned, there were many girls and women in the three upper stories, either lying in fainting fits or overcome by smoke. It is this fact that leads to placing the number of dead at not less than twenty.

Fleeing for Life.

The flames ate down through three floors with such speed that the employés of the Western Union Telegraph company, the Jessup & Gooppner Crockery company, and the Van Zandt & Jacobs collar manufactory had no time to save anything.

An adjoining house, after the fire started, caught from the falling of a portion of the roof, and from it small buildings on the south caught.

About 8 o'clock the firemen heard shrieks coming from the two-story building on the south. They discovered an Italian peddler named Joseph Rossi, who kept a stand in front of the building, pinioned by the legs under a heavy beam.

Three policemen started to assist him, and with a fireman worked for three-quarters of an hour. They had just about gotten him loose, when, with a roar, the great south walls came crashing down and the horrified spectators saw the brave little group buried from view.

When the smoke and dust had cleared there was a rush of willing workers and in a little while the men were taken out. All were injured and had to be removed to the hospital. The Italian will probably die, but the brave policemen, while badly hurt, will recover.

Supt. Willard of the police force says that he saw a number of girls at windows who never came out, but fell back into the flames.

Saw Three Jump Back.

One fireman who was working from the rear saw three girls with their arms wound tightly about each other turn in a frenzy and jump back into the flames. Some of the women who escaped tell of stumbling over prostrate bodies, and are positive a score of girls perished.

The girls who did escape live in various suburban places and hurried away, so that until the roll is called in the morning the exact number of missing will not be known. Lottie and Nellie Hull, sisters, grasped each other tightly by the hands and started down the stairs from the sixth story. At the landing of the fifth floor they encountered a wall of flame and smoke.

Nellie was in her corsets and skirt, having been making her toilet. Lottie, who was also partially dressed, threw her dress over Nellie's face, and together they went through the flames. Lottie's hair was burned completely off when she reached the sidewalk, but Nellie was burned only about her bare arms. They were taken home.

The total loss by the fire is from $250,000 to $300,000, with about $100,000 insurance. At least 500 people are thrown out of employment. The firemen worked tonight with the thermometer down below zero, and suffered very much.

Two Coroners were summoned and a jury impaneled to care for the dead.

Scenes Are Heartrending.

The scenes about the ruins are heartrending. Mothers are there inquiring for their children, and husbands are looking for their wives, and children are in the streets crying for their parents.

Thirteen years ago the same building burned and caused great loss. Already a relief fund has been started for the sufferers.

The Burdette Building was ten stories high in the rear, and after the interior of the building had burned the south wall fell into a restaurant on the south, completely crushing it to the ground. In this building were a number of persons, and they were buried beneath the débris.

The police succeeded in getting all out except one man, who was in plain sight of the hundreds of people on the street. His screams for help could be heard above the din and noise. Two policemen went to his assistance through the flames and succeeded in getting a rope to him, and just as he was nearing the top of the débris he lost his hold of the rope and fell back into the burning pit. It is certain that he perished in the flames.

FLAMES RAVAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Destroy a Factory and Residences and Damage Cooper Works.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.—The big soap, lye, and coffee essence manufactory of P. C. Tomson & Co., Nos. 953, 955, and 957 Ostego street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The dwellinghouses Nos. 31, 33, and 35 Washington avenue, adjoining Tomson's factory, were destroyed, and the works of the Philadelphia Cooperage company badly damaged. The total loss will be about $435,000. P. C. Tomson & Co.'s loss is about $400,000; $225,000 on the building, $100,000 on stock, and $75,000 on the machinery, nearly covered by insurance. The loss of the Philadelphia Cooperage company is $25,000, partially insured. The dwellinghouses adjoining Tomson's works and those directly opposite on Ostego street are damaged to the extent of $10,000. Three hundred hands are thrown out of work.

DANGEROUS FIRE AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Heavy Loss and Narrow Escapes Due to Exploding Lamp.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 17.—The Houseman Block, Pearl and Ottawa streets, burned this morning. The loss will reach $200,000; partially insured. Among the occupants of the building were the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance company, the Grand Rapids Democrat, United States and National Express companies' offices, and several families. The fire started from an exploding lamp on the third floor about 3 o'clock and many occupants had narrow escapes. E. L. Wedgewood and wife were painfully burned and were taken to the hospital. Mrs. Raymond and son were also injured. The Democrat offices were completely wrecked, but the paper was gotten out from the Herald office this morning. The building was owned by the Houseman estate and valued at $100,000, with an insurance of $44,000.

TWO SEVERE FIRES IN BOSTON, MASS

Warehouse and Tram Sheds Cause a Loss of $75,000.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17.—Fire broke out on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building No. 59 South street, owned by the French estate and occupied by several leather firms for storage and warerooms. The flames spread to the fifth floor, destroying practically all on both the upper stories. The total loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000, fully insured.

A threatening fire was started today by upsetting a stove in the office of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express company, in the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad station, in Kneeland street. The flames were confined to the train sheds and express office. Loss, $35,000, covered by insurance.

CIGAR FACTORY IS A TOTAL LOSS.

Cincinnati Department Has a Hard Time Saving Property.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The cigar factory of J. H. Lucke at Fifth street and Pleasant court caught fire at 9:30 o'clock tonight and was entirely destroyed. The fire was not under control until 11. The building was of brick, seven stories high, fifty feet square, and with its contents was valued at between $30,000 and $50,000, partly insured. A strong wind was blowing and the efforts of the firemen were largely devoted to saving adjoining property.

Kansas Town Suffers.

Kingfisher, Kas., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed five frame stores with their contents here this morning at 6 o'clock. It broke out in Gray's grocery store and spread both ways until stopped by brick buildings north and south of the frame row. Loss on buildings about $4,000; on merchandise, $6,000. A total of $1,050 insurance was carried. The principal stores are W. C. Wickmiller, F. T. Boling, J. J. Raymaker, K. F. Gray, C. E. Gannon, J. A. Bousek, and J. S. Latman. The water-works are dormant, leaving nothing but bucket service for protection. Fortunately the wind was light.

Theater Destroyed in Toledo.

Toledo, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—L. S. Baumgartner's new Collingwood Avenue Theater was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $13,000, as follows: New York Underwriters, $5,000; Royal, $2,500; Scottish Union, $2,500; Richland Mutual, $1,500; Knox Mutual, $1,500.

SOCIETY.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The wedding of Miss Catherine Marten Weston Fuller, daughter of the Chief Justice, to Mr. Theodore Smith Beecher of Buffalo took place at St. John's Church this evening at 8 o'clock.

The church was prettily decorated with palms. White vases of flowers stood on the chancel altar, some bouquets being of pink roses and others of tall calla lilies. The church was not crowded, but only comfortably full, and much interest was manifested as the different distinguished officials would enter.

Among the guests were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the latter in a handsome gown of pink and black striped satin trimmed with black velvet. She wore a large wrap of lacy material thrown over her gown. The Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle sat just back of the President, while near at hand were:

Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon,
Secretary and Miss Morton,
Vice-President and Miss Julia Stevenson,
French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre,
Ambassador Uhl and Miss Uhl,
Justice and Mrs. Field,
Justice and Mrs. Brewer,
Justice and Mrs. Harlan,
Justice and Mrs. Gray,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page,
Miss Mendonca,
Miss Cockrell,
Miss Stanley Matthews,

The organ played the bridal march from "Lohengrin" as the bridal party entered. Miss Fanny Fuller was maid of honor, Miss Aubrey and Miss Jane Fuller bridemaids. All three wore pink gowns and carried large bouquets of white flowers. The bride's dress was of rich white satin made with a train and full sleeves, a long tulle veil completely enveloping her.

Mr. G. P. Keating of Buffalo was best man, and Mr. Richard Ware of Boston, Dr. H. H. Haskel of Massachusetts, Mr. Wells of Detroit, and Mr. Clifford of Portland were ushers. The Rev. Dr. Mackay Smith read the first part of the service, the last being read and the knot tied by the Rev. Dr. Weston, an uncle of the Chief Justice and the same clergyman who marrieid the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller many years ago. The Justice gave the bride away, Mrs. Fuller, who was attired in black, sitting in the front pew.

The bridal party left the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march and repaired to the residence of the Chief Justice, where a brilliant company gathered to congratulate the happy pair. The reception at the mansion lasted two hours, and during that time nearly every one in society at the capital was present. The parlor was beautifully decorated with smilax, which almost entirely hid a portion of the wall, while about in the dense mass of green were large bunches of white roses and vases of blushing pink blooms. The library was green with garlands of holly, and in one corner stood a large bowl of punch, which was liberally patronized. In the dining room the candelabra were hidden in pink shades and on the table were pink candles capped with white shades.

In the center of the table was a huge heart of pink carnations, through the center of which a pink dart was thrust, and within small white boxes tied with ribbon were pieces of wedding cake for the guests. Ices, salads, and every delicacy of the season were served.

Among the guests at the reception were:

President and Mrs. Cleveland,
Secretary Lamont,
Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle,
Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon,
Secretary and Miss Morton,
Secretary and Mrs. Olney,
Vice-President Stevenson,
Miss Julia Stevenson,
Miss Letitia Stevenson,
Mrs. Scott,
Miss Scott,
Miss Julia Scott,
Gen. Greely,
Miss Coudet-Smith,
Justice and Mrs. Brewer,
Justice and Mrs. Harlan,
Justice and Mrs. Gray,
Justice and Miss White,
Justice and Mrs. Shiras,
Mr. L. Z. Leiter,
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace,
Mrs. Aubery,
Miss Mendonca.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher left town immediately after the reception, but their destination was kept a profound secret. They will reside in Buffalo.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cleveland entertained at a handsome luncheon of thirty covers today in honor of Mrs. McKee. The table was spread in the state dining-room. Its decorations were in green.

The company which sat down at 1 o'clock with Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. McKee were Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Miss Morton, Mrs. Romero, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Stevenson, and Miss Florence Bryant of New York.

Mrs. Grant entertained a company at a luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Charles J. Raymond of New York.

A dinner was given tonight at the home of the Postmaster-General at which the Chinese Minister and Mme. Yang, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Mme. Gana, Senator and Mrs. Faulkner, the Minister from Venezuela and Miss Andrade, the Hon. Mr. Catchings and the Hon. Mr. Black, Mrs. Morgan, and others were present.

* * *

Miss Bertha Botsford, No. 2100 Calumet avenue, gave a luncheon at 1:30 o'clock yesterday for Miss Belle Harvey. Those present were:

Miss Ada Badger,
Miss Dora Allen,
Miss Margaret Day,
Miss Bertha Botsford,
Miss Mary Hyde,
Miss Susie Thompson,
Miss F. Kountze.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, No. 536 North State street, gave a dinnner last evening for Mr. Mason and Miss Harvey.

These were present:

Miss Dora Allen,
Miss Ada Badger,
Miss Margaret Day,
Miss Bertha Botsford,
Miss Mary Hyde,
Miss Susie Thompson,
Miss F. Kountze,
Mr. Roswell Mason,
Mr. T. Harvey Jr.,
Mr. H. G. Miller Jr.,
Mr. Burton Hollister,
Mr. Frank J. Pierce,
Mr. Thomas Dyer,
Mr. William Woodford,
Mr. Paul Harvey,
Mr. Elbert Harvey.

Mrs. Henry A. Blair, No. 2735 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening.

Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamill,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baker,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wells,
Mr. and Mrs. John Holland,
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Keep,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Whitehead.

Miss Elizabeth I. Young, No. 461 Warren avenue, will give an afternoon tea today for Miss Mae E. Tillotson, whose marriage to Mr. Fred Curtis Mansfield will be celebrated Easter week.

Mrs. W. W. Kimball gave a dinner followed by an informal musicale last evening.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Hannah Nusbaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Nusbaum, No. 3430 Vernon avenue, and Mr. Ivan Grunsfeld of New Mexico will be celebrated at 6 o'clock this evening at the residence of the bride's parents.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Becker to Mr. Felix A. Norden will take place on Thursday at 6:30 o'clock at the North Chicago Hebrew Congregation, Goethe street and La Salle avenue. Dr. A. Norden, father of the groom, will officiate.

The engagement of Mr. Henry Cahn and Miss Cora Griesheimer of Delphi, Ind., is announced.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Case will hold their first post-nuptial reception this afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Spooner, No. 494 Greenwood avenue. The second reception will be held Feb. 25 at No. 5545 Woodlawn avenue.

Mrs. Frank N. Corbin, No. 48 St. James place, held her first post-nuptial reception yesterday afternoon and last evening.

Mrs. Walter H. Chamberlin, Mrs. Thomas W. Kavanagh, and Mrs. Carroll S. McMillen will receive today from 3 until 6 o'clock at No. 1127 Sherwin avenue, Birchwood.

* * *

Mrs. Sanger Brown and Mrs. Henry A. Christy gave a progressive euchre party last evening at No. 757 Washington boulevard. Among those who were present were:

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gillett,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons,
Mr. and Mrs. John McLaren,
Mr. and Mrs. Christoph Hotz.

Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, No. 83 Cass street, gave a drive whist party last evening.

* * *

A dramatic entertainment was given last evening at the Evanston Country club. Two plays were presented, a curtain-raiser, followed by a two-act comedy entitled "Mrs. Boh." The cast included:

Mrs. Fred Arnd,
Mrs. H. C. Winchell,
Miss Stella Gallup,
Miss Lida Scott,
Mr. W. C. Evans,
Mr. H. C. Kennedy,
Mr. H. C. Winchell,

* * *

The Comtesse de Castelvecchio will give two of her clever recitations, "Svengali in His Garret" and "Perdita," at the Virginia Hotel on Thursday under the patronage of Mme. Modjeska.

Mr. Wadsworth Harris of Mme. Modjeska's company, who recited with great success in the East at a number of functions, notably at the largest reception given last season by Secretary and Mrs. Lamont at their palatial Washington residence, will give a dramatic and poetic reading at the Virginia Hotel under the patronage of Count and Countess Bozenta (Mme. Modjeska) on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3:30 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Benjamin Kendall, No. 2638 Prairie avenue, gave a musicale yesterday for the young women of Bishop Cheney's church. The program was rendered by Mrs. Remmer, Miss Losey, and Mrs. Hess-Burr.

* * *

The third of the subscription dances was held last evening at the Marquette club.

AMUSEMENTS.

There is plenty of amusement to be had in the Chicago theaters this week; but, unfortunately for the novelty hunters, little of it is new. "Trilby," with Wilton Lackaye as Svengali and Blanch Walsh as a particularly alluring Trilby, has returned to Hooley's, and "Shore Acres," with its author, James A. Herne, as Nathaniel Berry, to McVicker's. At the Haymarket James J. Corbett, the ex-pugilist, is entertaining large audiences in a satisfactory melodrama called "The Naval Cadet," in the course of which he "punches the bag," boxes with a man named McVey, and nearly kills the villain with a chair. Another new melodrama called "An American Girl" has made a great hit at the Academy, and at the Alhambra John Kernell, a well-known Irish comedian, is advantageously displaying himself in a third new play, a farce comedy called "The Irish Alderman." "The Twentieth Century Girl" finds many patrons at the Chicago Opera-House, and Hanlon Bros.' "Fantasma" is prospering at the Schiller. May Irwin and her clever accomplices in "The Widow Jones" are packing the Columbia every night. At the Lincoln there is a stirring melodrama, "The Land of the Living"; at Havlin's William Gillette's "The Private Secretary." The Olympic, Hopkins', the Imperial, the Casino, and Sam T. Jack's are all providing a lot of lively fun of various kinds.

* * *

The return to Chicago of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum company would be a welcome event under any circumstances, but it will be made signally so by the presentation of a magnificent new work, which is of recent origin, but which has already been placed upon a high plane of literary and dramatic worth. The Irving-Terry engagement will begin at the Columbia Theater Monday evening next, and the entire week, with the exception of Saturday night, Feb. 29, J. Comyns Carr's legendary play, "King Arthur," will occupy the stage. On Saturday night the well-known historical drama, "Louis XI.," will be given a representation. "King Arthur" is said to be the most beautiful of all Henry Irving's productions. The splendor of its scenic embellishments seems to accord with a work of scholarly import, deep research, and study of the legendary history of early England, and of rare dramatic skill in construction. The sale of seats for this engagement will begin on Wednesday morning next.

* * *

The Boston engagement of the Damrosch Opera company is said to have been a remarkably successful one, the receipts amounting to $60,000 for the season of two weeks. The Damrosch forces will open in New York March 2, appearing prior to that time in Springfield, Mass.; Albany, and Philadelphia.

The statement is made that the only unsuccessful weeks of the long tour were in the South, a portion of the country visited when it was found impossible to fill the San Francisco engagement of four weeks. Aside from this, Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and St. Paul afforded excellent receipts; at Denver the houses were sold out for the entire series; Pittsburg supported the undertaking handsomely.

The latest news is of the really extraordinary receipts at Boston, where the Damrosch company closed on Saturday evening.

* * *

A faculty concert in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Chicago Musical College will take place under the auspices of that institution in Central Music Hall this evening. An orchestra, composed of members of the Chicago Orchestra, will assist under the direction of Mr. Hans von Schiller.

* * *

"The Chieftain," with Mr. Francis Wilson and his company, opened the second week of the current engagement at the Grand Opera-House last night. With the close of the week "The Chieftain" will be withdrawn and "The Merry Monarch," not heard in Chicago for some seasons, will be substituted.

* * *

The Chicago Orchestra has returned from a tour extending as far east as Pittsburg. Mr. Thomas proceeded on the conclusion of the final concert last Saturday to Cincinnati to direct rehearsals of the May Festival chorus in that city. Mr. Thomas will return to Chicago in time to conduct rehearsals for this week's program, in which Mme. Materna will make her farewell appearances in Chicago. Of the forthcoming season of the Chicago Orchestra at the Metropolitan the New York Post says:

"The sale of season tickets for the seven concerts of Mr. Theodore Thomas' Chicago Orchestra is progressing so rapidly that, according to present indications, few tickets will be left for those who wish to attend only individual performances."

The concerts, of which seven will be given, open March 17 and close March 27.

* * *

Mr. Stewart Sabin, assisted by Mr. C. W. Clark, baritone, will give an organ recital in the Second Baptist Church, Morgan and Monroe streets, the evening of Feb. 20.

* * *

Mr. E. A. MacDowell, the eminent American composer, will play an interesting program in his pianoforte recital in Steinway Hall this afternoon. With other original numbers Mr. MacDowell will include his second sonata, "Eroica," "Polonaise," "The March Wind," "Improvisation," and "Elfin Dance," from opus 46, and "The Eagle" and "The Brook," from opus 32. Other American composers represented will be Mr. Templeton Strong and Mr. Paul Geisler.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Eleanora Duse made her first public appearance here this evening as Camille at the Lafayette Square Theater, a distinguished and enthusiastic audience greeting her in this character. Her presentation of Dumas' heroine arrested attention for its originality, naturalness, and remarkable technical finish.

As she portrayed it, Camille is not the woman so often seen on the stage, an imaginary, impossible creature, but an actual personage from the first word spoken to the dying gasp. Her expressiveness was shown in the manner in which she depicted the change from the careless, reckless demi-mondaine to the true woman whose better self was awakened when love touched her heart. A determination to be true to nature is the inspiration of everything Duse attempts.

Duse is not strikingly beautiful in face or figure and in her movements there are none of the sinuous glides of Bernhardt. One of the peculiarities of Signora Duse's art is that she grows upon her audience almost imperceptibly. Being supported by an uncommonly good company, the actress was at her best this evening, and her audience was enthusiastic from the time the curtain rose to the fall. Among those present were:

The German Ambassador,
Ex-Secretary Noble and Mrs. Noble,
Capt. West,
Judge Bradley,
Prof. and Mrs. J. D. Gaillard,
Senator McMillan,
Senator McBride,
Congressman Van Voorhis,
John Simpkins,
Congressman Moses T. Stevens,
Charles A. Munn,
Prof. R. W. Emmons,
Miss Sitgraves,
Mrs. Arnold Hague,
Col. John Hay,
Mr. Alfred C. Barney,
Mrs. Hearst,
Mrs. E. F. Riggs,
Mme. Domingues,
Mme. Lazo Arriago,
Mme. Patenotre.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The season of grand opera under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau opened here this evening, and for the next two weeks the improvised opera-house in the Mechanics' Building auditorium will be the Mecca of music-loving Bostonians.

From nine to eleven thousand people were present this evening, with "Faust" as the drawing card, Melba, the De Reszkes, Maurel, Bauermeister, and Scalchi in the leading rôles.

Melba, a favorite in Boston, was never in better voice, while Edouard and Jean de Reszke, as Mephistopheles and Faust respectively, were accorded a reception which showed hearty appreciation of their artistic work.

The ever-reliable little Bauermeister made of the Martha rôle the most possible and sang, as he always does, well. Melba was the recipient of a cartload of flowers and Scalchi won an encore at the opening of the second act.

The bill for tomorrow night is Calvé in "Carmen."

ICY GRASP ON THE EAST.

COLD IN NEW YORK UNEQUALED SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

Thermometer Takes a Sudden Drop to 6.4 Degrees Below Zero—Salvation Army Opens Relief Headquarters—Frigidity Extends from Maine on the North to Georgia on the South and Ohio on the West—At Saratoga It Is 32 Degrees Below Zero.

(Continued from first page.)

its iron plates were sheathed in ice and frozen foam.

The severe cold blast caused much discomfort in the Long Island towns fronting on the bays and ocean. At Patchogue and Babylon the mercury was from three to five below zero at 7 o'clock. Great South Bay was freezing over and the bay boatmen could not venture across to the wrecks of the Lamington and Otranto. The wrecking companies have been compelled to temporarily abandon work on the wrecks.

Frightful Records Elsewhere.

Nor was today's cold wave an article for New York consumption alone. It is the storm that was prophesied last Saturday, and it extends all over the East and down the Atlantic States from Fort Fairfield, Me., where the thermometer registered 42 dgrees below zero this morning, to Atlanta, Ga., where freezing weather is being experienced. From the inland cities come tales of the greatest drop in the thermometer. A telegram from Saranac Lake, N. Y., reports 49 degrees below at that point, but it is scarcely to be credited. Albany experienced 12 degrees below during the night, notwithstanding the hot fight of the country legislators. Auburn, N. Y., sends a report of 30 degrees.

In the Catskills it is also 30 degrees below. In Geneseo, N. Y., the mercury is at 18 below, a drop of 60 degrees in 40 hours.

Lockport, in the western part of the State, has a 20-degree touch of weather. Saratoga reports 32 degrees.

One hundred and fifty-three Bostonians went to the Emergency Hospital this morning to get their ears thawed out. At 8 a. m. the mercury registered 11.1 degrees below zero, a record breaker for February. Reports from other parts of New England indicate that it was one of the coldest nights of the season in that section.

At Fall River, Mass., it was 10° below with a total drop of 58°.

Providence, R. I., reported 9° below at 7 a. m.

Livermore Falls, Me., sends a complaint of 28° below zero.

Rutlandt, Vt., is suffering from 26° weather.

Philadelphia escaped with a minimum of 2° below zero. At Baltimore 5° above zero was as low as the mercury fell. Other cities in the locality send corresponding reports.

At Cleveland, O., they are catching weather at 4° below zero, and Cleveland is on the extreme western edge of the cold wave belt.

STRICTLY FOR THE FOUR HUNDRED.

Patriarchs' Last Dance of the Season at Delmonico's.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Although the Patriarchs' first dance did not open the season as formerly, the second, and only other of the winter, at Delmonico's tonight brought it fairly to a close.

At a fairly reasonable hour the dancing began. It was kept up spiritedly and late enough to suggest that the dancers bore in mind that Lent is close at hand.

The usual informal dancing went on for some time to the music of Lander's Orchestra, which was in the music balcony, hidden with trailing vines and dotted with vases.

The big mirrors were used as a trellis for smilax, which was dotted with clusters of pink roses. The windows on the Twenty-sixth street side were connected by heavy Roman garlands, widening at the center, which were embellished with pink tulips.

Some of the women wore gorgeous gowns. Point lace was piled on superb satin brocades and miroir velvet, and waists blazed with diamonds. With few exceptions the matrons wore coronets and necklaces of these stones, as well as other ornaments.

Mr. Elisha Dyer led the late cotillon, durwhich no favors were distributed, and danced with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies.

Some of those not able to attend owing to absence from the city were Messrs. W. Waldorf Astor, Ogden Goelet, Bradley Martin, John Steward Jr., and Whitelaw Reid. Others, like the Messrs. Frederic Gallatin, Elbridge T. Gerry, and Pierpont Morgan, are in mourning. The ball was an affair strictly of the 400.

DIAMONDS RESCUED FROM GARBAGE

Mrs. Haas Has a Fine Opinion of Gotham's Street Cleaners.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Wealthy Mrs. Haas, who lives at Eighty-seventh street and Columbus avenue in New York, said today that New York had the finest street cleaning department in the world. The reason she thinks so is because Col. Waring's white-uniformed men have saved her from the loss of $2,000 worth of diamonds.

One day last week Mrs. Haas took her jewels into the dining-room and cleaned them on the table. After finishing the work she put the diamonds in a little pasteboard soap box, but forgot to take the box with her when she left the room. She told a servant later to clean up the table.

The maid did so and swept the little box, which contained seven diamond rings and a brooch, into the waste basket, which was afterwards emptied into the barrel for the street cleaners to take away. When the mistake was discovered a hurried journey was made to the Eightieth street dump, where several scows were found into which ashes and other refuse were being dumped.

Work was stopped and the scow trimmers were ordered to overhaul the loads and look for a little green pasteboard box. The search lasted some hours, but at last one of the Italians made a dive into a pile of ashes and brought out the missing box. It was opened and inside were Mrs. Haas' diamonds, bright and sparkling.

NEW DEGREE FOR DR. DEPEW.

Ex-Gov. Flower, Bishop Potter, and Others "Ride the Goat."

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Bishop Potter, Elliott Sanford, and forty-one others performed an equestrian act in Scottish Rite Hall in this city today. In other words, they "rode the goat," and are now invested with the secrets and honors of thirty-second degree Masonry.

There was an air of importance and secrecy about the hall. Members arrived in great numbers about 2 p. m., and all of them were laughing and expectant. Finally Dr. Depew put in his appearance, wearing an expectant expression and a "peach-blow" complexion which the keen air had given him. He was at once conducted to the mysterious regions within.

The meeting lasted until nearly 6 o'clock. It was presided over by Charles T. McClenachan, who is said to have more of the Masonic ritual committed to memory than any other man in New York. At the adjournment Dr. Depew, ex-Gov. Flower, Bishop Potter, and the other newly-made Scottish Riters shook hands with each other and everybody else present and then went home.

There is only one higher degree than the thirty-second—the thirty-third—and of which the Prince of Wales is a member. Dr. Depew will soon be on the top rung himself.

QUICK OR THE DEAD—BY DIVORCE.

Report That Miss Rives Is to Marry a Nobleman Today.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—It is reported here that Amélie Rives, the authoress, recently divorced from her husband, John Armstrong Chanler, will be married at her country home in Albemarle tomorrow to Count Troubetskoi, a Russian nobleman. The rumor is current also at Cobham, the nearest telegraph station to Miss Rives' home. Nothing positive can be learned tonight. A woman friend who is known to enjoy the confidence of Miss Rives, when seen tonight and asked about the truth of the rumor, replied: "I can say nothing regarding this matter. I am for the present deaf, dumb, and blind."

ARRESTED FOR A TRIVIAL OFFENSE.

Sample of the Enforcement of Blue Laws in New York.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Sunday was a record-breaking day in the matter of excise arrests since Police Commissioner Roosevelt promulgated his now famous blue law regulations. There were only forty-two arrests, the smallest number since the laws have been enforced to the letter. The reason for the inactivity seemed to be that the New York policemen were too busy keeping warm to give the side doors a thought.

But the prosecutions today revealed the most idiotic interpretation of the law that has come to public notice. Morris Seifman, a Mott street expressman, had been ordered by the police on Saturday to paint his license number on his wagon. He bought the paint on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning drew the wagon up in front of his house to do the job, which should have taken about ten minutes. The policeman caught him, however, and arrested him, and dragged him to jail for doing needless work.

He was arraigned in the police court this morning, but was discharged with a caution not to sin again.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Informal Opening of the Mining Stock Exchange Is Postponed.

New York, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The informal opening of the New York Mining Exchange was postponed today until Wednesday afternoon, because the Denver delegation had decided to visit Washington and Philadelphia before coming to New York.

England Wants Our Securities.

Mr. Ansel Oppenheim, Vice-President of the Chicago Great Western railway company, has arrived from England on the St. Louis. Mr. Oppenheim says: "The Englishmen have stopped selling our securities. I have been six weeks in England, and I learned that the English financiers believe that American financiers are all right, but they do not believe that we have enough revenue to meet our expenses. In all the recent trouble they did not hesitate to advance me $1,000,000 for the betterment of the Chicago Great Western. Before six months have passed all first-class American securities will be in good demand in England.

Receiver for Manoa Company.

The Manoa company of Brooklyn has been put in the hands of a receiver. The receivership is the first step in an attempt to wind up the Orinoco company, which was to assume all the debts of the Manoa company and put up $250,000 in cash for operations on a grant.

Eldorado Is Again Afloat.

The Morgan line steamship Eldorado, which was aground on a shoal in the upper bay, south of Liberty Island, has been floated and towed to the company's North River pier.

Car Ferry Disabled in the Ice.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17.—Walter B. Campbell, President of the Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry company, received directions this evening to dispatch two of the company's steamers to the rescue of the car ferry steamer Shenango No. 2, which has been disabled in the ice in Lake Erie, off Kingsville, Ont., for five days. The ferry steamers Promise and Fortune will leave as soon as they can be gotten ready.

For best photos go to Stevens', McVicker's Theater. 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph street, agents.

Chicago's expert physicians and specialists are Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st. Diseases peculiar to men and women Letters answered.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

After a sleepless night use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to tone up your system.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For Illinois, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Indiana and Lower Michigan, fair and decidedly warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, warmer, southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds.

For Missouri fair, warmer in southern and eastern portion, westerly winds.

For Iowa, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds.

For Minnesota, fair, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Therm'meter.	Max. temp.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.	Direction of wind.
Abilene	30.22	60	66	Fair	....	S.W.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.26	22	40	Clear	....	N.W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.50	0	0	Clear	....	E.
Boston, Mass.	30.42	4	8	Clear	....	N.
Cairo, Ill.	30.36	30	34	Clear	....	S.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.34	38	46	Clear	....	N.
Chicago	30.24	22	22	Clo'dy	....	S.
Cincinnati, O.	30.42	24	24	Clear	....	N.E.
Cleveland, O.	30.48	8	8	Clear	....	S.
Davenport, Ia.	30.20	22	24	Snow	.02	S.W.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.20	30	30	Clo'dy	.04	S.W.
Detroit, Mich.	30.44	6	10	Clear	....	S.
Dodge City, Kas	30.32	46	60	Fair	....	N.E.
Duluth, Minn.	29.82	20	20	Snow	.02	S.W.
El Paso, Tex.	30.20	60	66	Clear	....	S.W.
Galveston, Tex.	30.40	50	54	Clear	....	S.
Grand Haven	30.26	14	16	Fair	....	S.E.
Green Bay, Wis.	30.10	16	20	Snow	Tr.	S.
Helena, Mont.	30.46	42	44	Clear	....	W.
Huron, S. D.	30.30	28	46	Fair	....	N.W.
Indianapolis	30.36	24	26	Clear	....	S.E.
Jacksonville	30.20	38	54	Fair	....	N.
Kansas City	30.28	40	40	Fair	....	S.W.
Los Angeles	30.36	38	40	Clear	....	S.E.
Marquette	30.02	74	88	Clear	....	N.W.
Memphis	29.94	16	22	Snow	.01	S.E.
Montreal	30.36	34	38	Clear	....	E.
Nashville	30.54	—12	—10	Clear	....	S.
New Orleans	30.38	28	32	Clear	....	N.W.
New York City	30.38	46	50	Clear	....	N.
Omaha	30.48	4	12	Clear	....	N.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.24	44	44	Clo'dy	Tr.	N.W.
Palestine	30.56	—8	—4	Clear	Tr.	N.W.
Pittsburg	30.32	54	60	Clear	....	S.
Pueblo	30.44	14	16	Clear	....	N.
Rapid City	30.32	28	46	Clear	Tr.	N.W.
San Francisco	30.12	68	70	Clear	....	E.
St. Louis	30.30	30	32	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
St. Paul	29.98	28	30	Clear	.06	W.
Salt Lake City	30.50	44	45	Clear	....	N.W.
Springfield, Ill.	30.28	26	28	Clo'dy	....	S.
Springfield, Mo.	30.28	34	38	Clear	.06	S.W.
Washington	30.46	14	18	Clear	....	N.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temerature as observed yesterday by L. Manassé, optician No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 12° above zero; 9 a. m., 13°; 10 a. m., 14°; 11 a. m., 15°; 12 m., 16°; 1 p. m., 18°; 3 p. m., 20°; 6 p. m., 22°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.93; 6 p. m., 29.81.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived, steamer La Normandie, Havre.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given.

	Age.
Frank Triska, Mary Vana	21—18
Henry Metz, Sarah Brown	30—21
John J. Quirk, Anna L. Healy	30—22
John F. Cook, Anna Goodwin	28—24
Adrian L. Knevels, Isabel O'Neil	28—22
Joseph M. Hopkins, Edna M. Goodridge	21—19
Henry G. Howell, Edna Suydan	36—26
Ernest Pilkey, Barbara Curley	34—28
Ivan Grunsfeld, Hannah Nussbaum	23—23
Friedrick Bench, Ida Rohde	25—17
Walter Iredale, Amelia Prior	26—26
Patrick M. Manamon, Lizzie O'Connell	24—20
Rocco Marenella, Isabella Lalelle	23—17
Harry B. German, Fannie Klinger	27—24
John R. Warren, Julia Bulger	31—29
John W. Bond, Carrie Grant	35—28
Michael Kinane, Bridget Brett	28—26
Carl Lof, Sofie J. Johnson	30—24
Molesworth King, Kathleen Brennan	44—27
Frank Grabo, Katherine O'Connor	33—22
Andrew Olson, Maggie Morrison	33—20
Charles Koelch, Elizabeth Nillissen	25—19
Charles Shawcross, Ruth Pandle	28—32
William Deacey, Mary Durkin	25—25
Felix A. Norden, Blanche V. Becker	26—22
Alfred Lindblom, Theodora Korchefska	26—18
Toledano A. Wallior, Addie Harman	25—25
Fred Will, Mary Kay	26—23
Alexander Brown, Clara O'Hara	33—30
John B. Marshall, Gussie Young	23—19
George W. Ireland, Edith Hayes	27—21
Ferdinand C. Kummerow, Ida Juhl	27—19
Charles Valino, Julia Questa	39—23
Harry Witting, Emma Riehl	26—19
Deney McGuire, Ann Gillegan	28—30
John W. Roper, Blanche M. Witchell	24—21
John Hanna, Carolina Riha	28—19
Rudolph H. Rommel, Anna B. McManus	24—32
John Sane, Mary Dotzenrod	38—36
Arthur Ticknor, Bertha Baldwin	29—20
Frank Q. Phelps, Beatrice Dillon	26—22
Royston MacKinzie, Cora Edwards	32—32
Michael Treacy, Kate Matimore	23—21
John McDonough, Kate Collins	27—21
Charles Witzotzky, Mary Witzotszky	38—32
Amandale K. Shiell, Marie L. Kreer	36—20
Gilbert Anderson, Eliza Knott	32—20
Edward W. Ray, Emma Dorsey	27—19
Louis H. Gottermann, Johanna Rohde	24—19
Peter Terres, Lena Etker	23—26
Gottlieb Fritz, Lizzie R. Wachter	27—25
Stanislaw Krupinski, Maryanna Lukasceska	27—28
Barney M. Cotter, Mary Cody	27—23
Andrew Valesek, Victoria Vares	23—19
Wladyslaus Lewandowski, Anna Bylinska	27—19
John Suchy, Mary Schwartz	31—31
Charles E. Ward, Grace R. Gardner	28—20
John Cummings, Annie Dixon	35—31
Michale Dawall, Sophie Kohn	24—19
John Rowland, Bridget Corley	28—27
John Powers, Nora Ryan	37—32
William Raysraft, Mary Vanahan	30—18

DEATHS.

BINZ—Amalia, wife of the late August Binz. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 18, 2 p. m., from daughter's residence, Mrs. Charles E. Perry, 1238 North Clark-st., to Graceland.

BEACH—At 332 Wells-st., Sunday morning, Feb. 16, Gertrude Amelia, only daughter of George and Helen Beach. Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m.

BRADSTREET—Albert G. Bradstreet, Feb. 16, in City of Mexico, aged 46 years. Boston papers please copy.

ELMENDORF—Sunday, Feb. 16, 1896, the Rev. John Jay Elmendorf, S. T. D., in his 69th year. Funeral at the chapel of the Western Theological Seminary, 1121 Washington-blvd., Tuesday, at 11 a. m. Burial in New York City.

DEATHS.

HEALY—John J. Healy, Feb. 16, 1896. Funeral Tuesday from his late residence, 3245 Calumet-av., at 9 o'clock a. m., to St. James' Church.

HELLER—Feb. 17, 1896, Caroline Heller, née Bisbecker, beloved wife of Marcus Heller, of pneumonia, in her 37th year. Funeral private in Milwaukee. No flowers.

JENNINGS—Feb. 17, at 1319 Dunning-st., Mary A., beloved wife of Charles H. Jennings. Funeral private. New York City and Danbury, Conn., papers please copy.

KOCH—Saturday, Feb. 15, at 1:45 p. m., G. Charles Koch, aged 68 years 11 months. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 1 p. m., from late residence, 230 Cass-st., to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner Superior and Franklin-sts., thence to Wunder's Cemetery.

MAYPOLE—At residence, 1253 W. 43d-ct., Monday morning, 17th inst., Ethel Anna, only daughter of George and Allate Maypole, aged 7 months and 14 days. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 19, by carriages to Rosehill. Milwaukee and Boston papers please copy.

NELSON—Stout P. Nelson, Feb. 13, aged 31 years, beloved husband of Marie Nelson, brother of Nels and Lawrence S. Nelson. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 12:30 p. m., from his late residence, 11 Temple-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

OWEN—At Asheville, N. C., Feb. 17, Ira D. Owen, formerly a resident of Oak Park. Funeral from residence of W. R. Owen, 216 Maple-av., Oak Park, at 2 p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 19. Burial at Forest Home.

ROBINSON—James Freed Robinson, member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, late member Eighth Illinois Cavalry. G. A. R. exercises at home, 1683 Barry-av., Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 1:30 o'clock. Funeral from St. Peter's Church at 2:30 o'clock, Belmont-av., near Evanston-av. Interment at Graceland.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST WEEK OF THE ONLY MAY IRWIN —IN— THE WIDOW JONES
Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday.
Monday Next—HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY, and the London Lyceum Company.

COLUMBIA THEATER.—Special.
Seats on Sale at the Box Office, Wednesday, 9 a. m., February 19, for
HENRY IRVING
MISS
ELLEN TERRY
And the LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY. Beginning MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.
All the week except Sat. Night...... KING ARTHUR
Saturday Night ...... LOUIS XI.
Prices—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, and 50c.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH. Matinee Tomorrow.
James J. Corbett
In His New Play,
A NAVAL CADET.
Next Sunday—CHARLEY'S AUNT . . . . . . Charles Frohman's Original Company.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
Spirited, Sparkling, Vivacious.
THE 20TH CENTURY GIRL
Molly Fuller, Alene Crater, Georgia Hawley, Aimee Vandyne, John T. Kelly, Gus Williams, Wm. Cameron, Harry Kelly.
MATINEE TOMORROW.
15c. 35c. 50c. 75c.
Monday Next, Dainty.... FANNY RICE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE—Prices 10, 20, and 30c.
Joe Flynn, 2 American Macs, Funny Sparrow, Goldie, St Clair & Goldie, Mlle. Fiorizeli, Mathews & Harris, Johnny Williams, Roland & Keene, Frank Morton, Phyllis Allen, Ani and Ino, Carrie Scott, James Bingham, Nelson, Glin & Mauvel, Emma Francis, Swan & Bambard, Billy Drayton, Williams and Adams.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
The Best Play Ever Seen in the Academy. "THE AMERICAN GIRL"
Next Week—JOHN KERNELL.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. JACOBS, Mgr.
JOHN KERNELL IN "The Irish Alderman."
A HILARIOUS SATIRE ON CITY POLITICS.
Next Sunday—"PECK'S BAD BOY."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN ...... Manager
Tonight, Matinees Saturdays Only.
FRANCIS WILSON AND CO.
Second and Last Week of SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN and Burnand's Comic Opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.
Monday, Feb. 10—Francis Wilson in "THE MERRY MONARCH."

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
SOLOIST, MME. AMALIA MATERNA.
FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 2:30.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 8:15.
Reserved Seats—Afternoon, 25c to $1.00; evening, 25c to $1.50. On sale at Box Office and Inter-Ocean office.

HOPKINS.
HOPKINS
HERBERT & CARON, the Comedy stars,
Original DELTORELLOS, TOD JUDGE FAMILY, O'NEILL & SUTHERLAND, JOHNSON, DAVENPORT & LORELLA, KITTIE NELSON, YOUNGER BROTHERS, IRWIN & MAJOR, and many others.
PAVEMENTS OF PARIS.
WEST SIDE...... ROSSOW MIDGETS
Hopkins' Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty Co.

THE SCHILLER—Ira J. La Motte, Mgr.
TONIGHT at 8, Matinee Tomorrow.
HANLON BROTHERS
Great Spectacular Pantomime,
FANTASMA
Wonderful Tricks. New Specialties New Music.
Sun., Feb 23—Welb & Wachsne's German Stock Co.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
JAMES A. HERNE
In his own beautiful play and last season's great success,
SHORE ACRES
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

HOOLEY'S—But 11 Nights and 4 Matinees More.
Mr. A. M. Palmer's Original Company
In Paul M. Potter's dramatization of DuMaurier's . . . "TRILBY"
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.—THURS. FEB. 20.
STUDENTS' MUSICAL CLUB.
PLUNKET GREEN, Basso,
And Chorus in selections from "ELIJAH."
Wm. L. Tomlins, Director; W. C. E. Seeboeck, Pianist.
50c, 75c, and $1.00. Boxes, $3.00 and $5.00.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.
Madison, near State. Tel. Main 2198.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances every day, 2 and 8.
The Rentz-Santley Burlesque Co.
A show whose standard quality and name make it a leader in the ranks of fame.

THE LINCOLN.
MATINEES—Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.
THE LAND OF THE LIVING.
With W. S. Harkins, Myron Calice & Strong Co.
Next Sunday—Hanlon Bros'. Fantasma.

HAVLIN'S—J. J. Collins, Lessee and Manager.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday.
William Gillette's Greatest Comedy, with Edwin Travers Comedians in
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
Next Sunday—ISHAM'S OCTOROONS.

STEINWAY HALL.
PIANO RECITAL BY E. A. MACDOWELL,
The Eminent Composer and Pianist.
TUESDAY, FEB. 18th, AT 3 P. M.
Tickets $1.00 and 75 cents. Seats now on sale.

CHEIRO
Will give a unique lecture on PALMISTRY, with Stereopticon Views, of normal and abnormal hands
AT STEINWAY HALL,
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1896.

CLEVELAND and dollar wheat—doesn't that battle cry seem more than four years old?

IT seems indeed fortunate for Mr. Mary Elizabeth Lease that he still has several years to run.

IT will be remembered, no doubt, that the weather prophet predicted some time ago that there would be snow.

NO DOUBT the reason why the pugilists were sickened by the bull-fight in Mexico was that no talk was shed.

IF time were money the hours consumed by the Senate in talking would turn the deficit into an abounding surplus.

IT is true that this is no year for second choice candidates. The trouble is that every candidate is somebody's first choice.

THE best feature of the situation is the fact that a considerable proportion of the Republican vote next fall will be composed of Democratic votes.

THE Democrats will nominate Pitchfork Ben for President if they are wise. It would never do to have a candidate who could not carry his own State.

THERE is no longer any reason why the world should not know what is passing inside of Buck McCarthy's skull. The X rays are being rapidly developed.

ANYWAY, it cannot truthfully be said that the public is disappointed by the news that Maher and Fitzsimmons are not going to hammer each other into jelly.

SENATOR VEST is virulent and vituperative, but Secretary Morton knows that Vest's day is nearly done and a Republican will soon occupy his seat in the Senate.

C. P. HUNTINGTON would make the best kind of witness for the government in the Pacific railways litigation—that is to say, he could make the best kind of witness.

LEADER SHEEHAN will never gain the confidence nor enlist the enthusiastic support of Tammany unless he has been seriously maligned. He is said to be an honest man.

Now that the House of Representatives has voted against free silver let us hear no more fierce assertions that the people want free silver. The House is "next" to the people.

THE man who could have bought the entire town site of Chicago for a pair of boots has at last been supplanted by the unfortunate creature who would have bid 125 for the 1896 bonds.

THE difficulty with Nansen's discovery of the north pole is that nobody can safely determine whether it is one of the things which are important if true or one of the things which are true if important.

THE New York stock market opened quiet and weak yesterday. The local market was featureless. Sterling rates were practically unchanged. New York exchange sold at 75 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were easy in tone most of the day and only moderately active. As compared with the last prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛@¼ cent lower, corn and oats unchanged, cash rye easy, barley steady, flaxseed ½ cent lower, May pork 5 cents lower, lard and ribs unchanged.

IT cannot be said that there is a lack of favorite sons in the ranks of the Republican party. Eleven States have presented one and more are on the way. The list to date is as follows:

Morton of New York,
Allison of Iowa,
Reed of Maine,
McKinley of Ohio,
Quay of Pennsylvania,
Elkins of West Virginia,
Davis of Minnesota,
Cullom of Illinois,
Spooner of Wisconsin,
Manderson of Nebraska,
Alger of Michigan.

There may be several favorite sons in the ranks of the Democracy, but if so they are not inclined to come forward and recognize their parents.

OUR neighboring republic, Mexico, will have a Presidential election this year which will be much simplified by the absence of favorite sons. President Diaz, who has been successful in four quadrennial elections, is at last to have a competitor, Gen. Escobedo, the soldier who broke up the Maximilian empire. They are both Liberals and they are both to go before the electors on the issue of their services to their country. As Diaz, however, is in and has been in for sixteen years it is altogether likely he will have another four years and round out his twenty.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 20,726,000 bushels of wheat, 7,041,000 bushels of corn, 1,694,000 bushels of oats, 311,000 bushels of rye, and 21,000 bushels of barley. Total, 29,493,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 34,639,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 65,926,000 bushels of wheat, 11,960,000 bushels of corn, 6,956,000 bushels of oats, 1,553,000 bushels of rye, and 2,205,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 193,000 bushels in wheat, and 214,000 bushels in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 1,589,000 bushels.

WEYLER'S SAVAGE PROCLAMATIONS.

Valeriano Weyler, the new Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, has signalized his acceptance of his new position by issuing three proclamations which illustrate the spirit in which he proposes to conduct the war and crush out the spirit of liberty in that unfortunate island. In the first he orders that every Cuban in the districts where Spanish troops are operating shall identify himself before the military authorities, that he cannot travel without a pass from headquarters, and that all owners of commercial establishments shall vacate them and the military shall take possession of them.

In the second he proclaims that all prisoners captured in action shall be subjected to "the most summary trial, without any other investigation except that indispensable for the objects of the trial"; that the functionary who passes sentence will be a military officer; and that he (Weyler) will be absolute in ordering trials and in all military processes. This has no other meaning than court-martial, with the alternative sentences of exile or death.

The third proclamation enumerates those who are liable to court-martial upon the order of the Captain-General. In the list are included all persons who speak in favor of the insurgents or circulate favorable news about them; who interfere with railroads, telegraphs, or telephones; who furnish the insurgents with food or military supplies; who act as guides; who extol the enemy or revile Spain through the press.

These proclamations by Weyler recall the proclamation by Valmaseda in 1869 against which President Grant instructed Secretary Fish to protest in the most forcible manner. At that time the American Consul at Santiago de Cuba sent the following dispatch to the State Department:

> Count Valmaseda issued a decree April 4, 1869, which declares that there is no longer a place for neutrality; that those who were not for him were against him, and, that his soldiers might know how to distinguish them, they were called upon to observe the orders they themselves carried:
>
> 1. Every man, from the age of 15 years upward, found away from his habitation, who does not prove a justified motive therefor, will be shot.
>
> 2. Every habitation unoccupied will be burned by the troops.
>
> 3. Every habitation from which does not float a white flag, as a signal that its occupants desire peace, will be reduced to ashes.

The proclamations of Weyler do not provide in explicit terms for such barbarous punishments as those set forth by Valmaseda, but read between the lines his penalties are just as rigorous. He is absolute in power. He has substantially set aside judicial investigation, made himself the only judge who shall be tried and what offenses shall be punished, has muzzled the press and the expression of popular opinion, and set up the court-martial as the only tribunal competent to deal with the offenses which he specifies. No one need to be told what a Spanish court-martial implies. It has but two penalties, exile or death. In view of these proclamations Congress cannot too quickly or firmly concede belligerent rights to the insurgents. And this is not all. Every act of this new Captain-General must be watched to see that he does not violate the rules of civilized warfare and that Spain is not allowed to crush the insurgents by savagery of the most intolerable nature. In 1875, after the revolution had lasted seven years, Gen. Grant stated in his message: "We find that the same disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which has heretofore called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, has continued to blacken the sad scene." Cuba must not again be subjected in like manner to Spanish barbarity.

ALD. MANN NOMINATED.

Yesterday the Republicans of the First Congressional District held their convention, and nominated Ald. Mann to succeed Mr. Aldrich, who does not want to run again. The district is a fortunate one. It loses a man who has served it faithfully and intelligently. It gains one whose qualifications are such that Mr. Aldrich's departure will not be felt.

In speaking of Ald. Mann the other day THE TRIBUNE said that he was one of the small class of men who can think on their feet—men of whom there cannot be too many in the city and the State delegation. To this great qualification Ald. Mann adds that of a thorough acquaintance with the needs of the city. He has served so long in the Council that its interests are familiar to him, and he can stand up in the House and defend them off-hand.

He is a forcible speaker, a quick thinker, and a good lawyer. Familiar with the principles of parliamentary law, it will take him but a short time to learn the peculiar methods of the House of Representatives. Then he will be fully equipped for any emergency.

With Ald. Mann representing the First District in the next Congress and Mr. Foss the Seventh, Cook County would be in great good luck. It would have the services of two men, both of them of superior intelligence and ready debaters, who would do valuable work in committee rooms and also on the floor.

Ald. Mann is sure to be in the next Congress. It is not settled yet whether Mr. Foss will be. It depends on whether the seat is in the gift of the Republican voters or of Sheriff Pease and ex-Coroner Hertz. If the district is a pocket borough, as has been claimed, Mr. Foss will not go back, and a person of inferior ability, who will exert no influence whatever in the House, will replace him.

ART AND BUSINESS.

It is no dispraise to Mr. Paderewski's art to say he understands business as well. Indeed he is able not only to captivate the women of California with both hands—on the piano—but he has just now given instruction to the astute millionaires of the coast, so to speak, with both feet—in the matter of fees. He asked $2,500 to play at an afternoon tea. He was offered $1,000, and, though it had been whispered abroad that he was to entertain the guests, he did not play. Mr. Paderewski's is one-price art and there is no discount for cash.

Omitting from the argument the consideration that an afternoon tea may be dear at any price, some pertinent reflections may be made. For one thing, it is evident that Mr. Paderewski's rates are raised with advancing years, since his charge on his first journey was understood to be only $1,500. This in turn demonstrates that he gets the price he demands—except in California—for it is idle to assume that Mr. Paderewski lacks common sense. Moreover, a rising market, as we all know, is an assured sign of better times.

Another reflection is pertinent. Mr. Paderewski's art is the product of two things external to the inner fire of genius. These are unceasing toil and perpetual painstaking. Those lacking his consummate mental gifts may yet attain all that goes with these two last. In other words, if they expect their reward in dollars and cents, they may not reach $2,500 for a single effort, but they may rise to some amount he would refuse.

In this little episode in Mr. Paderewski's life is bound up all the philosophy of success in every human undertaking.

POLITICAL NEED OF GOOD ALDERMEN.

Congressman Lorimer tells a reporter that—

> If the Republican organization lives any length of time it will have to reach the people through their nearest representatives—the City Council and the town officers. The machine, as it is called, cannot remain in control and bear the burden of a City Council like the present one. The people blame the leaders for the election of the bad Aldermen, and the Aldermen bring more criticism to the Republican organization than any other political body. I have maintained this for some time.

He says further that this year, as on previous occasions, he is going to do what he can to get good Aldermen in his own ward, the Tenth, where two have to be chosen this spring, and he is "going to use whatever influence I may have to secure honest Aldermen from other wards," so that there may be enough such men elected to sustain a Mayor's veto at the least.

If the "machine" is strong enough to control the voters of the different wards in one way it can do so in another. If it can persuade them to elect delegates who will vote unanimously for the State, county, Congressional, and legislative candidates it favors, it can persuade them to nominate the Aldermanic candidates it favors.

Of course it is one thing to nominate Aldermen and another to elect them. The voters, both Republican and Democratic, can if they choose defeat an honest man and elect a rascal because he is such. But if those leaders who made up the ticket which was ratified at Saturday's convention so please they can compel the Republicans in every one of the thirty-four wards to nominate an honest, first-class man.

Then it could be seen whether the voters as a whole prefer dishonesty to honesty. It is quite possible that this policy would cost the Republicans some wards in which they can elect disreputable men more easily than decent ones, but the fewer of the former the party elects the better for it.

Nothing could be more expedient politically than to tender to the people a superior Aldermanic ticket. The present Council, nominally so strongly Republican, is a heavy burden for the party to carry, and will be a crushing one for the "machine" if the Republican voters come to believe that it is responsible for the selection of boodlers.

The Aldermanic candidates will have to be put in the field soon. Several so-called Republicans, who have voted for every corrupt ordinance which has been presented during the last two years, want to be renominated, so that they may continue selling ordinances. The "machine" can defeat the renomination of every one of them. Congressman Lorimer seems to think it ought to do so.

If his associated leaders agree with him the Aldermanic nominees this year will be men who will be able to look intelligently after the affairs of this great city and who will not be blackmailers or the pensioners of street railways. The "machine" will get more credit and honor among the taxpayers by putting up such men, some of whom certainly will be elected, than it can acquire in any other way.

STANDARD OF COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

It has been claimed of late that the standard of commercial morality is not as high as it was forty years ago, or even a few years ago. But this last assertion is not borne out by the data supplied by the Bradstreet company as to the causes of failures in recent years.

It is the custom of that concern to analyze business failures and find out what percentage is due to the different principal causes, such as incompetence, inexperience, lack of capital, unwise credits, extravagance, outside speculation, neglect of business, fraud, etc.

The year 1892 was a flush one. The country as a whole was prosperous. Exports were heavy and trade was brisk. Last year was not notable for any of those things. The following table shows the different percentages of certain causes of failure for the two years:

	1892.	1895.
Fraud	10.3	8.9
Speculation	1.9	1.1
Neglect of business	3.0	2.6
Extravagance	1.4	1.0
Incompetence	18.6	13.7
Inexperience	5.2	4.0
Lack of capital	32.5	33.2

These figures show that the hard times of 1893 and 1894 weeded out a fair proportion of the incompetent business-men and that the number of inexperienced ones who have set up for themselves has not been as large since the panic as before it. These figures show also that a lack of sufficient capital is a more serious matter in hard times than it is in good ones.

But it appears also that there was less dishonesty and extravagance proportionately in 1895 than there was in 1892. Men did not neglect their business as much and did not indulge in outside speculations as much. These are not indications of a decadence in commercial morality since 1892. They point in the contrary direction.

NEWS FOR THE HEATHEN.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows, who preached his farewell sermon to the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, and from whom Chicago parts even for six months with genuine regret, goes on a unique mission to India. As a Professor of Comparative Religion in the University of Chicago, he is to visit Calcutta and other points for the double purpose of studying the religion of India and of delivering lectures on the superiority of the Christian religion and of Christian civilization.

As to these lectures, they seem in this year of grace to be a difficult and somewhat dangerous undertaking. Each lecture will naturally be followed with an invitation to ask questions, and considering the proverbial acuteness of the Hindu mind, we advise Dr. Barrows to go "loaded for bear." He may have to answer off-handed such questions as "Do Christian countries believe in wars of aggrandizement?" "Do their citizens ever sell their votes?" "Do they all pay their taxes?" "Are they all pretty active in the discharge of their civic duties?" "Is municipal government in America a marked success?" "Is marriage a failure?" "Is there much drunkenness, much debauchery, much crime in your own country?"

We hardly feel competent to advise Dr. Barrows how to meet this situation, but at a venture we would say he had better "tell the truth and shame the devil." Rather than stand a fusillade of social conundrums which no one could answer with pleasure, he might anticipate and disarm them by confessing in advance the imperfections of human society in Christian lands. He should not perhaps admit outright that most politics is corruption, most business a cheat, and most religion hypocrisy, but he may hint that a fair share of it is. He may refer in a guarded way to the history of England, as the most Christian country on the globe, working in casual admissions concerning the opium trade, the liquor traffic, and the slave trade, and commenting on the fact that England spends most of her money on armies and engines of destruction, that she has a blood-red flag, has citizens named Blood and Slaughter, and names her ships the "Revenge" and the "Devastation." He will simplify matters very much also if he will skillfully concede that there are species of bestiality in Chicago and London of which the Hindus are ignorant, and which they probably could not understand.

By some such honest and straightforward line of remark as this Dr. Barrows may save himself from some exceedingly embarrassing incidents, and instead of wasting his time on questions and answers he can spend it in demonstrating that Christianity is responsible for all of the good in Christian lands, but is unable to prevent some of the evil.

SAFEGUARDS IN LEAP YEAR.

Eugene Green of Syracuse, N. Y., went fishing last October. Among other things he caught a bride. He borrowed some thread from his sister to aid him in his piscatorial endeavors and found on the spool the name of Lena Drake, Willimantic, Conn. She invited correspondence. He wrote. She answered. Photographs were exchanged. Last Monday they were married.

If this was the first time that sort of thing had happened there would be no occasion to speak of it. But all last summer, and the summer before, and last autumn, and at intervals through the years girls have been writing addresses, men have been writing letters, and ministers have been writing marriage certificates from Skowhegan to El Paso and from Snohomish to the Dry Tortugas. Every time a case is published the worse it becomes. No field of human endeavor is free from the invasion of the feminine name. Rising in the morning your habilaments, fresh from the haberdasher, proclaim that Jane Jones lives in Bad Ax. Your books in the office announce the residence of Sarah Smith in South Framingham. Your dinner table sets forth Mary Somebody's little lamb. A pocket inside out informs you of Lucy Lockett. Even the clothing of your bachelor bed has woven in its texture the name of some feminine resident of Belfast or of a spinster in California.

This is bad in ordinary years. In leap year it is intolerable. Why expose a young man, not alone to the oral addresses then permitted, but to the written importunities of every unmarried factory girl in forty-five States and three Territories, not including Alaska and the District of Columbia?

A line must be drawn. It ought to be on the hither side of turning life into a series of advertisements for self-made matrimonial bureaux.

AN INSOLENT CANADIAN CLAIM.

A treaty has been signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney, and is now before the Senate, providing for a court of arbitration to assess damages, if they are found to be due, for the seizure of Canadian sealing vessels in Bering Sea by our patrol fleet. The Canadian claim of $425,000 in a lump, which the President and the late Secretary Gresham were so anxious to distribute among the Canuck poachers, but to which Congress made serious objection, was ludicrously insolent. They demanded this sum on account of the interference of our cruisers to prevent the destruction of our own seals. The Canadian butchers, after nearly annihilating our seal herd, reducing it from millions to a few thousands in the last twenty years, demanded pay for the interruption of the work. The consent to arbitrate this question is scarcely less ludicrous than the claim made by the Canadians. It is tantamount to an acknowledgment that we must pay the Canucks for interrupting their murderous work and extirpating our own seal herd, the only difference being that instead of paying a lump sum we prefer a long drawn out litigation to see how much we shall pay them piecemeal. This is one of the charming advantages of brotherly love and blood-thicker-than-water arbitration, which we have to accept because we can't do otherwise, owing to the criminal neglect of a dawdling, do-nothing Congress. If we had a fleet such as we should have, and if we had forts and big guns protecting our seacoast cities, we should make this reply to such an insolent claim from the Canadians: "If you want damages from us for protecting our property against the raids of your murdering poachers come on and collect them if you feel disposed." Had Congress done its duty the Canadians would not have felt thus disposed.

A FAREWELL TO JUDGE HARLAN.

After the appointment of Justice Peckham of New York it became necessary to rearrange the Supreme Court Circuits. As a consequence Judge Harlan, who for nearly twenty years has had the Seventh Circuit, which includes Illinois, takes now the Sixth, which embraces his own State of Kentucky, while Judge Brown comes here.

Possibly Judge Harlan may be pleased by this change, but the people of Illinois, and especially of Chicago, will learn of it with regret, for the latter cannot forget that they are indebted to him for the preservation of the Lake-Front. The principles laid down by him when he heard the case here originally, along with Judge Blodgett, were concurred in by a majority of the Justices, and the Illinois Central lost forever what it had been clinging to so persistently for over twenty years. When the new Lake-Front Park becomes a reality, as it will in a few years, the people will see even more clearly than they do now what they owe to Judge Harlan.

Justice Brown, who is to succeed him, was not on the side of Chicago in the Lake-Front controversy, but he is a Judge of experience and ability and a hard worker. The lawyers of this city are not unaware of his qualifications. They will "welcome the coming guest," but they, like the people generally, will regret deeply Judge Harlan's departure.

SOME OMITTED SYMBOLS.

Hoke Smith gave a symbolic dinner to Mr. Cleveland and the Cabinet in Washington on Saturday at which each member of the present administration found something to recall either his duties or his pleasures set before him at the ingeniously hospitable board. The effort was successful and at once became the talk of the National Capital.

Withholding nothing of praise for the fertility of resource displayed by the Secretary of the Interior in providing for something more than the interior of his guests, it is permissible to suggest that he did not go far enough. There are many other things no less symbolic of the present administration which he omitted.

Mr. Cleveland, for example, was provided with papier maché ducks, a tiny fishing rod, and a gun that would set off percussion caps; but there was no fac simile of a bond issue or two, or a copy of Mr. Paramount Blount's itinerary. Secretary Morton had products of the soil and motto trees at his cover; while those undistributed seeds, which have acted on the National Legislature like the sowing of the dragon's teeth long ago, had no local habitation. Secretary Carlisle gazed on a log cabin with gold coins on its roof. Nowhere within his purview, however, was disclosed the fact that the "old Kentucky home" is inhabited chiefly by Republicans. Postmaster-General Wilson had a miniature letter-carrier before him where there might quite as well have been an aching void, indicating the revenue the country does not get from his recent discursions in tariff reform.

Other striking symbols of Democratic success might be cited—notably no dinner at all—which is a token common to thousands of our fellow-citizens.

ONE remarkable thing about Dr. Nansen is his singular habit of organizing his own relief expeditions.

THE mystery of Symmes' Hole is in a fair way to be cleared up at last.

THE Pekin [Ill.] Post has effected a compromise in the matter of favorite sons. It is for McKinley and Fifer.

HAVING completed arrangements for securing a circulation of a million copies a day the esteemed New York World is making another desperate effort to conquer its shrinking modesty and permit itself to indulge in occasional shy allusions to its present greatness and coming prosperity.

IOWA is warm for Allison. It couldn't be more enthusiastic over him if he were twins.

SOME curious scientist with plenty of leisure has discovered that the drinking water of Washington, D. C., is very bad, but his discovery has failed to rouse any public interest.

THE Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri has confided to several discreet reporters his intention to run for Congress again. He will be shocked beyond measure to learn that they have basely betrayed his confidence and published his secret.

IT still looks as if Adlai Stevenson would be left at the end of the season with an unused boom on his hands.

MEANWHILE Col. Billiam Morrison continues to take his morning walks on that part of the political hillside down which he expects the Presidential avalanche to descend.

THREE Cedar Rapids pastors resigned from their pulpits in one day last week because of trouble in their churches. Cedar Rapids needs a missionary and a church harmony dinner.

COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL has become a prime favorite in Japan. If he wants to be managing editor of the American department of the Japanese Empire no other man will stand any chance whatever.

SOMEBODY has found out that the total value of the flashing diamonds worn by Chicago's Aldermen when in Council assembled is about $10,000. They can afford to wear $100,000 worth. Are they afraid to trust each other?

MRS. LEASE may not call it preaching, but it sounds more like it than many of the Rev. Sam Jones' sermons do.

HANDS on your pocketbooks! Mme. Patti denies that she has retired from the operatic stage.

WHAT did I tell you?—The Groundhog.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Admitted It.

"I acknowledge I lose my temper when you make things too hot for me," said the redhaired man to his wife, "but that only shows I am made of good material."

Impertinent Query.

"No, sir. I don't believe in mixing politics and religion."

"Which is it you are afraid the mixing would spoil—your politics or your religion?"

Acquiring Knowledge.

"Papa, what is an old saw—not the saw you saw with, but the kind this paper speaks about?"

"What old saw does the paper speak about?"

"That's what I want to know. It says: 'Everybody has heard the old saw, "never look a gift horse in the mouth."' I want to know where the saw comes in."

"Well, there's your old saw. An old saw is an old proverb."

"Why shouldn't you look a gift horse in the mouth?"

"Because—because it's in bad taste. It's ungrateful, and all that sort of thing."

"All what sort of thing?"

"Why, to look a horse in the mouth that has been given to you shows that—it shows that you are not thinking of the giver, but of the value of the gift."

"What would anybody want to look a horse in the mouth for?"

"To tell how old it is."

(After a pause.) "Papa, can you tell how old a saw is by looking at its teeth?"

PERSONALS.

George Meredith, the novelist, wears a flannel shirt, a corduroy coat, knickerbockers, and heavy boots.

There is an Abraham Lincoln in Churchtown, Pa., who is a cousin of his illustrious namesake and who resembles him in stature and in the gauntness of his frame. He is 82 years old and a farmer.

Dr. Mary Allman, who has just died in Philadelphia, is said to have been the first woman dentist ever graduated in this or any other country. She received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Pennsylvania Dental College in 1881.

Since its foundation in 1768 the British Royal Academy has had only eight Presidents—Sir Joshua Reynolds, Benjamin West, James Wyatt, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Martin Shee, Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Francis Grant, and the late Lord Leighton.

The late Lord Leighton was not successful in art at a bound. His first exhibit at the Royal Academy, it is true, was bought by Queen Victoria for Windsor Castle, but the following year his picture was scored by the critics. For several years he did not sell a picture, and on one occasion he had a painting rejected by the Academy.

A meeting of the friends of the late Sergius Stepniak has been held in London for the purpose of raising funds for a memorial of him. The memorial is to take the form of a provision for Mme. Stepniak. Stepniak never saved any money. His income from his literary work was never large and he was very generous. Mme. Stepniak will write a life of her husband.

M. Paul Meurice has undertaken the editing of Victor Hugo's correspondence. Victor Hugo was an ideal letter-writer. He was as punctual as Mr. Gladstone in answering communications addressed to him. No subject, from Paris drainage to the Romantic movement and French politics, came amiss to him. His letters will prove an invaluable memorial of his time.

C. Jefferson Clark, a native of Kentucky, who died on Feb. 11 in Brighton, England, to which place he had been ordered for his health by his London physicians, was on his way to join his family in America. For several years he had been extensively engaged in South African mining, and was a member of the Chartered company of Buluwayo, from which he had large concessions. He was a member of one of the most prominent families of the South, being nearly related to the Clays and Breckinridges of Kentucky and the Johnsons of Maryland. His grandfather was the celebrated explorer, Gen. William Clark, formerly Governor of Missouri.

CURRENT NOTES.

If there is anything in a young man the Roentgen rays should bring it out.—Yonkers Statesman.

Hoax—"What's a good book for a man about to get married?" Joax—"A bank book."—Philadelphia Record.

"Doesn't Mrs. King serve refreshments with royal hospitality?" "I thought she always served them with royal Worcester."—Detroit Free Press.

"Let me alone! I'm tough, that's what I am!" growled the beefsteak. "Sorry, but I'll have to run you in just the same," said the fork—and he did.—New York Tribune.

Willie—"What's the matter with your nose, Bobby?" Bobby—"Tommy Higginbotham an' me had a fight in school about some marbles." Willie—"Who got 'em?" Bobby—"Teacher."—Judge.

Visitor (hearing the piano in the next room)—"Is that your daughter? She appears to be playing with only one hand." Gentleman of the House—"Yes; her fellow is probably playing with the other."—Boston Transcript.

"Say, Bill, what is this Monroe docterin' they're talkin' so much about?" "I dun'no, Sile, an' I don't care. Gimme caster-ile an' squills an' mustid plarsters an' I kin git alon' 'thout botherin' with them new-fangled docterin' notions."—Harper's Bazar.

Popular Women: Miss Longpurse—"Why, of course, Helen of Troy was beautiful. Do you suppose there would have been a twenty-year war over her if she hadn't been beautiful?" Mr. Shortcash (forgetting himself)—"O, I don't know. Maybe she was rich."—New York Weekly.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

How She Was Honored.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that a dog-fight was recently given in Frankfort in honor of a young lady visiting the town.

Emperor Is a Gentleman.

The Emperor of Japan, judging from his treatment of Mrs. Gresham, is the first gentleman of the East.—Philadelphia Press.

Conditions Not Hard.

Two young women have been appointed gardeners in the famous Kew Gardens on condition that they wear trousers when at work.

To Rival Street Cars.

It is announced that horseless carriages can carry passengers for 2½ cents each over streets which are paved. The experiment will be tried in Cleveland, O., next summer.

Palace for the Czar.

A space has been cleared near Sochi, Russia, for the erection of a palace for the Czar. The site is most picturesque and the edifice will face the waters of the Black Sea. Its construction will be begun in the spring.

Chicago Makes the Style.

Mr. Hearst is spending money lavishly on the New York Journal, but he will never succeed in making the paper as good as the best until he gives it the mechanical appearance of the leading Chicago dailies.—Kansas City Journal.

Torpedo Boats for Japan.

Japan is going to build at once no less than ninety torpedo boats. Great Britain, on the other hand, has decided to build no more of them, but to substitute for them what are known as torpedo boat destroyers. These are larger than torpedo boats, and carry half a dozen quick-firing guns apiece, in addition to torpedoes and torpedo tubes.

Carnegie's Bad Bull.

The Boston Pilot thinks that many so-called Irish bulls are not really Irish at all. As an illustration it cites a sentence from a recent article by Andrew Carnegie, who is certainly not Irish. "Canada," says Mr. Carnegie, "remains only nominally hers, a wayward child, unjust and tyrannical to her mother because bursting into manhood."

Christmas Spirit in Boston.

It is the Truth in Boston which learns "that in a certain very large retail store in Boston the salesmen and saleswomen were required to work until 11 o'clock at night during the ten days preceding Christmas without extra pay, and that when the Saturday after Christmas came they found their pay one day short because of the Christmas holiday. How's that for 'Christmas spirit'?"

"John Anderson, My Jo."

An interesting book of translations from Burns has been published in Glasgow, from which it appears that the poet's more popular lyrics have been translated into all the tongues of modern Europe. In the French version it is odd to find "John Anderson, My Jo" rendered "John Anderson, Mon Amoureux, John," and in German "Hans Andersen, Mein Hans."

Play to Fit a Horse.

The latest recruit to the stage is the trained horse, who has now a drama written for him like plays have been built to fit prize-fighters. A play has just been produced in New York styled an equestrian melodrama and is in a prologue and four acts. It was well received. There are two very striking scenes—one wherein the hero dashes through the Vale of Rushing Water on his horse Wonder, and another in which the same animal uses his hoofs as a battering ram to free the heroine from a building.

Overproduction of Champagne.

Reports from France are to the effect that within the last four or five years there has been a noticeable increase in the amount of champagne made and stored away. There has been a series of tolerably successful years, and, as a result, production has gone in each twelvemonth considerably ahead of consumption, so that in the cellars of the champagne-makers of France there is on hand a larger quantity of this wine than has ever been previously collected. Whether this will have any effect in reducing prices remains to be seen.

Knows No Fear.

Francis Long, who is connected with the New York Weather Bureau, during the storm the other day climbed above the cupola of the observer's office and fixed the wind gauge. The roof was ninety feet below him and the street 260 feet further down. At that great height, perched upon the slender support, he worked with the hurricane blowing seventy-two miles an hour. He worked as quickly and with as much certainty as if he had been in his office. "It's pretty wet up there," Long said, when he returned to the office. Long was with Greely in the Arctic regions, and does not know what fear is.

Hot Southern Blood.

The Mexican Herald, a newspaper printed in the City of Mexico, calls attention to the statistics for 1894, which show that during that year there were 432 homicides in the city and 7,775 persons were wounded. This makes 125 homicides for each 100,000 of the population and 2,258 wounds for the same number. Now, in other countries the homicides per 100,000 of population stand as follows: Italy has 12.67; Spain, 12.10; Austria, 3.11; Belgium, 2.52; England, 1.80. This is the percentage per year for each 100,000 inhabitants, while the City of Mexico has 125 per 100,000. A murder is committed in that city every twenty hours, and in every twenty-five hours twenty-one persons are wounded.

Russia's Great Railroad.

The great railroad which Russia is building across Siberia has been extended to a point over 3,000 miles from St. Petersburg, which means that it is rapidly approaching completion. Russia has of late pushed work upon this road with great energy, appreciating its importance in view of the rapid development of events in the far East. When Russia has a railroad connecting St. Petersburg with Vladivostock it will take a much more pronounced and aggressive stand in relation to Chinese matters. In all that it has recently done in the Orient it has had the completion of this railroad in view. When the line is open it will be able to transport troops rapidly from St. Petersburg through Siberia to the Pacific coast.

Gold in European Banks.

Since 1890 the gold in European banks, according to the Economiste Européen, has increased by $623,200,000. Of this the Imperial Bank of Russia has gained $185,800,000, the Bank of France $167,400,000, the Bank of England $111,000,000, the Austro-Hungarian Bank $79,800,000, and the Imperial Bank of Germany $39,000,000. The gold comes from the American monetary circulation and from the production of the gold mines. At the end of 1895 the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Russia between them held $776,600,000 in gold, a little more than half the stock of gold in all the European banks, and this does not include the gold in the Russian treasury, which is estimated at $510,400,000. The gold in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy amounts to $336,000,000 and that in the Bank of England to $580,800,000.

Raising Foxes in Alaska.

W. B. Taylor of Omaha, for five years private secretary to Gen. Logan during his Senatorial career and clerk of the Senator's committee, is now interested in Western irrigation matters and in fox-raising on a large scale in Alaska. He organized the company that first undertook the propagation of blue and silver gray foxes for the European fur market. The company now has five islands in Alaska under a lease from the government where these animals are domesticated for their fur. The pelts are almost wholly sold in the London market and average $10 apiece. The five islands contain about 3,000 foxes, which for four months of the season have to be maintained at the cost of the company, which this year sent up about 50,000 pounds of food—pickled fish, which are soaked in fresh water when they are to be fed, constituting the chief supply. The company has been experimenting in propagating foxes about twelve years and has finally domesticated them so that they are proving profitable. Other companies have in the meantime been organized, and at present sixteen Alaska islands are devoted to their propagation.

TITLES FOR RICH ONES

W. D. HOWELLS SAYS THEY IMPLY QUALITY AND SOCIAL DISTINCTION.

Upper Classes in America Have Wealth and Every Other Equipment of Nobility Except the Title—Relations of the Wealthy to the Civil and Social Body—Worship of Foreign Gilded Gods Sneered At by the Common People.

It may be said that we do not need titles to establish ourselves in the full enjoyment of an aristocracy; that we already have the substance and need not hunger for the shadow. It may be alleged that other republics where a perfectly recognized patriciate existed, like Athens, Rome, Venice, Genoa, and Florence, got on quite well without titles. But a little reflection will show us the very wide difference between our condition and theirs.

Class distinctions in those States were immemorial, and with us they are very recent. There they were never questioned as to their wisdom and justice; here a great many people, perhaps the most of our people, hold them in aversion and contempt.

Those republics had no such censors of their civility as we have of ours in the newspapers which inundate us and steep us in such irreverence for aristocracies of all sorts that even the foreign nobles who resort to us for the purpose of mating with our heiresses are treated something like jokes from the time they touch our shores until they shake its abundant dust from their feet.

In fact we need titles, and we need them at once if we are to hedge our upper classes with the divinity proper to upper classes.

Titles, and titles alone, can establish them in the primacy to which their wealth gives them a claim. They already have every other equipment of a nobility. They have liveries, armorial bearings, and palaces in town and country, they have yachts and horses and hounds, they have all the splendors and grandeurs that money can buy, but without titles their other advantages go morally for nothing.

The man who would like to be kicked by an English Duke would not prize the same attention from an American millionaire, but I think that titles would go very far to promote some such grateful spirit among our common people in their relation to their superiors.

Titles have come in the modern world to mean quality, and they imply social distinction so exclusively that a family name cannot stand for them as it did in the mediæval commonwealths and the republics of antiquity. Our very rich people in fact have some such relation to our civic and social body as the popolani grassi had to Florence of the early Medicean days.

The Medici themselves were popolani grassi and they used their fellow popolani grassi, who had made fortunes in mines, and oil, and railroads, and real estate, to construct the splendid edifice of their power on the foundations of the democracy they overthrew. As long as they were themselves without titles they did not bestow them, but as soon as they became Grand Dukes they behaved handsomely to their fellow popolani grassi in the matter of handles to their names.—Harper's Weekly.

Knew What It Was.

He—"Will you give me just one kiss?"

She—"My dear boy, you don't know how little satisfaction there is in just one kiss."—Truth.

Menu for Wednesday.

BREAKFAST.

Mexican Omelet.
Broiled Deviled Kidneys.
Lamb Cutlets, with Green Peas.
Toasted Muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Salmi of Roasted Ducks.
Celery. Olives.
Lobster Salad. Wafers.
Vitement Fait.
Chocolate.

DINNER.

Clam Soup.
Olives. Celery.
Broiled Shad. Cucumbers.
Pulled Chicken.
Potato Balls, Parsley, Butter.
China Chilo, with Border of Rice.
Roast Ribs of Beef.
Lettuce Salad.
Raspberry Roll.
Coffee.

Mexican omelet—Heat a dozen shrimps and the third of a minced, peeled green pepper, from which the seeds have been taken, in a little good, white sauce of any kind; simmer for three minutes to cook the pepper and fold half in an omelet of six eggs, pouring the rest around.

Pulled chicken—Cut off the first and second joints, sides, and back from a cold roasted chicken; dip them in beaten egg and bread crumbs; skin the breast and wings and pull the meat off in flakes; heat in a nicely seasoned, thick velvet sauce; broil the breaded pieces, pour the mince in the middle of a dish, lay the rest around, and squeeze over all the juice of half a lemon.

China chilo—Put three ounces of butter into a stewpan and add two small onions, minced, two small lettuces, shredded finely, salt, pepper, cayenne, and a bunch of parsley. When the onions have become soft add a pint of finely minced, lean, raw mutton from any part, and half a pint of good stock or water; cover closely and simmer for two hours, adding, fifteen minutes before it is done, a pint of peas and a gill of chopped mushrooms; serve in a border of rice.

Would Be Preferable.

"Don't you long for the springtime," said the poetic youth, "when two young hearts can wander over the woodlands, picking flowers?" "Yes," replied the ordinary person, "I do. It would be a lot better than wandering around the florists trying to see where you can get the biggest bouquet for $2."—Washington Star.

Conquered Herr Albert.

A spirited controversy that has recently taken place in Vienna regarding the appointment of Dr. Georgine von Roth as physician to an institution for the education of the daughters of army officers has resulted in the triumph of the candidate and the defeat of the eminent surgeon, Prof. Albert.

German Wedding Custom.

A pretty German fashion was followed at a recent wedding when the bride removed her wreath of flowers and placed it on the head of one of her bridemaids who were clustered around her in a circle. The bride was blindfolded, and after turning around six times placed the wreath upon the head of the maiden whom she touched. The one thus crowned will, according to tradition, be the next bride.

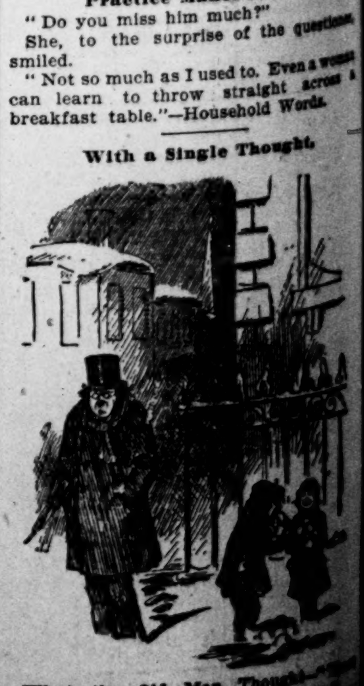
Practice Makes Perfect.

"Do you miss him much?"

She, to the surprise of the questioner, smiled.

"Not so much as I used to. Even a woman can learn to throw straight across a breakfast table."—Household Words.

With a Single Thought.



What the Old Man Thought—[illegible] young rascals are up to some dev[illegible]. What the Young Ones Said—[illegible] what a cinch!"—Truth.

EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

EFFECTS OF CYCLING CLUB TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Judge Goggin Swears In February Grand Jury—Policeman Tracy Suspended—Funeral of "Sheppy" Byrne—Roby Race Track Suit Decided in Favor of Holder of Note—Fight to Gain Possession of a Child—New Exhibit of Paintings.

The curling irons are to be put on the block and sold to the highest bidder.

Tears gathered in the eyes of the members of the Woman's 'Cycling club yesterday when Judge Payne announced his decision in the application made by Miss Libbie Douglass and seven other members for a receiver for the club property.

"To be sold at public vendue," solemnly announced the court, and a deep silence ensued. All is to be sold. Everything:

The curling irons.
The powder-box.
The seven euchre decks.
The seven full decks.
The toilet table.

All these, together with the other articles listed, will be put on the block and ruthlessly sold into slavery. The red flag will be hoisted from Judge Payne's court-room and the melancholy "Going, going, gone," of the auctioneer, which will be the court himself, will echo through the long corridors of the County Building like the muffled groan of a busted tire.

To Be Put on the Block.

The first to be delivered into bondage and bound with the fetters of the slave will be the venerated curling irons. The occasion will be suggestive of the negro auction scene in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The powder, the seven euchre decks, and the seven plain decks once reveled in luxury and freedom, but must end their days in the hands of strangers and drifting apart.

The curling iron is the "Uncle Tom" of the group of articles, as it was the best loved and most useful, as well as the oldest of all. In point of value the Cycling club Uncle Tom is only worth 16 cents, but the value is more of association and reminiscence than a sordid matter of cold, hard coppers, although the value of the articles in the list of the property furnished the court is usually fixed according to its usefulness.

The oilcloth in the kitchen, for instance, is only quoted at 32 cents, while the powder-box is listed at $4.50. The curling irons, which are probably as useful as the powder-box, simply furnish the case of the exception which proves the rule.

The court decreed the club-house should be kept open from now until the time of the sale, that intending purchasers could have an opportunity of viewing the remains.

None of the defendants appeared in the court yesterday. "The chief defendant, your Honor," said Attorney Charles R. Francis, in reply to a question from the court, "is Mrs. Fairchild, who has gone to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras."

"Did she go on her bicycle?" gravely asked the Judge, while one of the members in the back of the room tittered.

Deeply Interested.

Four of the complainants were deeply interested spectators. Miss Libbie Douglass, who is the leader of the faction which asked for a receiver, was present, with her sister, Miss Belle Douglass, a lawyer who assisted Attorney E. P. Langworthy in trying the case.

Attorney Francis, in his remarks to the court, said the property in dispute was of such small value it was not worth while to appoint a receiver for it that a second-hand man who had been asked to buy it had said he would not give more than $25 for the whole outfit. In reply Attorney Langworthy stepped up and laid $150 on the Judge's desk.

"Miss Libbie Douglass offers this amount for the property, your Honor," said the attorney, but Mr. Francis did not hear him.

"These are working girls," said the complainants' attorney. "They were not liked by the married older women of the club, who simply went to work and froze them out. Lawyer Francis himself says there is now another club called by the same name, in the same club-house, and made up of the defendants to this bill."

The court deliberated. Finally he said: "Do you know I should really like to see the defendants in this case? So I will order this property sold in this court-room, with the hope of getting them up here."

While the result is a victory for the complainants the possibility of strangers securing their possessions saddened them.

"There's the powder box, the seven euchre decks," said one of the girls, calling the roll, "and worst of all there's Papa Cloon's picture. He's one of the Lincoln club boys who has been lovely to us girls and gave us his picture. But we are going to save our chewing gum money and save poor Willie's picture from the sale."

And the girls went down the elevator humming:

What was once a happy family
Is now a broken home.

SWEARS IN THE NEW GRAND JURY.

Judge Goggin Bids Members Beware of Spasmodic Reformers.

"Beware of spasmodic reformers," was the closing sentence of Judge Goggin's brief instructions to the grand jury yesterday. All the jurors were present. H. L. Evans, No. 2833 Indiana avenue, was appointed foreman.

The grand jury began work on forty cases, principally charges against boys in the County Jail. The jury is composed of the following:

H. L. Evans, foreman, No. 2833 Indiana avenue.
Fred Kappiema, Evanston.
Charles Maguire, No. 258 Northwestern avenue.
Charles Sheer, No. 477 Wabash avenue.
Herman Freise, Schaumburg.
Charles Hapenrath, La Grange.
J. H. Clark, No. 225 Cuyler avenue.
John Mooney, No. 203 Chestnut street.
Max Hahm, Evanston.
A. Maxsen, No. 251 Thirteenth street.
Dietrich Henke, Rich.
Martin Fauble, No. 868 Division street.
A. G. Rettmeyer, No. 336 Goffman avenue.
Howard Robertson, Austin.
Thomas Nelson, No. 226 Sedgwick street.
William Zuetell, Edison Park.
Daniel S. O'Connell, No. 331 Blue Island avenue.
August Wendutling, No. 2523 Halsted street.
James J. McGrath, No. 284 Loomis street.
Finlay McDonald, No. 154 South Hoyne avenue.
Charles Wehernberg, Palatine.
L. B. Turner, No. 21 North Carpenter street.
Gustav Carstens, No. 33 Howe street.

E. L. Smith, foreman of the December grand jury, and Horace L. Tucker, foreman of the January grand jury, were both at the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning. Both said their visit had no especial significance.

POLICEMAN JOHN TRACY SUSPENDED

He Is Charged with Being Intoxicated While on Duty.

Policeman John Tracy of the Eleventh Precinct has been suspended for being intoxicated while on duty and will answer beacter preferred against him by Lieut. Rank. acter preferred against him by Lieut Rank.

No complaints were filed at the station against the offending policeman. His condition was discovered by Lieut. Rank at evening roll-call. The commanding officer at once took possession of the drunken policeman's star and baton and sent him home.

Tracy's conduct on his beat on Sunday afternoon attracted the attention of several citizens, who have addressed letters to THE TRIBUNE on the subject. The writers say the policeman reeled from one side of the walk to the other, and his uniform was covered with snow and dirt.

At one time, a writer says, the policeman was flat on his back in the street.

FUNERAL OF "SHEPPY" BYRNE.

Six of His Former Schoolmates Act as Pallbearers.

The funeral of Henry Shepherd Byrne, the 12-year-old son of Harry Byrne, President of the Chicago Beer Pump company, took place yesterday morning from the family residence.

The dead boy had been a pupil at the De la Salle Institute, where he was a general favorite, and several members of the faculty and a large number of pupils joined the funeral cortege. Six of the boys acted as pallbearers.

The procession went first to the Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth, Forty-first street and Wabash avenue, where the funeral high mass was celebrated by the Rev. D. J. Riordan. Interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

"Sheppy" Byrne, as he was familiarly called, on the afternoon of his injury was riding his pony on Michigan avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, when a crowd of boys began to pelt him with snowballs. He stooped and clung beside the pony's neck to shelter himself from the pelting, and quickened the speed of his pony, taking no note of the fact he was just at the corner where the animal was accustomed to turn on the way home. At the corner the pony turned suddenly, taking the boy unawares. The pony at the same time slipped and fell, its rider undermost.

The boy's skull was fractured in the fall and he sustained internal injuries.

JURY DECIDES ROBY TRACK CASE.

Verdict for Holder of Note for Face of Note and Interest.

The jury in Judge Burke's court in the case of George B. Jones against John Condon, James A. Webb, and J. H. Hildreth, the ex-Alderman, returned a verdict yesterday against the defendants for $23,651.67. The suit was on a note for $20,000 given by the Indiana Racing Association in the winter of 1892-'93, and Condon, Webb, and Hildreth, and John D. Long were guarantors of the note.

Long is dead and had no part in the suit, but Condon, Webb, and Hildreth set up the defense the note was not given for an ordinary loan, but was for money which was to be used at the Roby race track in the support of the "foreign book." The defendants claimed that Herman Schaffner, the banker, was virtually a partner in the business at Roby, and when he gave $20,000 out of his bank on the note of the association, he was interested that much in the races and expected to have a share in the winnings.

The jury took the case on Saturday afternoon, with instructions from the court to seal the verdict until this morning. The twelve were just three hours reaching an agreement, and they gave Jones, present owner of the note, a verdict for the full amount with interest.

FIGHT FOR POSSESSION OF A CHILD.

Girl's Guardian and Grandmother Begin Legal Contest.

This morning will witness the beginning of a contest for the possession of an 8-year-old child. The fight for her possession was inaugurated yesterday afternoon when Detectives Artis and Anderson went to No. 112 Plymouth place and arrested Carrie Nighton, an inmate, and placed 8-year-old Bessie M. LaFountine in the Harrison Street Annex. The warrant for the woman's arrest was sworn out by Emmo Borten, a wood turner from Indianapolis.

The girl is an orphan and formerly resided with her parents at Indianapolis. Borten's wife was a sister to the girl's mother and Carrie Nighton is the girl's grandmother. Bessie's mother died when she was 2 years of age. Her father, who was a plasterer, died four years ago. Carrie Nighton then took the child and disappeared.

Dec. 6 last Borten was appointed guardian of the child by the County Court at Indianapolis. A few days ago Borten's brother, going into the house in Plymouth place, saw the woman and child. He informed Emmo Borten of this fact. Emmo Borten yesterday arrived in Chicago and told his story to the Harrison street police, with the result the woman was arrested and the girl placed in the annex.

When seen last night Borten said:

"The girl's father and I were the best of friends, and just before he died he made me promise I would see his daughter was well taken care of. I promised, and that promise I am going to keep. I will use every endeavor to take the child away from that woman and the life she is being taught to live."

The case will be given a preliminary hearing before Justice Underwood this morning.

OPENS AN EXHIBIT OF PAINTINGS.

Artist George F. Schultz Makes a Display of Thirty-three Pictures.

George F. Schultz, a promising young Chicago artist, yesterday opened an exhibit of his paintings in water color at Thurber's galleries.

The collection comprises thirty-three pictures, mostly painted last summer at Monhegan Island, off the Maine coast, many showing a rocky coast with a glimpse of sea beyond. It is in such subjects Mr. Schultz excels.

The artist is a young man from whom still greater things are expected. The exhibition is to remain two weeks.

POLES CONTINUE THE CELEBRATION.

National Alliance Gives Entertainment at Kaiser's Hall.

Members of the National Polish Alliance to the number of 300 gathered at Kaiser's Hall, Archer avenue and Lock street, last night and celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of Kosciusko. On the stage was a life-size painting of the great Polish General, draped with the national colors of the two countries.

The exercises were opened by a dozen little girls, dressed in white and carrying American flags, who marched down the hall to the stage singing patriotic verses. Reaching the stage, they deposited an offering for the monument to be erected in Humboldt Park.

Patriotic speeches were made by M. Blaszczynski, Vice-President of the Central Government of the National Polish Alliance; Casimer Zychlinski, President of the Alliance of Polish Turners of the United States; and by John Chrzanowski, Vice-President of the same organization.

These speeches were followed by a one-act play entitled "The Patriots," after which resolutions were adopted protesting against the tyranny of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the three countries to which the dismemberment of Poland is charged.

"This meeting," said Mr. Piotrowski, "is in no sense for the purpose of expressing any feeling antagonistic to Father Nawrocki, who recently chastised a youthful member of the Czeslawski family, for no such feeling exists outside of the family immediately concerned. Reports that a demonstration of the character indicated would take place, but I request their denial. The general sentiment is decidedly favorable to Father Nawrocki."

IS THREATENED WITH PNEUMONIA.

Henry Burt's Condition Sunday Night Explained.

Henry Burt, who was found in an unconscious condition in Grace Episcopal Church during the Sunday evening service and taken to St. Luke's Hospital, was reported yesterday on the verge of pneumonia.

His condition was at the time attributed to hunger, but it now appears it was probably due to approaching illness. Exposure to the inclement weather of last week without the protection of proper clothing undoubtedly precipitated the present attack.

He has been in needy circumsances, but it does not appear he has suffered from lack of food.

Last week he cleared the snow from a roof on Calumet avenue, getting his feet wet, and as he had no change of clothing he contracted a severe cold.

During the day Henry Deakin, art dealer, No. 1427 Michigan avenue, telephoned the hospital offering Burt work. The Rev. N. B. Clinch, assistant rector of Grace Church, knows Burt well and has secured work for him frequently.

KNOW NOTHING OF PRIOR'S SCHEME.

Illinois Central Officials Deny All Knowledge of It.

Tom Prior's scheme for a summer resort on the lake shore between Thirty-seventh and Forty-fifth streets is not known at the offices of the Illinois Central, which owns all the lake front between its Twelfth street depot and Forty-first street.

"While the company is at all times desirous of increasing its business," an official said yesterday, "and getting the largest possible return out of its holdings, I cannot see that the proposed summer resort would pay the company, and we have no particular object in giving business to the Chicago City railway. The tendency of every such place in this city is to become tough.

"I cannot say positively the Illinois Central company will not lease its land to a beer garden concern, but I will say I doubt it. I have always pitied the people who went out to Windsor Park to secure a quiet place by the lake shore, and, after building homes, had the crowds come there, as they did last summer, with their noisy carousals."

TO FORM AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Business at Meeting of Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers.

The organization of a mutual insurance company by the retail lumber dealers of Illinois will be the principal purpose of the Illinois Lumbermen's Association, which begins a two day's meeting at the Leland Hotel today.

Last year the lumber dealers of Minnesota and the Dakotas organized a mutual company, and it is claimed they effected a saving of 52 per cent in the cost of their insurance.

Probably 150 members will attend the meeting, which is to be purely a business affair this year, without a trip or a banquet.

TAKE CHARTER FROM LODGE ROOM

Hammond Daughters of Liberty Minus the Document.

"Reported missing—one." This was the result announced yesterday of the general engagement fought in Hammond, Ind., on Friday, between the forces of Ald. Newman and the Daughters of Liberty.

When "the smoke of battle had cleared away" and the casualties were looked for, it was at first thought none had occurred, but yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Amelia Davis and several other members of the order went to the lodge hall, they found the door had been forced and the charter taken.

Telegrams were at once sent to Councilor Simons at Norwalk, Conn., and other officers asking for instructions in the matter, and the police were notified.

Dr. Mary E. Jackson says she received a letter from Ald. George Newman in which he enumerated several dire results which would ensue unless the charges against Mrs. Newman were withdrawn.

The Trial committee of the society, which met yesterday afternoon to hear the charges against Mrs. Newman, received an anonymous communication of the same tenor as the letter to Dr. Walker. The committee will report to the society to sustain the charges against Mrs. Newman.

The case against Ald. Newman for trespass will be brought up today.

FOR VIOLATING CHILD LABOR LAW.

President and Secretary of Monarch Cycle Company So Charged..

J. W. Kiser, President of the Monarch Cycle Manufacturing company, and Thomas B. Jeffrey, Secretary of the Gormully & Jeffrey company, were served with warrants yesterday charging the employment of child labor, in violation of the statutes.

Deputy Inspector John Martin swore out the warrants and service was made by Constable Mueller.

Both manufacturers appeared before Justice Kersten in the afternoon and gave bonds for a hearing Feb. 23.

President Kiser is charged with employing in the Monarch factory, Nos. 42-62 North Halsted street, without affidavit as to their ages, two boys under 16 years of age.

Herman Olquist, No. 165 Townsend street, has been employed without affidavit as to age at Gormully & Jeffrey's, and his mother, Mrs. Sophia Olquist, testifies he is under 16 years.

Inspector Florence Kelley is now canvassing the bicycle manufactories for violations of the laws regulating child labor.

By the report for 1895, which was completed yesterday, 542 charges were successfully prosecuted. Out of 278 defendants ten were twice convicted. There were eighty cases of child employment under 14 years and 408 cases of employing those between 14 and 16 years without affidavits of exact age.

Thirty-three sweaters were convicted for having shops in living rooms. Of the 480 offenses against childhood eighty involved large manufacturers and the rest were against sweaters.

CAMP MEETING AT PRINCESS RINK.

Salvation Army Begins Series of Novel Services Today.

A grand indoor camp-meeting commences today at the Salvation Army, No. 558 West Madison street, Princess Rink, led by Staff Captain and Mrs. Brown, assisted by twenty-five cadets from the women's training garrison, and scores of soldiers, ministers, evangelists, students, quartets, ex-jail birds, and ex-drunkards, who will assist in making the meetings a success.

Arrangements have been made to have tents placed in the hall and grass strewn around the floor, besides trees and other green stuff.

Among the speakers who are coming is Prof. McKenzie of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Prof. Taylor is also expected, and several students; also the Seminary Quartet.

Meetings will be held daily at 3 and 8 p. m.

Several prominent Chicago officers will lead and assist in the meetings. Special music and singing will be rendered and an interesting program carried out.

MAX PAM TO APPEAR AT THE BAR.

Judge Tuley Will Ask Him Why He Should Not Be Held for Contempt.

In Judge Tuley's court at 10 o'clock this morning Max Pam of the law firm of Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attorneys for Dernberg, Glick & Horner, will be asked to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court.

The charges grow out of the action of Mr. Pam at the hearing before Master in Chancery Cooper in the case of Cane against Dernberg, Glick & Horner, in which the defendants' attorney is alleged to have sneered at the rulings of the master and charged him to his face with being partial and prejudiced against Mr. Pam and his clients.

At the same time Mr. Pam will make a motion to have the case taken away from Master in Chancery Cooper and referred to another master on the ground of prejudice.

SEVEN CASES ARE SET FOR HEARING

Inter-State Commerce Commission Begins Three Days' Session.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission began a three days' session yesterday in Marshal Arnold's private office. There are seven cases set for hearing, all being alleged violations of the rules governing railroad rates. Chairman Morrison, J. D. Yeomans, and Justin Clements comprise the members of the board in session.

Evidence was heard in the charge of the Lisman Mills company of La Crosse, Wis., against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. The company charged the railroad with giving a lake rate of 2½ cents per 100 pounds less to Minneapolis than to La Crosse, the latter point being 169 miles nearer the lakes, and also charges the company with giving a less rate from southwestern Minnesota to Minneapolis than to La Crosse.

The railroad makes defense under the rule permitting competitive rates, which competition, it alleges, does not exist at La Crosse. The issue will be argued today.

SEARCH MADE, BUT NO GOODS FOUND.

Lieut. Thomas Says Newspapers Gave Warning of His Intention.

Lieut. Thomas at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station looked weary when asked for news in the alleged acquisition of goods from Marshall Field's store by servants of A. C. Bartlett.

A search warrant was obtained from Justice Richardson to have the trunks of Julia O'Berg examined. This examination was to take place early yesterday morning and the police were sent over at 8 o'clock.

"But," said Lieut. Thomas, "some one gave the news to the papers, and hours before we could send any one over the morning papers had given full warning. Here is the warrant with the return: 'No goods found.'"

MR. SOUBIROUS HOLDS HIS CORNER.

Has a Lease of Part of the Site of Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s Store.

New York World: Andrew Soubirous has the lease of a little three-story building on the plot on which Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s big store is going up on Sixth avenue. He won't move, though the dry goods people own the lease of the land after May 1, and he won't sell his lease for anything less than $15,000. At first $30,000 was his price.

The big building completely fills the westerly half of the block save the lower corner where Soubirous holds the fort.

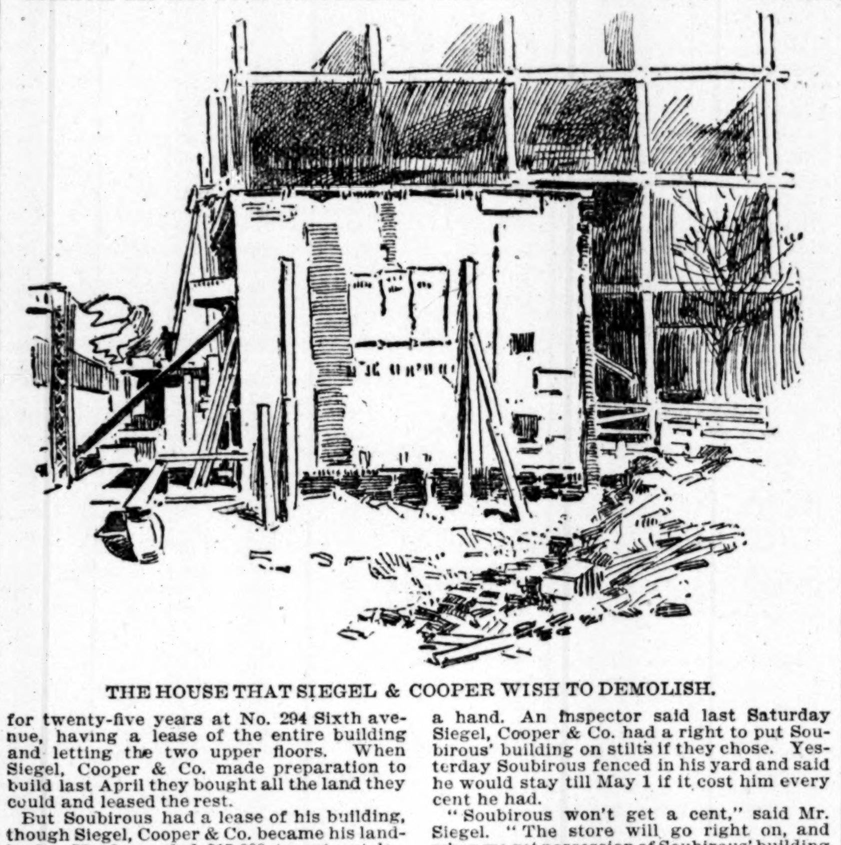
Soubirous has done a real estate business for twenty-five years at No. 294 Sixth avenue, having a lease of the entire building and letting the two upper floors. When Siegel, Cooper & Co. made preparation to build last April they bought all the land they could and leased the rest.

But Soubirous had a lease of his building, though Siegel, Cooper & Co. became his landlords. He demanded $15,000 to get out before May 1, and when his proposal was refused he raised his price to $30,000. Excavations were made on all sides. The walls began to settle, the cellar cracked from end to end, and Soubirous' tenant, who had paid $38 a month, moved out.

When his rent footed up to the five months that he had lost by the removal of his tenant Soubirous refused to pay. Siegel, Cooper & Co. brought dispossess proceedings and won, but Soubirous hired a lawyer and appealed. He won before a jury. Then Siegel, Cooper & Co. appealed, and the case is still pending. But when Soubirous refused to pay his February rent they sued again the other day.

While the lawyers were disputing the building began to settle. Soubirous shored it up from the yard and street. Siegel, Cooper & Co. did the same from their two sides. Then the building department took a hand. An inspector said last Saturday Siegel, Cooper & Co. had a right to put Soubirous' building on stilts if they chose. Yesterday Soubirous fenced in his yard and said he would stay till May 1 if it cost him every cent he had.

"Soubirous won't get a cent," said Mr. Siegel. "The store will go right on, and when we get possession of Soubirous' building on May 1 we shall build right up on the piece where it now stands. It will not delay the opening of the store for a day."



THE HOUSE THAT SIEGEL & COOPER WISH TO DEMOLISH.

BREAK DOWN THE BARRED DOORS.

Detectives Forced to Use Force to Secure Their Men.

The building, Nos. 52 and 54 State street, was stormed by an angry mob of the unemployed yesterday afternoon, and had no J. W. Ellis been protected behind barred doors it is quite probable the excitement would have reached a serious aspect.

Ellis is manager of an employment bureau, operated under the firm name of E. W. Hankey & Co., and known as the Hotel and Mercantile Exchange, with offices in the above building. Associated with him are H. J. Stack and H. C. Leary.

Unable yesterday to secure admission to the offices of the employment bureau, fifteen men who had each paid $2 for the assurance of a speedy position called upon Capt. Elliott at the Central Station and complained they had been swindled. Fifty others, it is said, remained in the building to guard the doors behind which Ellis and his two companions were locked in.

Accompanied by Detectives Stible and Farnsworth the complainants went before Justice Richardson and swore out warrants for the three men, charging them with receiving money under false pretenses.

Capt. Elliott had given the detectives orders to serve warrants, and, if necessary, force open the doors of the bureau's offices. The sidewalk at State and Randolph streets was crowded with spectators, and the building was literally filled with a throng of men anxious to prosecute those who claimed to be able to furnish employment.

Detectives Stible and Farnsworth crowded through the corridors to the second floor, where the offices of the Mercantile Exchange are located. The doors were locked and the occupants refused to open them. The officers attempted to force an entrance, but the locks were strong and the oaken panels would not give way.

"Help us force open this door," said Detective Stible, addressing the angry crowd of bystanders.

Thereupon ten or twelve stalwart young men stepped forward to assist the officers.

With one effort the door opened with a crash, and Detective Stible stepped into the office and read the warrants for the arrest of the three men—J. W. Ellis, H. J. Stack, and H. C. Leary.

They submitted to arrest without resistance and were taken to the Central Station, followed by nearly 100 spectators. Threats were made and demonstrations of violence were manifested.

The police say the firm E. D. Hankey & Co. is fictitious, and the employment bureau is a swindling institution. Ellis, they claim, is at the head of it, and they say he has been under arrest on other occasions.

Among the complainants are:

Joseph Scherle, Sixty-third and Sherman streets.
Thomas J. Kelly, No. 417 Wentworth avenue.
P. J. Gavin, No. 117 East Erie street.
Austin J. Gavin, No. 117 East Erie street.
W. G. Taylor, No. 217 Sangamon street.
George Burkle, No. 335 Clark street.
Frank Hahn, Wellington and Belina streets.
Charles H. Atkinson, No. 216 Huron street.
O. E. Peterson, No. 1184 West Madison street.
Fred J. Herald, No. 89 Thomas street.
John Boes, No. 4616 Archer avenue.
Gust. Markworth, No. 335 Clark street.
Thomas Murphy, No. 4206 Wentworth avenue.
George McGrath, No. 2901 Fifth avenue.
George W. Groal, No. 1006 North Lawndale avenue.

J. L. Robbins Turns Up at Home.

J. L. Robbins, No. 76 Twenty-sixth street, was surprised yesterday to read under glaring headlines in a morning paper the story he had disappeared from home and had probably been assaulted and robbed of $1,000. When a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called at his home at 9 o'clock on Sunday night he explained his absence and said his wife was unnecessarily alarmed. They had not thought the matter of sufficient importance to report his return.

Electrical Association Meets Friday.

The Chicago Electrical Association will hold its next regular meeting Friday evening at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers in the Monadnock Building. Bertrand R. Summers, chemist of the Western Electric company, will read a paper on "The Outlook for Electro-Chemistry." One of the members has promised an informal talk on what he has seen of experiments with the new Roentgen process of photography.

Fat Woman Dies of Double Pneumonia

The inquest of the body of Nettie Cole, the fat woman who weighed 520 pounds, and who died Saturday night at the County Hospital, was held by Deputy Coroner McNally yesterday at the County Morgue. The jury brought in a verdict of death from "double pneumonia." The interment will be at Oakwoods Cemetery.

Evanston High School Concert.

The Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs of the Evanston High School will give a concert this evening at the First Congregational Church, Evanston. The clubs will be assisted by Miss Lois Rice in readings, and the proceeds of the entertainment will be for the benefit of the High School Athletic Association.

PATRIOTISM IS THE TEXT

BANQUET OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CLUB AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Dr. Reuen Thomas of Brookline, Mass., Makes an Address on "England and America"—Discusses Them as the Civilizing Forces of the World—Lesson for Unity in Their Common Language and History—Guests of the Evening.

"Patriotic Night" of the Chicago Congregational club was celebrated with a banquet and an address last evening at the Auditorium. Three hundred guests were present, including the families of the members.

Preceding the banquet about the festal board the club held its February meeting in the parlors. The Rev. Dr. George M. Boynton of Boston and the Rev. Reuen Thomas, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., were guests of honor. Every Congregational church of the city and suburbs was represented.

Normand S. Patton, President of the club, presided at the banquet. The Imperial Quartet furnished music. Tables were set like a gridiron, ten parallel tables extending across the room from the speakers' table on the west.

Dr. Reuen Thomas read an address upon "England and America," which had a special interest from the fact he is an Americanized Englishman. He traced the respective places of the nations as civilizing forces of the world. From their common heritage, language and history, he drew a lesson for unity, and, deploring recent disagreements, argued for arbitration as the best solution of these troubles.

At the speakers' table, besides President Patton and Dr. Thomas, were:

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jenkins,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Williams,
Mrs. Zaida Potts,
Mrs. M. B. Vail,
Rev. J. Gibson Johnson,
Rev. J. A. Mack,
Rev. E. G. Smith,
Rev. J. B. Fairbank,
Mr. J. K. Tewksbury,
Mr. J. K. Marshall,
Mr. Samuel G. Smith,
Mr. R. J. Bennett,
Mr. William Healy.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Spooner,
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Paine,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Keays,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Benham,
Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Darland,
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Rockwell,
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wood,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Harper,
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Cragin,
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert,
Dr. and Mrs. Willard Scott,
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Chapman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Graves,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leake,
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nowlen,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Aldrich,
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Homer,
Dr. and Mrs. Henson,
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Fitch,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Patterson,
Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Hicks,
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Willcox,
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Dale,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dan,
Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Whitney,
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Barnard,
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Jernberg,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fisher,
Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Good,
Mrs. John W. Hansel,
Mrs. W. E. Paddock,
Mr. L. D. Carey,
Mr. George E. Little,
Mr. Nathaniel Rubinkam,
Mr. A. Arthur Banks,
Mr. Nathaniel Lord,
Mr. A. E. Barnhart,
Mr. W. R. Wickes,
Mr. O. W. Herrick,
Mr. F. S. Wheeler,
Mr. M. L. Willeston,
Mr. Charles Crawford,
Mr. F. S. Rockwood,
Mr. C. W. Votaw,
Mr. Arthur Woodcock,
Mr. I. H. Pedrick,
Dr C. A. Weirick,
Mr. E. T. Cushing,
Mrs. E. L. Robits,
Mrs. J. C. Kilner,
Mrs. D. Beaton,
Mrs. J. E. Ray,
Mrs. W. A. Bartlett,
Mrs. Lucy B. Willcox,
Mrs. G. B. Willcox,
Mrs. A. E. Kidd,
Mrs. M. A. Gates,
Mrs. C. B. Pierce,
Mrs. R. B. Arnold,
Mrs. I. C. Fisher,
Mrs. P. C. Sears,
Mrs. A. H. Andrews,
Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth,
Mrs. E. D. Redington,
Miss Laura Hangan,
Miss Rockwood,
Miss Amy Castle,
Miss Frances Farwell,
Miss Spooner,
Miss Cora B. Allen,
Miss Lila O. Cragin,
Miss Mary Pomeroy Green,
Miss Edith Boyce,
Miss Felicia Scott,
Miss Florence Homer,
Miss S. E. Gates,
Miss Cleveland,
Miss Carrie D. Beebe,
Miss Emma Engleman,
Miss Maud Ellis,
Miss Elizabeth Evans,
Mr. R. S. Pettibone,
Mr. E. W. Lyman,
Mr. Merritt Starr,
Mr. Simeon Gilbert,
Mr. N. H. Blatchford,
Mr. E. J. Hurlbut,
Mr. C. W. Barnes,
Mr. R. R. Baldwin,
Mr. L. C. Cooper,
Mr. Milton Jay,
Mr. John L. Pearson,
Mr. Theron Durham,
Mr. Herbert W. Gates,
Mr. Norman P. Willard,
Mr. Joseph E. Roy,
Mr. W. A. Bartlett,
Mr. A. E. Kidd,
Mr. A. T. Demingway,
Mr. F. O. Young,
Mr. W. A. Wotherman,
Mr. A. L. Coe,
Mr. Albert F. Smith,
Mr. W. M. Johnson,
Mr. James M. Moore,
Mr. H. H. Fisher,
Mr. F. P. Noble,
Mr. E. H. Sanford,
Mr. H. K. Holsman,
Mr. Walter Tod,
Mr. Willis McQuigg,
Mr. J. R. Dewey,
Mr. John Northen,
Mr. B. F. Boller,
Mr. F. S. Hanson,
Mr. L. C. Grosvenor,
Mr. N. J. Grosvenor,
Mr. Robert W. Patton,
Mr. L. C. Cooper,
Mr. R. B. Arnold,
Mr. C. M. Barnes,
Mr. W. D. Clark,
Mr. Sprague Rockwood.

TWO MEN IN SORE PERPLEXITY.

They Say They Cannot Get Pay for Securing Frontage Consents.

W. H. Van Ornum and F. W. Fischer are just now in sore perplexity concerning the payment of part of their earnings as agents of the General Electric railroad company for the work of obtaining consents from the owners of frontages.

The amount which they fear is in jeopardy is in each case $47.45. It is half the total sum each earned under the terms of his engagement. Both men say others who worked for the company are in the same position of doubt and anxiety.

The conditions on which these agents were employed was they should be paid for all consents of frontages at the rate of 10 cents per front foot of the property affected. The men were not retained directly by the company, but by their agents for this special purpose, H. M. Taylor and John Griffin, who had offices in the Major Block.

When engaged the men were informed one-half the money earned was to be retained by the company until the completion of the work, in order, according to the representatives of the company, that the men should not quit until the necessary proportion of consents along the whole line had been obtained.

When the City Council granted the General Electric franchise Van Ornum says he and others applied to H. M. Taylor for the deferred pay. Mr. Taylor gave Van Ornum an order on the General Electric railroad company for $47.45 due to him. This order, which is now in Van Ornum's possession, was accepted by C. N. Stinson as Treasurer of the company, and made payable on Feb. 5.

Van Ornum deposited this acceptance on Saturday, Feb. 1, with the National Bank of Illinois. He received a notification from the bank on Feb. 6 that the day before the General Electric railroad company was duly notified their acceptance was in the bank and was payable that day; and the company paid no attention to the message.

Since then Mr. Van Ornum made several calls at the office of the company in the Tacoma Building, but had not up to yesterday received the money he claims.

By way of explanation he says he was told at the office Mr. Clark of the company had gone East for the money and had not yet returned. He stated that Mr. Stinson, Secretary of the company, informed him last Wednesday Mr. Clark would certainly be back on Saturday and the money would be paid on Monday.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Van Ornum was still without his money, and at the company's offices late in the afternoon it was learned Mr. Clark had not yet returned from the East.

CHINATOWN APPEARS IN RED AGAIN.

Second Day of the Joyous New Year Celebration.

Chinatown was rather quiet yesterday, the Orientals seeming to be resting from the dissipations of the previous night.

In front of Sam Moy's store, particularly, and before others in a less degree, were great heaps of exploded crackers and burnt paper, eloquent testimonials to Sunday night's celebration. With few exceptions little business was done, and then in a desultory way.

Red papers and ribbons still hung out before places of business and little groups of Chinamen hurrying from one place to another showed the celebration was still on.

At Hip Sing's store, No. 323 Clark street, was a counter covered with candied fruits and other things dear to the Mongolian palate, and all who entered were invited to partake.

In the evening matters freshened up, fireworks adding their din and glare to the joy of the occasion. The celebration will be continued several days.

POLICEMAN'S WATCH IS STOLEN.

Thieves Do Good Business in the Criminal Court Building.

Thieves continue to thrive around the Criminal Court Building. A week ago Watchman Mack ejected a pickpocket from the hallway leading to Judge Smith's court-room. Yesterday some one stole a gold watch from Policeman Jones of the Harrison Street Station and later a man reported the loss of an overcoat.

Jones, while in the act of bathing his face in one of the lavatories on the sixth floor, hung his vest on the top of a door. While the policeman's eyes were full of soapsuds some one took his gold watch, valued at $75. The timepiece was detached from the chain and the latter left dangling to the vest.

The man who lost his overcoat left it for a moment on a table in a waiting-room.

Court officials suggest the arrest for vagrancy of a number of the constant attendants at trials who appear to have no other occupation.

WILL ASSIST THE GAME WARDEN.

State Sportsmen's Association in the Famous Merritt Case.

Directors of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association decided yesterday to give Game Warden Blow every assistance in his prosecution of the case against H. Clay Merritt of Kewaunee for violation of the State game laws. The trial will take place tomorrow in the Circuit Court of Henry County at Cambridge, the county seat.

The meeting of the directors was held at the Sherman House and there were in attendance President W. L. Sheppard, Secretary Herman B. Meyers, Will Mussey, Royal Organ, J. F. White, and C. H. Blow, Chief Game Warden. Mr. Blow said he had been accused of wanting to drop the prosecution against Merritt, but this was not true. As the case was coming up soon he wanted the board to take official action in helping in the prosecution, as Merritt was said to be leaving no stone unturned to free himself. The directors decided unanimously to pledge all necessary funds and to retain F. S. Baird of Chicago and C. K. Ladd of Kewaunee to conduct the prosecution.

The suit against Merritt is said to be the biggest of the kind ever brought in America. His storage warehouse at Kewaunee was raided on July 29 last and half a million quails, partridges, pheasants, and other birds were found to be unlawfully stored there for sale. As the minimum fine for each bird is $5, no small amount is involved. Warden Blow immediately brought suit for possession of the entire stock of birds, whose value was over $30,000, and won his case. Merritt appealed to the higher courts of the county, and it is the appeal that is to be tried tomorrow.

In the meantime the half million birds have been stored in hermetically sealed refrigerators since July. It is expected Merritt will again appeal if he loses, and another meeting of the directors of the Sportsmen's Association has been called for Feb. 25, at which further action will be decided upon.

NIC MARZEN CASE NEARING THE END

Arguments Expected to Be Finished This Afternoon.

There was a large attendance of women to hear the closing arguments in the case of Nic Marzen, accused of the murder of Fritz Holzhuetter. Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson closed his address, begun last Saturday.

Then Attorney Elliott began his address for the defense. He scored the police and bluntly said several of the witnesses had lied. The barn in which the blood clots and hair had been found, Mr. Elliott said, had been a butcher pen for months, and Nic Marzen had often killed calves there. It was blood clots and the hair of calves and horses that were brought before the jury, he said.

The case is expected to reach the jury this evening.

Amusement License.

The Committee on Licenses of the Council yesterday deferred action on the amusement license introduced into the Council by Ald. Hambleton, and which provides for the payment into the City Treasury of 10 per cent of the gross receipts of all performances for which $1 or more is charged for admission.

Linseed Oil Trust Meets Today.

The linseed oil trust, which is scheduled to meet in this city today, will probably take action on the charges made by the flaxseed crushers. The charge was that though the trust claimed they had lost $147,000 during the last year they had declared dividends to the amount of $811,000.

President Carter Will Arrive Today.

Dr. Franklin Carter, President of Williams College, will arrive in Chicago this morning and will attend the banquet of the Williams College Alumni Association at the University club in the evening. Dr. Carter will be the guest of R. W. Patterson, No. 166 Astor street.

Paper for Railway Porters.

A scheme is under way among the colored railway porters of Chicago to start a monthly paper devoted to the interests of the fraternity in the United States. A corporation has been formed and a meeting called for Feb. 29 at No. 81 Clark street.

Knights of Pythias Celebration.

Montofiore Lodge No. 190, K. of P., will celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the order at the West Chicago club, No. 50 Throop street, tomorrow evening. Grand entrée at 9 p. m. Admission is by ticket only.

Receipts of Water Department.

In his report to the Commissioner of Public Works for the receipts of his department for the year 1895 Supt. Craig shows the Water Department has put into the coffers of the city $230,230 more than during 1894.

WANTED TO SEE HYPNOTIC CLINIC.

Doctors and Patients Disappointed Because It Was Declared Off.

The doctors in the city who are acquainted with the medical uses of hypnotism, as well as the patients who had gathered at the Illinois Medical College, were greatly disappointed when they found the hypnotic clinic, which was to have begun yesterday, had been given up.

Some of the physicians were outspoken and blamed the Illinois Medical College for abandoning the new move. Others asserted opposition to the use of hypnotic suggestion in the practice of medicine was a mark of ignorance.

Dr. M. H. Lackersteen, No. 100 State street, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Post-Graduate Medical School, who has used hypnosis in his private practice for thiryt years, said:

"The use of hypnotism in public clinics ought to be tried. Hypnotism is not a panacea, but is a most valuable auxiliary in the practice of medicine. In moral diseases, such as bad habits, it is invaluable. I have cured between 2,000 and 3,000 cases of drunkenness and other habits without ever having a single backslider. In stammering and nervous disorders it is also most valuable.

"The mountebank display of hypnotism on a stage is possibly harmful, but used in a scientific way by scientific men it is a great boon and must ultimately be recognized in Chicago."

Dr. Charles G. Davis, No. 240 Wabash avenue, has spent considerable time with the famous Dr. Bernheim at his hypnotic hospital in Nancy. His views are as follows:

"I think the proposed hypnotic clinic would have proved a great thing for the science of medicine in this city. It is sure to be opposed by physicians out of sheer ignorance. Our profession is noted for fighting all its greatest boons. But it is bound to come ultimately."

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Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

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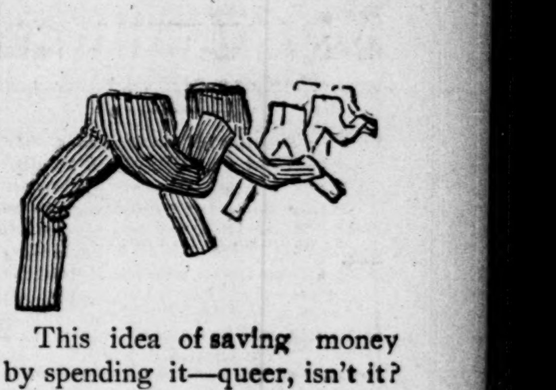

This idea of saving money by spending it—queer, isn't it?

Fact, though; a new pair of trousers now saves the price of a new suit and gives the new suit effect.

How many dollars is that new suit effect worth to you?

Trousers of fine cassimeres and domestic worsteds, $3.50 to $5.00; of Rogers, Peet & Co.'s make cassimeres and fine imported worsteds—$4.50 to $9.00.

The new Spring Hats are in—bring in your new spring heads.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD!

Imperial Granum
Is the Best
Prepared
FOOD.

Prescribed by Physicians.
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Depended on by Nurses.
Endorsed by THE PRESS.
The BEST prepared FOOD.

Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
John Carle & Sons, New York.

Identify Yourself

With a distinctive perfume. Use the same odor in all of your toilet requisites. If violet is your favorite use violet extract, violet soap, violet toilet water, violet powder.

When your friends associate the perfume you use with your own identity, you have discovered the art of using perfume properly.

The blending of different perfumes ceases to be perfume and becomes merely a smell.

The Auditorium Pharmacy handles all of the finest odors in the extract, the toilet water, the soap, the hair dressing, the powder.

Auditorium Pharmacy,
Wabash and Congress.
Mail orders promptly filled.

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To ask us all about how we sell DIAMONDS, Prices, Etc. Our clerks are paid to serve you. Instructive Catalogue Free. We give you better goods for less money than anybody. SEE ABOUT IT.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Third Floor Columbus Memorial Bldg.,
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IS REPRESENTED IN CHICAGO BY
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Jacksonville
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The leading family hotel, facing St. James Park. 700 feet of veranda for promenade. Highest ground in the city.

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HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL

Thoroughly renovated and refurnished. Dryest climate east of the Rockies. Miles of pine woods. Purest water. Golf, Fox-hunting, and polo. Now open under management of PRIEST & EAGER. Write for pamphlet.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
THE NORTHERN WINTER RESORT.

Luxurious accommodations; hot water radiators in every room; every comfort for invalids or those needing rest. For illustrated prospectus address
N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

PURE WATER—Casks or cans, upon which freight charges are paid, will be filled with the SANITARIUM MINERAL WATER, WITHOUT EXPENSE, and returned. Send for analysis.

THE DE SOTO, Savannah, Georgia.

Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city.

Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 55°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.

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AGREE TO FIGHT FRIDAY

EXTRA FORFEIT PUT UP TO INSURE MAHER'S APPEARANCE.

Stormy Session of Managers—Conference Held Publicly—Fitz Declares Fight Off—Is Cheered by Crowd—Julian Asks for Committee to Settle Forfeit Question — Decision Against Him Is a Surprise—Fitz Needs to Fight to Obtain Money.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—After half an hour's wrangle, Julian making every concession which could be reasonably expected, and an expressed determination on the part of "Buck" Connelly, representing Peter Maher, not to pay the $1,000 forfeited by his man being unable to fight today, it was finally agreed at the meeting in Dan Stuart's office this morning that Fitzsimmons and Maher fight on Friday.

To insure a battle, "Buck" Connelly placed $1,000 in the hands of Tom O'Rourke to be given to Fitzsimmons should Maher not fight, and put up another $1,000 to be given to Stuart, should Maher not be ready to fight Fitz. It was the strongest meeting ever held between prize-fight managers, and several times it looked as if Julian and Connelly would come to blows in their arguments. Julian last Thursday night gave the Maher party until today to get their man ready. This morning he and Fitz were on hand bright and early, ready to fight or do anything else they had agreed. Several hours passed before Stuart, Julian, and Connelly could get together.

Confer in Public.

Then the conference was held in public. Julian opened it by declaring Fitz was there ready to fight. Connelly said Maher could not fight and asked Julian to consent to a postponement. The latter refuesed to discuss a postponement of the fight until the question of the $1,000 had been settled. He was ready. The articles said if either party was not ready he would forfeit $1,000. Maher was not ready, and he—Julian—wanted the money. When that had been settled he could discuss any new proposition the Maher party or Dan Stuart wished to make. Connelly got mad and accused Julian of not only wanting the $1,000 but added Fitz wished to secure a little cheap glory.

This made Fitz mad, and he called the whole Las Cruces crowd, from Maher down, a lot of curs and "welchers." Connelly told him he thought Maher would have a soft thing of it with Fitz, whereupon Fitz offered to bet $1,000 Julian could lick Connelly inside of four rounds.

"O," modestly said Connelly, who cautiously kept toying with a five-pound paper weight, "I'm no fighter." "No," rejoined Fitz, "you're a tattler and 'welcher.'"

Then turning to the crowd which packed the big office he said: "It's all off. There will be no fight. The cur doesn't want to fight and they are trying to beat me out of $1,000. Gentlemen, Corbett can get a fight any time he wants it, anywhere, for any money. I don't bar anybody. I'll fight any man in the world for any amount."

Crowd with Fitz.

The crowd cheered and Fitz left the room. Julian and Connelly then returned to a discussion of their case. Connelly undoubtedly wished to dodge the payment of the forfeit and Julian knew it. The latter also knew he had the best of that part of the argument and stuck to it. Finally, Connelly declared he would not pay the $1,000 anyhow. He had no reason for not paying it. He simply declined to do so. Julian said a few harsh things about the Pittsburger's honesty, and turning to Dan Stuart said the Texan would have to be responsible for the money.

Dan refused to accept the responsibility. Julian was unquestionably anxious to make all the capital he could out of the situation, and to the outsider he undoubtedly had a right to it. So he told Connelly he would agree to five men being picked who would decide whether Fitz had a right to the $1,000. Connelly demurred at first, but Julian offered to let the Pittsburger pick the men himself. There was more applause from the crowd and another snag for the Maher party. Connelly refused to pick the men, but would agree if Dan Stuart did the picking. Julian agreed to this and went further. He also agreed, no matter what the result was, whether he got the $1,000 or not, to fight Maher on Friday. Stuart selected George Siler, the referee; Tom O'Rourke, the stakeholder; W. W. Naughton, Louis Houseman, and Hugh Fitzgerald.

Stuart was selected to explain matters to the committee and it went into session. The result was not reached for ten minutes, when the committee returned and it was announced the articles of agreement were abrogated last Friday, when neither man entered the ring, and therefore the committee decided neither man was entitled to a forfeit after that date. The vote of the committee was unanimous. Julian never felt more certain of anything in his life than the committee would decide he was entitled to the $1,000.

Decision Unexpected.

The decision seemed to stun him for a second. "Buck" smiled complacently, and the crowd gave a few hisses. As soon as Julian regained his senses, he turned to Stuart and said: "Then you see that Maher's $1,000 is up for him to fight on Friday, and I'll be there with my man."

Connelly agreed to put up another $1,000 to insure Stuart, and the conference broke up with Fitz and Julian stock above par and Connelly's reputation somewhat tattered. Julian afterwards declared he considered he got the worst of the committee meeting. Dan Stuart explained there was a private agreement between the fighters and their managers which had never been made public.

When the committee first convened it was almost unanimous in favor of Julian, but when the private agreement was explained it put a different face on matters, and it could not equitably decide in Julian's favor. This agreement, by the way, was made to evade the law, and is still a secret.

The old articles between Stuart and Fitz and Maher were amended to make the date read Feb. 21, and signed by Julian, Connelly, and Stuart within twenty minutes. There now seems to be no doubt there will be a fight on Friday. It is as certain as it was last Wednesday, and the only thing that stopped it was Maher's inability to see. Stuart has a certainty on a location for the fight.

"Buck" Connelly says the question of condition is not the principal one with Maher now, though it will make some difference. He expects the fight will be a short and furious battle, and will not last much more than five rounds, if it lasts that long. If it goes much further his man will be at a disadvantage through being unable to condition himself for a prolonged battle between tomorrow and Thursday night. Notwithstanding Fitz's publicly expressed determination not to fight unless he got the $1,000 and calling the whole thing off, Julian says he has no doubt he will bring the Australian to see the folly of his attitude by a five-minute talk.

Fitz Needs Money.

As a matter of fact there is little doubt Fitz needs to fight to get away from Mexico. He needs money. When the decision to fight on Friday reached here there was a great rush to cancel berths engaged for tonight and tomorrow morning's outgoing trains.

Dan Stuart expects at least 1,500 people in from Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arkansas, and Arizona points to see the fight, and the town has once more taken on the air of lively expectation which was its principal characteristic up to Thursday night. Adjt.-Gen. Mabrey repolished his epaulets and scabbard this afternoon, and gave the rangers orders to stay here and keep their eyes open, and the rangers have refilled their cartridge belts. Gov. Ahumada is tiring of the somnolency of Juarez and will probably go south to Chihuahua tomorrow. The handful of soldiers he leaves behind will be sufficient to keep the fight from being pulled off in the Plaza di Rifima at Juarez and disgracing the memory of Benito Juarez, whose monument adorns the square, but they cannot do much more.

THINKS THE FIGHT NOW CERTAIN.

Connelly's Extra Forfeit an Assurance of Maher's Ability to Appear.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The situation as to whether Maher and Fitzsimmons will fight virtually stands today as it did a week ago, with one exception. That exception is that "Buck" Connelly, Maher's backer stands to forfeit $2,000 instead of $1,000 as called for in the original articles.

This extra $1,000 was placed in the hands of Stakeholder Tom O'Rourke today and and was posted by "Buck" on his own proposition to guarantee Peter's appearance, or rather as a guarantee Maher will fight next Friday. A great many people here believe the fight will never take place, simply because they think the Irishman will not be in condition. Knowing his eyes are in bad shape, they argue his backer will not lead him to slaughter Friday. They, however, have only Connelly's word as to the state Peter is in, and therefore figure from that standpoint.

I have not seen Maher in two days and therefore cannot say whether his eyes are as bad as reported. I do know, however, he began taking light exercises today and he will undertake heavier work tomorrow. Nobody can say the fight is a certainty, but present indications point strongly in favor of it.

Insures His Appearance.

It does not seem possible a man with ordinary intelligence would bet $1,000 against nothing there will be a fight, but that is just what Connelly is doing. In the controversy between him and Julian today he said under no consideration would he give up the $1,000 forfeit called for in the old articles. He proposed, however, to forfeit another $1,000, making $2,000 in all, if he failed to have his man in the ring and ready to fight when called upon on Friday. That, to my way of thinking, is betting $1,000 against nothing, as Fitz is not compelled to increase his forfeit.

This proposition, while liberal and wholly uncalled for, shows conclusively Maher's condition is not as bad as reported and that he will be fit to fight on the day set.

Where the battle will take place still remains a mystery, and its location will not be made known until Thursday night, and then only to the managers of the fighters, the official timer, and the referee.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the ring will be pitched outside of the United States, Stuart having assured everybody directly concerned the laws of this country will not be infringed. This, however, he was compelled to do, as the fightres, stakeholder, official timer, and myself have positively refused to take any part in the proceedings should the ring be pitched in the United States, where there is a law against prize-fighting.

Thinks They Will Fight.

Taking the situation as it appears to me at present there is no possible doubt but that Peter and "Bob" will settle the heavyweight championship question on the day agreed this afternoon. What the betting indicates in the supposed condition Maher will be in when he enters the ring I cannot tell. It appears to me, though, the sports throughout the country will make "Fitz" a favorite on the supposition his opponent will not be fit.

The long-looked-for conference was held at Stuart's headquarters this afternoon. Only the press and those directly interested were admitted behind the wire screen which divides Dan's office from the general lounging and writing-room. The latter portion of the headquarters was crowded with sports and Mexicans, who could not understand what was going on, and a few Texas rangers.

Julian opened proceedings by claiming forfeit, giving his reasons for so doing and why he was entitled to it. "Buck," on the other hand, tried to explain why he did not lose his forfeit, and offered, as already told, to increase his forfeit. Julian appeared to have the better of the agreement, and had the majority of the crowd with him. He thought his claim so strong he offered to let Connelly pick any five men in the store to vote on the question. This Connellly refused to do, saying that Stuart could do the choosing if he so wished.

Old Articles Void.

The latter, anxious to have the affair settled once and for all time, selected L. M. Houseman, Tom O'Rourke, Hugh Fitzgerald, William Vaughan, and myself. They all agreed that according to the original articles of agreement Fitz was entitled to the forfeit. Upon being informed, however, some new arrangement had been entered into last Thursday between Stuart and the fighters, the old articles were considered void, and when the vote was counted it was found Julian had no claim. This was a surprise to Julian, as he in no way could figure how the committee could vote against him. He took it good-naturedly, however, but insisted Connelly post another $1,000 immediately.

Fitz created quite a sensation when he loudly announced the fight was all off, but that he would fight Corbett or any other man in the world with gloves or bare knuckles. It was thought for a while everything was off, but Julian convinced everybody he would have Fitz in the ring when called upon.

George Dixon, Jimmy Barry, Joe Walcott, Horace Leeds, Capt. Glori, and Leeds' trainer, Anderson, leave here tonight.

Geo Siler

FITZ CONSENTS TO AGREEMENT.

Angry Over Losing Forfeit—Gov. Ahumada Pays Him a Visit.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—When Julian returned home this afternoon from the conference Gov. Ahumada paid the training quarters of the Australian a visit and saw him punch the bag and box with Jim McCoy, his sparring partner, for forty minutes. After the Governor left Julian and Fitz had a talk over the situation. The Kangaroo was exceedingly wroth at his manager for having made it possible for the Maher people to gracefully get out of paying the $1,000 forfeit, and for a while flatly refused to agree to accede to Julian's wishes and fight Friday. Julian, however, finally put the matter in such a light to Bob that he reluctantly and savagely agreed to carry out the agreement made for him by Julian and returned to active training.

Ask for the Fight.

Middlesboro, Ky., Feb. 17.—Dan Stuart has been telegraphed from Cumberland Gap to have his match there. There are said to be five acres of neutral ground near there, over which neither Kentucky, Tennessee, nor Virginia has jurisdiction, where the fight could take place unmolested.

Makes Corbett Indignant.

When Corbett was last night shown the dispatch in which Fitzsimmons had made casual mention of him as being a "bloody cur" he flushed and seizing a telegraph blank wrote the following message:

To Robert J. Fitzsimmons, El Paso, Tex.—Read in tonight's paper that you said I was a cur. The first time I see you I will make you take it back as I did before. James J. Corbett.

CHAMPION PLAYERS WILL MEET.

W. H. Cohen, English Court Tennis Player, to Play Harry Boakes.

W. H. Cohen, a crack English court tennis player, is in town and is just now making the best local talent look to its laurels. Next Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock he will try conclusions with Instructor Harry Boakes of the Chicago Athletic Association on the club's court. He is rated within half fifteen of the English amateur champion, Sir Edwin Gray.

The two men have already met on a previous occasion. Then Mr. Boakes allowed his opponent fifteen and was beaten two sets to one. Afterward one set was played even, which Mr. Boakes won, six games to one.

D. H. H. Frotheringham (scratch) beat J. H. Patrick (fifteen) in the handicap racquets tournament at the Chicago Athletic Association courts yesterday. The match was close and the result in doubt until the last stroke was made. The score of the games in Dr. Frotheringham's favor was 17—14, 15—12, 5—15, 10—15, 15—12. This match leaves but four candidates in the tournament—E. W. McClellan (scratch) vs. Dr. H. H. Frotheringham (four aces) and W. J. Feron (five aces) vs. C. L. Deering (scratch).

BOXING MATCH AT THE C. A. A.

Amateurs of Good Standing to Contest for Medals—Trial Bouts.

A scientific boxing tournament, open to all amateurs, will be given under the auspices of the Chicago Athletic Association in the gymnasium on Feb. 29. The weights will be as follows: Bantam, 105 pounds and under; feather, 115 pounds and under; special, 125 pounds and under; light, 135 pounds and under; welter, 145 pounds and under.

These competitions will be confined to amateurs of undoubted standing and care will be taken to exclude all others. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will govern. A gold medal will be given the winner in each class and a silver medal to the contestant defeated in the final bout in each class. Each contestant will be required to weigh in, and there will be one-half pound overweight allowance in each class. In case there are a large number of entries in any class there will be trial bouts in that class on the Friday preceding the date of competition.

Bankers' Athletic Club Meeting.

Members of the Bankers' Athletic club will meet at the Palmer House tonight. The season's cycling plans will be fully discussed, officers of the cycling corps elected, and a permanent organization generally effected.

CLAIM IT WAS UNFAIR.

A. CASS LEDYARD'S RESOLUTION DID DUNRAVEN AN INJUSTICE.

Came to New York as a Witness, Not a Prosecutor—Declined Such a Position—Explanation to Do Away with Ill-Feeling Between the Two Countries—Sends a Final Letter—Says His Complaint Was Not an Unreasonable One at the Time.

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London, Feb. 17.—It is claimed on behalf of Lord Dunraven that A. Cass Ledyard's resolution was not fair in assuming him prosecutor, a position he expressly declined, and which disclaimer was several times repeated by Mr. Askwith, his counsel.

Lord Dunraven went to New York as a witness only, and really to explain himself with a view to assuaging the ill feeling between the two countries.

The present attitude of Lord Dunraven, as expressed to his friends here and yachting associates, may be authoritatively stated.

Before the meeting of the New York Yacht club Lord Dunraven had dispatched his letter to Mr. Phelps, and it is expected that this will be his final communication and that he will not write any further letter in consequence of terms pending the motion, his views having been fully expressed prior to publication of the motion.

It is reported that while naturally disagreeing with the suggestion in the argument of the report that his complaint was unreasonable to make at the time and still adhering to the opinion he has maintained that action at the time of the race for the purpose of proof or disproof should have been taken, Lord Dunraven accepts the chief findings of the committee, and judging from views of English yachtsmen generally Lord Dunraven will object to the acceptance of the mathematical diagram as proof and will not apologize for having made a bona-fide complaint to the proper authorities, whose duty it was to deal with the matter.

BALLARD SMITH.

FAVORITES HAVE A POOR DAY.

Seventy-fourth New Orleans Day Winter Meet—San Francisco Results.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 17.—Seventy-fourth day of the Crescent City Jockey club's winter meeting; weather clear and cool, track good. Summaries:

First race, $200, for 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, 7 furlongs—Dockstader, 104 pounds [Sherrer], 7 to 2, won; B. F. Fly Jr., 104 [Thorpe], 6 to 1, second; Souvenir, 104 [Caywood], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼. Little Billy, Mark S., Terrapin, Verdi, Albert Sidney, and imp. Bimbo also ran. B. F. Fly Jr., 2 to 1 for place.

Second race, $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 7½ furlongs—Rainmaker, 115 pounds [J. Hill], 2 to 1, won; Haeckel, 100 [Clay], 6 to 5, second; Gleesome, 110 [Penn], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:39. Beatifice, Prudent, Fakir, Longdale, and Tutor also ran. Haeckel, 2 to 5 for place.

Third race, $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, 1 mile—Midstar, 107 pounds [Ross], 7 to 1, won; Lilian E., 87 [Clay], 7 to 5, second; Ban Johnson, 92 [Newcom], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½. Hulbert, Stannt, Favorine, Billy Kinney, and Little Tom also ran. Lillian E., 2 to 5 for place.

Fourth race, $300, handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, mile and 20 yards—Roosevelt, 104 pounds [Hart], 2 to 1, won; Peytonia, 93 [Gatewood], 30 to 1, second; Blasco, 101 [W. Hicks], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:45¼. Orinda, Lagniappe, Haroldine, Uncle Jim, Tuscarora, and Sir John also ran. Peytonia, 10 to 1 place.

Fifth race, $250, for maiden 3-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Commissioner Frank, 110 pounds [Corder], 5 to 1, won; Twelve-Fifty, 107 [Sherrer], 7 to 5, second; J. W. Levy, 107 [Thorpe], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:17. Mainsail, Taylor Banks, Belle Groves, Minnie Wawa, Hillery Riggs, G. B. Shawhan, and Little Alta also ran. Twelve-Fifty, 2 to 5, place.

Sixth race, $200, for 3-year-olds and upwards, 7 furlongs—Gold Dust, 102 pounds [Caywood], 7 to 2, won; Dutch Arrow, 107 [Aker], 10 to 1, second; My Hebe, 104 [Thorpe], 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:30½. Plackball, Birdcatcher, Ixion, Saybrooke, Alamo, Frances Hennessey, and King Elm also ran. Dutch Arrow, 3 to 1, place.

GIVES ITS FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

New York Racing Commission Recommends Amendments to Racing Law.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The State Racing Commission, composed of August Belmont, Edwin D. Morgan, and John Sanford, presented to the Legislature tonight its first annual report. It treats in detail of the practical operation of the Gray-Percy law and concludes with recommendations for its perfection. Two of these recommendations will undoubtedly be submitted to the Legislature. The first proposes an amendment of the law so it may be possible for the several racing associations to discriminate in the prices of admission they may charge to certain portions of their grounds where certain privileges may be enjoined, providing these privileges are not contrary to law and do not contemplate bookmaking or pool-selling. The second amendment is designed to make impossible any such attempt to violate the law as that which was designed by De Lacey and others in the Maspeth Bogues fair of last fall.

At San Francisco.

First race, 7 furlongs, selling, purse $400—Minnie Cee won, Hazard second, Gov. Budd third. Time, 1:31.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling, purse $400—Gold Bug won, Veragua second, Mollie R. third. Time, 1:17.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap, purse $500—Imp. Star Ruby won, Cabrillo second, Logan third. Time, 1:48.

Fourth race, handicap hurdles, 1 mile, 4 hurdles, inside track, purse $400—Three Forks won, Arundel second, Cicero third. Time, 1:57¼.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, handicap, purse $400—Yankee Doodle won, Wheel of Fortune second, Gratify third. Time, 1:29.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling, purse $400—Tim Murphy won, Boreas second, Walter J. third. Time, 1:16¼.

South Side Snow Race.

A snow race will start from Fiftieth street and Cottage Grove avenue Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Work to Protect Game.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Sportsmen's Association met yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House and appointed a committee to go to Cambridge, Henry County, and prosecute the case against H. Clay Merritt, accused of having bought and sold game out of season. The committee will leave for Cambridge today, as the case comes to trial in the Circuit Court tomorrow.

Arrange a Series of Games.

St. Patrick's indoor baseball club has arranged a series of games with the West Ends, the first game to be played tomorrow night at Madison Hall, No. 142 West Madison street.

State Ball League Meets.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The State Baseball League managers met here today. The chief work accomplished was the admission of York and Easton into the league.

Irving Park Club at Evanston.

The Idlewild indoor ball team will play the Irving Park club at Evanston tonight.

TO START AN ASSAYING SCHOOL.

J. Dunraven Young Will Teach How to Tell Paying Ore.

J. Dunraven Young, analytical chemist and assayer, professor in charge of the metallurgical division of chemistry, Armour Institute, is preparing to start a school of assaying in this city. It will be in the Monadnock Building and will be called the Chicago School of Assaying. It will be the only school of the kind in the State.

The school will be opened next week. Several students are guaranteed from the start. The principal expects a large attendance.

Students will be, for the most part, miners and mine-owners and others who intend removing to the gold producing regions of Colorado and Montana. Since the popularity of Cripple Creek and the continued discoveries there, says Mr. Young, there has been a demand for a school of assaying in Chicago, which city furnishes most of the recruits for the mining towns. Mr. Young says he can make a man an expert in eighty hours.

MRS. KOCHLER IDENTIFIES THE MEN.

She Says She Thinks They Intended to Murder Her.

Mrs. John Kochler identified William Shroder, alias "Billy Gelo," and Frank Siebenmark, who are held at the Sheffield Avenue Police Station, as the men who called on her at No. 857 Clybourn avenue Feb. 6.

"I now believe they visited me that night for the express purpose of murdering me and my family," she said, "but the two roomers who were present was the only thing that kept them from carrying out their plan."

Shroder and Siebenmark have not yet been booked. They will probably be used by the State as witnesses. Capt. Schuettler is now trying to discover where Kochler got the bottle of chloroform. The bottle was not labeled, and Kochler now refuses to talk about the case.

FRAUD IN PITTSBURG POLITICS.

Three Republican Ring Politicians Arrested for Forgery.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Philip S. Flinn, William J. Wallace, and David J. Owens, prominent Republican "ring" politicians, were arrested today charged by an agent of the Citizens' Municipal League with forging and issuing fraudulent tax receipts and conspiring to commit fraud at the city election tomorrow. Morris Goldfon, the plaintiff, swears he saw these men at work forging tax receipts at the rooms of the Sixth Ward Union League club. Other informations will be made.

Flinn is a brother of State Senator and City Chairman William Flinn, and is a candidate for Common Councilman from the Sixth Ward. There is a poll tax required in Pennsylvania, and it is customary for the political parties to pay delinquent taxes in large amounts before each election to qualify men whose votes are needed. It is charged payment was omitted in many cases this year.

There are always charges of fraud, but when the contest was between regular Republican and Democratic organizations neither side went beyond making accusations. This year the Democrats and Municipal League have fused, and a mighty effort is being made to overthrow the Chris Magee "ring."

The contest in the form it has assumed is the outgrowth in a measure of the victory of last summer of Matthew Stanley Quay in his fight against the "hog combine," composed of Boss David Martin of Philadelphia, Boss Chris Magee of Pittsburg, and Gov. Daniel H. Hastings. Quay's promises to purify municipal politics in Pennsylvania are what stiffened the backbone of those who have so long opposed the bosses.

The feature of the campaign is the appearance on the Magee or "ring" ticket of the name of Henry I. Gourley as nominee for Controller. Gourley has been the most persistent foe of Magee for years and less than a month ago, when he thought he was bound to be the nominee of the reform party, he denounced the bosses in unmeasured terms from the public platform.

The Democratic party has not had a straight municipal ticket here for six years. It is so hopelessly in the minority it could do nothing. In 1890 the contest for the Mayoralty was bitterly contested. The Chris Magee crowd had for its candidate Gourley, and he was elected. There was no reform party that year, but a good many Republicans voted for the Democratic candidate.

No sooner was Gourley in office than he began an assault upon Magee's lines. Of course this estranged him from the bosses and endeared him to the people, who were so anxious to clip the wings of Mr. Magee.

The fight last summer for the control of the Republican State organization brought out from Senator Quay that bid for support that has been commented on all over the country. He promised if the people would restore him to power he would help them in their efforts to purify the municipalities. Before that he had caused the Legislature to appoint a Senatorial committee to inquire into the workings of the charter of Philadelphia, and it was given out this meant a complete investigation of the evils of which the people had complained for so long. Quay's triumph at Harrisburg was a political event. For some reason it caused the hopes of reformers in this city to soar, and they prepared for a small edition of the millennium. The Citizens' Municipal League was formed, but the league has since fallen down in some of its plans.

TO BE BROUGHT INTO COURT TODAY

Want Ad. That May Mean Trouble for Accused Murderers.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 17.—Walling and Jackson, the accused murderers of Pearl Bryan, will start from the jail at 8:30 tomorrow for a hearing in the police court on the charge of being fugitives from justice. In view of that fact the followng advertisement, which appeared in a morning paper without signature, is regarded with suspicion, to say the least:

"Wanted—Men, able-bodied, 1,000, at Court and Sycamore streets, at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Come ready for work."

The entrance to the jail is at the corner of Court and Sycamore streets. The natural inference is that this is an incitement to riot, inserted in the paper by some unknown fomenter of mischief. If 1,000 men report there tomorrow ready for work it means trouble, and they can have it in any quantity desired. Whatever may be the personal feelings of the police toward the prisoners they can be depended on to uphold the law. The same may be said of the local military. The probabilities are against trouble.

Dr. W. H. Crane, the chemist who discovered cocaine in the stomach of Pearl Bryan, has just reported officially that his quantitive analysis showed the presence of two-thirds of a grain of that drug.

The effect of Coachman Jackson's revelations upon the prisoners has been more depressing than anything else that has transpired. A black bead, a few blonde hairs, and some hairpins have been found in the newly discovered rockaway. These circumstances, with the established fact of the rockaway being out on that murderous night, are strongly corroborative of Jackson's story.

It is barely probable habeas corpus proceedings may be employed to delay the extradition from Kentucky. Meantime Gov. Bradley has set his foot down against lynching, and the good citizens of Newport resent the imputation that they are not able to give the prisoners a fair trial.

DECIDES THE BICYCLE LICENSE CASE

Judge Baker Sustains That Portion of the New Ordinance.

Judge Baker yesterday decided the case of the City against E. R. Hotelling, the suit which will go to the Supreme Court as a test of the new ordinance requiring dealers in second-hand bicycles to pay an annual license. The case was presented to Judge Baker on an agreed state of facts.

After an argument on questions of law involved the court entered judgment against Hotelling for $20, the minimum fine for failure to fake out a license as required by the law. The bicycle man then took an appeal to the Appellate Court.

Judge Baker gave no formal decision on the question of the validity of the ordinance. He sustained a demurrer, however, to three counts of the declaration filed by the city, and in doing so decided the sections of the ordinance relating to repairers, to those who "store" wheels and "handle" the same are invalid. The ordinance was sustained as to that part which imposes a license fee on dealers in second-hand bicycles.

HIS TEN SONS DIE IN ONE YEAR.

Harrowing Tale of the Woe That Came to Charles L. Spalding.

Charles L. Spalding, the stationer, who died on Saturday night at his home, No. 9 St. James place, ofter many months of suffering, had an experience of bitterness and sorrow such as is seldom crowded into one human life. During the last year he had buried ten sons. Only one son and his widow survive him. Funeral services for Mr. Spalding were held yesterday at the home. Interment was at Rosehill.

Mr. Spalding was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1838. When the war broke out he took service in the Quartermaster's department of the Army of the James. He came to Chicago in 1865 and with his brother engaged in the stationery and printing business. In later years, however, business depression and unfortunate real estate ventures dissipated his fortune.

Woman Receives a Fatal Wound.

Brazil, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Last evening James Bridgewaters and Charles Smith, two well-to-do farmers residing ten miles south of this city, engaged in a fight over some stock. Mrs. Smith, seeing her husband was getting the worst of the altercation, interfered, and Bridgewaters struck her a heavy blow on the head with an ax, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal. Bridgewaters has been arrested.

Thorne Says He Shot at a Dog.

The case of Henry Thorne, who was arrested on Sunday evening on complaint of Mrs. Regina Hofstetter, a neighbor, for attempting to shoot her 9-year-old daughter on Saturday, was continued to Thursday under $200 bonds. Thorne says he was merely trying to shoot the complainant's dog, which, he says, has annoyed him greatly.

Injuries Soon Cause Death.

A man supposed to be John Dunn was struck by a Chicago and Erie railroad train at Twenty-seventh street and Stewart avenue yesterday morning and picked up unconscious and removed to Mercy Hospital, where he soon died. The inquest has been set for tomorrow.

PEFFER, THE POPULIST.

HOW THE SCARECROW TURNED HIS FIAT DOLLARS INTO GOLD.

Played the Republicans for Suckers—Installed All His Family in Office—Washington Correspondent of a New York Paper Throws a Flood of Light on the Career of the Bewhiskered Kansan—History of a Humbug—Uriah Heep of the Senate.

Washington, D C., Feb. 14.—[Correspondence New York Journal.]—Peffer crept to the Senate. At his advent his fellow elder statesmen felt much distaste. He was gaunt and long and humble. His beard was thin, sparse; a starved and vagrant thing. At that time Peffer could have posed—and made a success—as a model for Want, or Famine, or any other specimen of wan and hunger-bitten art. He was silent; retiring to the point of shrinking. He replied with a soft slowness when addressed. His hand was given to you reluctantly, and when you took hold you found it damp and cold, like a tree toad. Peffer's whole effect with his small, acorn head was that of some mild, reserved condor. When he addressed the Senate he became even more the condor, and would soar and sail, and sail and soar in a dreary, effortless fashion for hours.

Yet men mislead theselves with Peffer's looks. He's a sort of Senate Uriah Heep. In his way he's dangerous; all the more dangerous because one is disarmed by his mien—humble to the point of abjection.

One day, as the shrewd Jerry Simpson and I were in converse I craved Jerry for his opinion of Peffer. A keen glint twinkled in Jerry's gray eye.

"You needn't print it now," he said, "but between you and me he's what I call a sea-green wolf. He's here for one term and he knows it. And he's going to take home as much money as he can, as they call it, 'honestly.'"

Simpson was two-thirds right. When Peffer came, as has been suggested, he was in the eyes of the others a poor, despised thing. But something came to pass which offered advantage, and Peffer was prompt. The Republicans had the reins of Senate control. This was four years ago. The elections threw Senate mastery into doubt. The two big parties were about even. Each needed Peffer to win. Then the meek and lowly Populist burst into notice. Both sides began to make love to him.

There was still almost a year during which the Republicans would retain their organization. If they could enlist the lean Moses of the third party they would continue in the saddle after that. Then it was that they began to yearn over and coddle Peffer and give him things.

Gets a "Fat" Take.

His room in the Maltby Building, where the Senators are each given an apartment, was a grim and barren waste. Peffer sat in its midst, bleak and blue and frozen; for all the world like some exile to some Senate Siberia. Valentine, the Republican Sergeant-at-Arms, changed all this. Where before was want and destitution, rugs and velvets and russet leather now made a picture of luxury, if not of vice. Peffer's room became what book writers call "a scene of Oriental magnificence." It is yet.

Then they gave his son a $1,200 position and his nephew a $900 position; his daughter already had one—his secretary—at $1,200. Peffer took them all. It was spoiling the Egyptians, he thought, no doubt, and never hesitated. Peffer squeezed the Republicans dry like a lemon.

When the pinch came, Peffer, still meek, still humble, but retaining every trinket of place the Republicans had lavished upon him, voted with the Democrats and aided them to recover Senate domination from their foe. The Republicans gnashed their teeth; the lean, silent Populist had "bilked" them, they said. Perhaps; but the Democrats confirmed Peffer in the title to all he had and gave him more.

In the mere matter of place and putting his family on the Senate roll, no one has had more "luck" than Peffer. The salaries and perquisites which have yearly fallen to that receptive household have not been less than $10,000. And this does not refer to the fat position which Peffer was able two years ago to find for one of his sons with the Havemeyer sugar trust.

His Junket to Chicago.

Peffer's coup was executed while the World's Fair was simmering at Chicago. It may have had no connection with that bristling exposition, but when the show was at its showiest, by an excellent coincidence wheat went to 50 cents a bushel, and Peffer at once offered a resolution to have a special committee look into all this wheat sadness and report.

By that style of giff gaff which obtains in the Senate as "Senatorial courtesy" Peffer—the parent of the resolution—was named as the committee to go all through the decline of wheat with a torch, and was incidentally given $1,500 from the Senate contingent fund wherewith to prosecute his explorations. The humble one clutched the $1,500 in his talons and wended to Chicago, where he passed most of that vacation.

He made a report some eighteen months later, but neither he nor the Senate paid the least heed thereto. It was a clean case of junket.

Peffer is a talker who wearies you, but he doesn't care. When he speaks not a quartet of Senators will stay. This does not disturb him. He saws on absolutely imperturbable. Once Allen, the giant Populist, came in from the restaurant while Peffer was addressing the empty Senate chamber. There was not a Senator present—not one.

Allen was a bit shocked, and interrupting Peffer, suggested the "no quorum" condition, and was on the eve of causing the Chair to set the bells a-ringing in restaurant, cloak and committee rooms, and hustle the absentees in. But Peffer firmly stopped him.

"I don't care whether the Senators are here or no," he said. "I'm not talking to them, but to my people of Kansas."

Allen thereupon desisted, and Peffer droned forward on his lonely way, while the Senators, gossiping and dining in the restaurant below, were undisturbed.

His Restaurant Antics.

Peffer as a food consumer believes in bread and milk. He puts his beard carefully behind a napkin and requires a Titanic bowl of this regalement twice a day. When his stomach grows a bit gay he gives it a spree on pie.

The thin Populist was once sarcastic. The anti-option bill was being voted on. The Missouri Legislature had instructed the two Missouri Senators to vote for the bill. The Kansas Legislature had paid similar attention to Peffer. When Vest's name was called, that high-shouldered, sour, small Senator arose, and reciting the instruction of the Missouri Legislature, rebelled thereat.

"I have my oath of office as a Senator to think of, Mr. President," said Vest. "I do not believe in this bill. The Legislature of my State can't instruct me to violate that oath of office; can't instruct me to commit perjury, and I will therefore vote 'No' against this measure."

Vest sat down and Peffer's name was presently called. Vest had relations with the St. Louis Board of Trade. Peffer and the whole Senate knew this, and it gave Peffer his one suggestion of tart acridity.

"My Legislature, like that of the Senator's from Missouri," said Peffer, when announcing his vote, "has instructed me to vote 'Aye' for this bill. As my private interests do not make it perjury for me to do so, I may be recorded 'Aye.'"

It was a center shot: the Senate grinned, although Vest never blinked.

Peffer just now is agitating the wanton expense, not to say the reckless, spendthrift throwing away of money on Senate funerals. Within the year, however—and it was the only time it was ever done—Peffer took advantage of a Senate funeral train of Pullmans that was going her way to send his daughter along as a passenger. She was on her way home and saved the price of a ticket to the thrifty, frugal Populist, who, coming to the Senate without a splinter, will be worth $40,000, saved from perks and stipends, when he again sets up his privacy in his State of sunflowers and political sawfish.

A. H. L.

Will of James H. Rice Filed.

The will of James H. Rice was admitted to probate yesterday morning. Mr. Rice died Feb. 6, almost immediately after the death of his wife, Margaret Rice. Letters of administration were obtained on her estate on Saturday last. Mr. Rice leaves an estate of $40,000, all of which is in personal property, most of which consists of his interest in the Rice Plate Glass company.

Held to Criminal Court.

Sol Diamond and wife, Henrietta Diamond, clothing dealers at No. 195 West Madison street, were before Justice Everett yesterday afternoon charged with disposing of mortgaged property with fraudulent intent. Mrs. Diamond was discharged, while Sol Diamond was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail.

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See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

JUSTICES HARLAN AND BROWN.

Important Change in the Seventh Federal District.

Chicago Legal News: By the new assignment for circuit duty of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, consequent upon the accession of Mr. Justice Peckham, an important change is made in the Chicago circuit. Mr. Justice Harlan, who has for nearly twenty years been allotted to this circuit, goes to the Sixth circuit, and Mr. Justice Brown succeeds him here.

The Federal bench and bar of this circuit will part with Mr. Justice Harlan with sincere regret. His great abilities as a Judge, his high standard in judicial office, and his genial and attractive personal qualities have won the respect and affectionate regard of his associates on the bench and the large and able bar engaged in practice before him.

It has been his fortune at the circuit to preside in many important causes of more than local interest. He sat with Judge Blodgett in the great Lake-Front case; and in an opinion of great ability, learning, and originality—fully concurred in by his learned associate, except on a minor point—laid down those controlling and profound principles of constitutional law which, adopted in substance by the Supreme Court, not only preserved the Lake-Front to this city, but erected a mighty bulwark for the protection of popular right against corporate aggression.

Very recently, in the Northern Pacific strike case, he made an important announcement in favor of constitutional liberty, and plainly declared that involuntary servitude could not be imposed by an injunction to restrain men from striking, a pronouncement which will impress itself upon the future judicial decisions of the State and Nation. In many other cases, involving difficult and important legal principles and great interests, he has delivered profound and able judgments, which will long remain as enduring monuments of his vigor of mind, his clearness of apprehension, and the soundness and propriety of his professional judgment.

He will carry with him to his new circuit, embracing Kentucky, his native State; Tennessee, Ohio, and Michigan, the good wishes of the bench and bar of this circuit, and particularly of this city.

He has lectured here on constitutional law to the students of the Northwestern University Law School, and his lectures were always attended by an audience limited only by the capacityof the lecture-room. He has always felt and manifested a kindly regard for the members of the bar practicing before him; and his interest in and appreciation of the arguments made by lawyers from this circuit at Washington have often been agreeably manifested.

His successor, Mr. Justice Brown, is no stranger to this bar or the people of this community. An accomplished scholar, a Judge of long experience, large attainment, and conspicuous ability, a most genial and agreeable gentleman, he will be heartily welcomed to this circuit. His opinions have been long recognized as most valuable contributions to the literature of the profession, and in some important branches of Federal law there is no higher authority.

This is an important event in the history of the Seventh Federal Circuit.

Why should not the Bar Association take note of it at the proper time by giving a dinner to the incoming and retiring Justices?

FREE-LOVERS SENT TO WORKHOUSE

Judge Tells Them Their Doctrines Are Worse than Polygamy.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The free love society of which Marion Hendershot and Mrs. Augusta House are the exponents received a setback today when the two leaders mentioned were fined $5 each and sent to the workhouse for six months.

Hendershot claimed Mrs. House as his spiritual wife, and they have had a child. Judge Cox in passing sentence said the religion of which the two culprits were the advocates was beastly and worse than polygamy, which the government had been trying to stamp out for years.

Hendershot, being moved to speak, launched out with one of his sermons, but was called down by the court. Mrs. House had nothing to say, but gazed steadily at the ceiling and pressed to her breast the Bible which she carries constantly.

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TO ATTRACT THE PUBLIC.

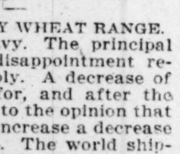
BOARD OF TRADE WILL FURNISH IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS.

Changes Proposed in Use of the Call-Room—All Available Market Information to Be Furnished Speculators—Early Advance in Wheat Does Not Hold—Visible Supply Decrease Is a Disappointment—Coarse Grain Markets Are Dull and Steady.

In the crusade against bucket-shops the Board of Trade people are reaching the conclusion that they will have to compete with the bucket-shops at all points for the public speculative trade. The comfortable quarters furnished by the bucket-shop people with all the available information regarding the markets have attracted no small amount of trade from regular Board of Trade commission houses. The private-wire houses, to be sure, furnish the public with market information, as do any of the larger commission houses, but many of the smaller houses do not have blackboards and ticker service. The plan now is to turn the call room at the southeast corner of the second floor of the Board of Trade Building over to the public. This room until about a year ago was used by the privilege traders, but since that time its only use, aside from occasional board meetings, has been as a settling room. The changes proposed will include leveling the floor of the room to grade with the main entrance and with the Exchange floor. Quotations would be kept on blackboards, and all available market information furnished. The room would be open to the public and orders could be sent to brokers on the floor by messengers employed by the board. The room would be used as a smoking-room by members instead of the little room in the northeast corner of the building. Visitors wishing to see members of the Board of Trade would have a place to wait more suitable than the hallways. The proposition for this change was made early in the year, and the Real Estate committee has been instructed to carry out the plan. The changes will not interfere with the use of the room for full meetings of the board, and no change, of course, will be made in the gallery. Another move in the way of competition with bucket-shops is in the encouragement of commission houses to trade in 1,000 bu lots of wheat, corn, and oats.

Wheat Trade Entirely Professional.

Trade in wheat yesterday was moderately active, but included but little outside business. Some bullish feeling was developed right at the opening and May wheat touched 66¼c, nearly ¾c above the last price of Saturday. Cables were up in face of the decline here. Northwestern receipts were only 466 cars, against 655 last week, and 372 the same day last year. The late Liverpool cable confirmed an advance there of ½c, but the most of the news of the day was unfavorable to holders, and the tone of the market was heavy. The principal consideration was the disappointment regarding the visible supply. A decrease of 500,000 bu was looked for, and after the crowd had changed over to the opinion that there might be a small increase a decrease of 193,000 bu was shown. The world shipments to Europe were estimated at something like 7,000,000 bu, the Black Sea shipments being given as 3,200,000 bu, or 400,000 bu more than the previous week. Argentine shipments were figured at 800,000 bu. The increase of the quantity on passage was offset by a similar decrease in the English visible. In the American visible a decrease was shown at all points except Duluth and Montreal, where a large quantity of Manitoba wheat has been received. A decrease of 344,000 bu was shown in local stocks, although there was no such difference between the receipts and shipments last week. The decrease at New York was much less than looked for. The news from the Pacific coast with reference to the Australian crop and Australian requirements was less encouraging than it has been during the last three or four weeks. The mild weather and reports of protection of winter wheat by snow were also considered bearish factors. The demand for flour was said to be lighter than for some time back, and predictions were made that some of the Minneapolis mills would have to shut down soon. Antwerp was lower for wheat by the equivalent of ⅝c, and Berlin, according to the public cable, was ½ mark lower, while private advices quoted a much greater decline. Clearances were 268,000 bu in wheat and flour, against primary receipts of 474,000 bu. Local receipts were 41 cars, against 85,000 bu taken out of store. Cash sales of something like 90,000 bu were reported. Of this quantity Armour sold about one-half at ¾c over May price f. o. b. for No. 2 red.



MAY WHEAT RANGE.

Interest in Coarse Grain Tame.

Trade in coarse grain futures was exceedingly slim, with no prominent features. Corn held within a range of ¼c, and the oats market was equally narrow. The outside speculator seemed to have lost all interest in these markets. Closing prices were precisely those of Saturday. Receipts of corn were about as expected at 338 cars, 20 grading contract, and 500 cars are expected today. Primary receipts were 568,000 bu; shipments, 217,000 bu. The cash market for corn was slow and prices eased off ⅛c. Sample oats were in fair demand and steady. No. 3 corn at 26¼@27c, No. 3 yellow at 27c, No. 3 white at 26¾@28c. Billed through: No. 4 at 24@25c, No. 3 at 24½@25¼c, No. 3 yellow at 25@25¾c, No. 2 yellow at 26¼c, No. 3 white at 25¼@25½c, No. 3 oats at 19½@20c, No. 3 white at 20½@21½c, No. 2 at 20c, No. 2 white at 21¼c. Billed through: No grade at 16¾c, No. 3 at 18@20c, No. 3 white at 19½@20¾c, No. 2 at 19¾@19½c, No. 2 white at 21¼@21¾c.

While the trading in flaxseed was not large in volume, there was a somewhat sensational drop in May. Stocks in the Northwest and locally are heavy, and receipts keep up to a fairly liberal average. This has rendered longs timid, and realizing caused a decline of 1½c. May opened at 94c, declined to 92¾c, and closed at 92½c bid. No. 1 Northwestern on track ranged at 90½@91c, resting at 90½c, a loss of ½c. Receipts were 43 cars; shipments, 3 cars.

Rye was neglected and easy. No. 2 in store and f. o. b. sold at 38½c. February was quotably 38c, and July 42½c. May sold in a small way at 40c, and closed with that bid.

Barley was steady to a shade easier. A 10,000 bu lot of good Minnesota to arrive sold at 33c. Poor, thin spot ranged at 24@25c; common to fair at 27@31c; good to choice at 32@37c; and fancy at 38@39c.

Low grade timothy was slow and weak, while choice was firm. March was held at $3.05. Common to fancy ranged at $3.00@3.25. Clover seed was unchanged on the basis of $7.50 for prime. Bran sold at $9.25@9.60.

Provisions ruled rather steadier than expected in view of the heavy receipts of hogs. The trade looked for about 30,000 head, while the receipts were 38,000, with prices 5c to 10c lower. It was evident that an effort was being made to force May pork below $10 in order to reach stop orders. The opening all around was slightly lower than Saturday's close. May pork declined partly in sympathy with wheat to $9.90. Lard sold as low as $5.55, and ribs to $5.17. John Cudahy was credited with selling some stuff early in the day, but the trade at no time was large. Offerings on the decline were light, and most of the loss from the opening price was regained.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Smith, Hammond & Co. of Baltimore wired as follows to Tyng: "Corn is a big sale, as foreign markets are 3c under what they were when Chicago May was 27¾c, and are very weak. No new export business for some time except on depressed ocean tonnage."

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 239 lbs, against 238 lbs for the week previous.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 200 cars; corn, 660 cars; oats, 315 cars; hogs, 26,000.

Improvement in speculative business and in speculative products is reflected in quotations for membership. The last sale of a membership was at $815, and they are quoted at $850. It is only a few weeks ago that sales were made at [illegible].

May wheat was a trifle firmer on the curb late in the day, being quoted at 65¼c. Puts ranged at [illegible] and calls at 65¾@66¼c. Puts on May corn ranged at 30¼@30½c and calls at 30⅝@30¾c.

[illegible] bulls derived some inspiration from exports, which were liberal at 80,000 bu yesterday. Exports of oats for last year were 2,019,278 bu, compared with 581,973 bu the previous year. Exports of oatmeal were 35,047,649 lbs, or three times those of 1894.

	Closed Saturday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Fb.18, 1895.
WHEAT.				
[illegible]	62⅞	62⅞@ 63¾	63	50¾
[illegible]	65⅝	65¼@ 66¼	65¾	52⅝
[illegible]	65⅛	65 @ 65⅞	65⅛	53⅜
CORN.				
[illegible]	28⅛	28 @ 28⅛	28⅛	42⅜
[illegible]	30⅛	30 @ 30⅛	30⅛	44⅝
[illegible]	31⅞	32⅛@ 32⅜	32⅛	....
OATS.				
[illegible]	19⅛	19⅛@ 19¼	19¼	28
[illegible]	21⅛	21 @ 21⅛	21⅛	29
MESS PORK.				
February	9.90	9.85 @.......	9.85	10.10
May	10.10	9.90 @10.07½	10.05	10.30
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
February	5.42½	5.42½@.......	5.42½	6.40
May	5.60	5.55 @ 5.60	5.60	6.55
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
February	5.05	5.00 @ 5.02½	5.02½	5.15
May	5.22½	5.17½@ 5.22½	5.22½	5.35

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	37	2	2	41
Spring wheat	22	67	4	93
Corn	20	282	36	338
Oats	36	178	6	220
Rye	6	2	...	8
Barley	..	49	15	64
Totals	119	580	63	764

Inspected out—84,797 bu wheat, 4,370 bu corn, and 240,799 bu oats.

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of the dates named [bu]:

	Feb. 15, 1896.	Feb. 8, 1896.	Feb. 1, 1896.	Feb. 16, 1895.
Wheat	20,726,000	21,070,000	20,965,000	25,866,000
Corn	7,041,000	6,652,000	3,753,000	5,726,000
Oats	1,694,000	1,077,000	771,000	1,907,000
Rye	311,000	293,000	262,000	109,000
Barley	21,000	21,000	21,000	31,000
Totals	29,493,000	29,113,000	25,772,000	34,639,000

These figures show a decrease of 344,000 bu wheat, and an increase of 389,000 bu corn, 617,000 bu oats, and 18,000 bu rye.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Feb. 15, 1896.	Feb. 8, 1896.	Jan. 25, 1896.	Feb. 16, 1895.
Wheat	65,926,000	66,119,000	67,523,000	80,733,000
Corn	11,960,000	12,174,000	10,431,000	12,651,000
Oats	6,956,000	6,541,000	6,253,000	6,942,000
Rye	1,553,000	1,554,000	1,549,000	353,000
Barley	2,295,000	2,562,000	3,135,000	1,665,000

These figures show a decrease of 193,000 bu wheat, 214,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu rye, and 267,000 bu barley, and an increase of 415,000 bu oats. For the corresponding week last year wheat decreased 1,589,000 bu and corn 232,000 bu.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Butter Market Sluggish—Egg Receipts Heavy.

The butter market was steady, but trade was exceedingly light and it looks as if prices would have to be reduced to create movement. The feeling in cheese was a trifle firmer, with an improved demand for full creams. Receipts of eggs were liberal for Monday at 5,503 cases and prices were barely steady. The shipping and speculative demand was tame. In a small way the movement in apples was good. The stocks in coolers prove burdensome. Exports of apples from the Atlantic seaboard from the beginning of the season, beginning Feb. 1, show a large falling off as compared with last year. They amount to only 627,481 brls, compared with 1,307,000 brls for the same period last year.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality, and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 18½c; firsts, 16½@17½c; seconds, 14@16c; thirds, 8@10c; dairies, 15@17c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 9½@10c; twins, 9@10c; cheddars, 8¾@9¼c; Swiss, 10½@11½c; limburger, 10@11c; brick, 9½@11c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 12½@13c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 12@12½c; cooler stock, poor to good, 6@10c.

Game — Ducks, mallards, $4.00@5.25 per doz; canvas-backs, $8.00@12.00; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.50@1.75; jack-rabbit, $1.75@2.00.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.75 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.00@2.75 per box; cranberries, $7.50@8.50 per brl; California navel oranges, $1.50@2.75 per box; pineapples, $1.50@2.25 per doz.

Hay—Receipts, 1,082 tons; shipments, 340 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $12.00@12.50; No. 1 at $11.50@12.00; No. 2 at $10.00@11.00; No. 3 at $8.50@10.00; choice prairie at $8.50@9.00; No. 1 at $7.50@8.00; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $6.00@6.50; No. 4 at $5.00@5.50.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 6c; No. 2 do, 5½c; No. 1 calf, 7½c; No. 2, 6c. No. 1 country tallow, 3¼c; No. 2 do, 3c.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Hebrons, 18@22c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.25@2.85 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; chickens, 7½@8c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 11@11½c; geese, per doz, $6.00@7.50; dressed turkeys, 12@13½c; chickens, 7½@8½c; ducks, 11@13c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $3.00@3.50 per doz; turnips, 20@25c per bu; cauliflower, $2.50@3.25 per crate; cucumbers, Boston, $2.00@2.50 per doz; cabbage, $5.00@8.00 per 100; celery, $1.25@2.00 per crate; egg plant, $1.50@1.75 per crate; lettuce, $3.50@5.00 per brl; beets, 65@75c per brl; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; Hubbard squash, 60@75c per doz; string beans, $4.50 per bu sack; tomatoes, $2.00@3.00 per 4-basket case.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Quotations Yesterday from the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Flour—Receipts, 16,400 brls; exports, 19,800 brls; weak and nominal on spring patents; little demand for winter brands. Rye flour quiet. Buckwheat flour firm.

Wheat—Receipts, 900 bu; exports, 109,000 bu; spot weaker; No. 2 red, 79⅝c f. o. b.; No. 1 hard, 74¼c delivered. Options opened firmer on higher cables, ruled irregular during the forenoon under conflicting market news, working into decided weakness owing to a disappointing visible supply statement and a large increase on passage, which led to some liquidation; rallied slightly on rumors of export purchases for Australia, closed ⅜@½c lower; May, 71⅛@72½c, closed, 71⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 24,400 bu; exports, 181,500 bu; spot easier; No. 2, 36½c. Options opened steady and were well sustained on talk of light country offerings, but finally yielded with wheat and closed ¼@⅜c net lower; February, 36¼@36⅜c, closed, 36⅜c; May, 36¼@36 5-16c; closed, 36¼c; July, 37 3-16@37⅜c; closed, 37¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 84,000 bu; exports, 71,600 bu. Sales, 20,000 bu futures; 50,000 bu spot; spot dull; No. 2, 25½c; No. 2 delivered, 26½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25½c; track white, Western, 25@29c; track white, State, 25@29c. Options were dull and featureless all day and closed unchanged; February close 25½c; March closed 25½c; May closed 25⅝c.

Hay—Quiet.
Hops—Dull.
Hides—Quiet.
Leather—Steady.
Wool—Dull.

Beef—Steady. Cut meats quiet. Lard dull; Western steam closed $5.75 asked; city, $5.10@5.15; closed May, $5.87 nominal; refined steady. Pork quiet; sales, 350 brls.

Butter—Firm; Western dairy, 10@13c.
Eggs—Receipts, 7,691 pkgs.
Tallow—Firm.
Petroleum—Steady; United closed $1.39 bid.
Resin—Quiet.
Turpentine—Steady.
Rice—Firm.
Molasses—Steady.
Freights to Liverpool—Quiet.

Pig-iron—Quiet. Copper steady; exchange, $10.50@10.62½. Lead steady; exchange, $3.15. Tin steady; straits, $13.40@13.50; plates quiet. Spelter quiet; domestic, $4.00@4.05; sales on 'Change, 25,000 lbs tin, March to June, $13.40.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 8 to 9 points lower, followed by a rally of 3 to 4 points, which were subsequently lost, closing quiet at 7 to 12 points decline from Saturday's final figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton easier. Middling uplands, 4 15-32d. Futures opened dull, sellers at 3-64d decline; closed quiet at 4@5½ points decline. Manchester—Yarns, in buyers' favor; cloths, buyers hold off. Receipts at this port today were 22,420 bales. On the spot the market was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales of 300 bales for export, 156 bales for consumption; middling uplands quoted at 7⅞c, and do Gulf at 8⅛c.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	200	7.51	7.51	7.50@7.52
March	81,800	7.57	7.48	7.51@7.52
April	2,800	7.63	7.57	7.56@7.57
May	107,900	7.67	7.58	7.61@7.62
June	24,100	7.70	7.61	7.64@7.65
July	13,600	7.73	7.64	7.66@7.67
August	58,700	7.70	7.61	7.64@7.65
September	2,600	7.53	7.45	7.45@7.46
October	19,700	7.39	7.31	7.34@7.35
November	7,900	7.34	7.27	7.29@7.30
December	10,000	7.37	7.29	7.32@7.33
January	500	7.33	7.33	....@....

Butter—The arrivals were heavy, but with a good demand and cold weather prices of fresh creamery were sustained at 15c.

Cheese—Fancy September full cream not plenty and firm, but other grades, though held at about former figures, are freely offered.

Eggs—The supply large and the market weak and irregular, Western fresh gathered firsts quoted at 14c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at 5@10 points advance on European cables and some foreign buying. Later prices advanced sharply on local covering. Closed firm at 15@20 points net advance. Sales, 14,000 bags. Close: February, 12.65@12.75c; March, 12.60@12.65c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7, 13¼c. Mild steadier; sales, 250 bags Santos No. 9, 12½c, and 2,300 bags Maracaibo, p. t.

Sugar—Raw firm; refined firm and fairly active; No. 6, 4⅝c.

Cotton-seed oil—Dull, unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 17.—The speculative wheat market was not in bull hands. The opening brought ½c advance, but not much advantage was secured from that to the bulls, as they held too long to take profits on that level. There was a rally of ¼c from opening prices and then the decline became the feature. Over a cent was lost on extreme points of the market, but when the "put" level was reached prices held stubborn. There was a dullness apparent in the trading that was quite generally construed as indicative of lower prices. It is no secret that bear talk is more prominent than a week ago.

Flour—Steady; first patents, $3.15@3.60; second patents, $3.00@3.10; first clears, $2.60; second clears, $2.10@2.20.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Spring wheat—Only a light carload; demand and limits firm; No. 1 hard, old, 73⅝c; new 73⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 70⅝@71¼c. Winter wheat—Sellers strong in their views, owing to light offerings; No. 2 red in store, 75⅜@76⅛c; track, 78c. Corn—Demand light and supplies only fair; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 3 yellow, 32⅝c; No. 2 corn, 32¼@32⅝c. Oats—Light receipts, but the demand is limited and prices only steady; No. 2 white, 24¼c; No. 3 white, 23@23½c; No. 2 mixed, 23⅛c. Barley—Trade light, but prices steadily firming up; good to choice, 40@43c; fancy, 46@47c. Rye—Dull and weak at 44c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Wheat irregular, lower; demand small; No. 2 hard, 64½@65c; No. 3, 47@56c; rejected nominally 30@35c; No. 2 red, 75@75½c. Corn—Slightly lower, demand fair; No. 2 mixed, 22⅝c; No. 2 white, 23⅝c. Oats—Mixed slow, somewhat lower; No. 2, 17@17⅛c; white higher; No. 2, 20@20½c. Rye—No. 2, 35c. Receipts—Wheat, 32,400 bu; corn, 62,400 bu; oats, 14,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 26,800 bu; corn, none; oats, 7,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—Grain—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, 71c; do hard, 63c; February, 61⅛c; May, 64¼@64⅜c; July, 62⅛c. Corn—Lower; cash, 26½c; February, 26⅜c; May, 26⅞c; July, 28¼@28⅜c. Oats—Lower; cash and February, 19c; May, 20⅜c; July, 19⅞c. Rye—Lower; 36@37c. Pork—Dull; old, $9.62½; new, $10.12½. Lard—Lower; prime, $5.20; choice, $5.30. Lead—Firm; $2.92½ bid. Spelter—Slow; $3.75 bid. Flaxseed—Dull; 85c.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 17.—Grain—Corn—Firm; steady; new No. 2, 27c; new No. 3, 26½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 20¼@20½c; No. 3 white, 19@19½c. Rye—Dull; lower; No. 2, 37@38c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 117,250 bu; oats, 67,700 bu; rye, 2,400 bu; whisky, 5,400 brls; wheat, 75 bu. Shipments—Corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 35,300 bu; rye, none; whisky, 26,400 brls; wheat, 675 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 17.—Wheat—Weak; No. 1 hard cash, 60⅝c; February, 60⅝c; May, 64c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅛c; February, 59⅛c; May, 62⅛c; July, 64c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 61⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅛c. Rye—35c. Oats—No. 2, 18⅝c; No. 3, 18⅛c. Flax, 86c. Receipts—Wheat, 165,955 bu; oats, 206,945 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.25; good, $1.30. Spirits—Firm; 26¾@27¼c. Tar—Firm; 90c. Turpentine—Nothing doing.

IN THE ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

Many Offerings Are Withdrawn and Sales Are at 19 Cents.

ELGIN, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—On the Elgin Board of Trade butter was a little better today, selling readily at 19 cents. At this price considerable of the offerings were withdrawn by the manufacturers. At 19 cents 33,120 pounds were sold for $6,292.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 8½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 7½d; No. 1 California, 5s 9d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed quiet, with July unchanged and other positions ¼d higher; business about equally distributed; February, 5s 7¾d; April, 5s 7¾d; May, 5s 7¾d; June, 5s 7¾d; July, 5s 7¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed new, 3s ¼d; futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed firm, with February and July ¼d higher and other positions unchanged from last night's closing prices; business about equally distributed; February, 3s ¼d; March, 3s ½d; April, 3s 1d; May, 3s 1½d; June, 3s 1½d; July, 3s 1¾d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 9d.

Closing—Cotton—Spot, moderate demand; prices lower; American middling, 4 15-32d; low middling, 4⅜d; good ordinary, 4¼d. Sales today, 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,000 American. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 8,900 American. Futures opened weak and closed steady at the decline; American middling, l. m. c.; February, 4 21-64d; February and March, 4 19-64@4 20-64d; March and April, 4 18-64@4 19-64d; April and May, 4 17-64d; May and June, 4 16-64@4 17-64d; June and July, 4 16-64d; July and August, 4 15-64@4 16-64d; August and September, 4 12-64@4 13-64d; September and October, 4 5-64@4 6-64d; October and November, 4 1-64@4 2-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries, none.

Provisions—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 26s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 27s; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 26s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s; shoulders, square, 14 to 16 lbs, 25s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 89s. Tallow—Fine North American, 20s 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 72s 6d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 52s 6d; medium Western, 46s 3d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 27s 9d; refined, in pails, 28s 6d. Cheese—Quiet; demand moderate; finest American, white, 45s; do colored, 45s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 60s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 21s. Resin—Common, 4s 7½d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed Oil—20s. Refrigerator Beef—Forequarter, 3¼d; hindquarter, 4¾d. Bleaching Powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London—Pacific coast, £2 5s.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Stocks and Money at London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The stock markets were irregular today. Investment stocks were strong and speculative things mostly dull. Consols were at 109. Argentine stocks are again in good demand.

Americans were neglected, closing dull on the strength of exchange and the weakness in wheat and cotton.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 215.25; at Madrid, 17.62; at Lisbon, 25; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 108.90; at Vienna, 103.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £85,000.

Closing: Consols for money and account, 108 15-16; Canadian Pacific, 58¼; Erie, 16⅝; do seconds, 85½; Illinois Central, 98; Mexican ordinary, 18¾; St. Paul common, 78; New York Central, 100½; Pennsylvania, 54⅜; Reading, 6⅞; Mexican Central new 4s, 71¾; bar silver, 30¾d per ounce; money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in open market for short bills and three months' bills, 1⅛@1¼ per cent.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 46 pfgs.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The bourse was unsettled today because of the ministerial crisis. The tone has been weak, but the closing was steady. Three per cent rentes, 102 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19½ centimes for checks.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations at Chicago, New York, Boston, Denver, and San Francisco.

Following were the sales at the 11:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. calls yesterday on the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board:

Stock.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Pharmacist	.....	.....	16⅝	......
Union Gold	.....	.....	54	......
Mollie Gibson	.....	.....	45	......
Jefferson	.....	.....	21	......
Finance	.....	.....	3	......
Squaw Mountain	.....	.....	9	......
Rhyolite	16¼	18	18¼	1,300
Annapolis	.....	.....	1½	......
Boston & Colo.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	16,000
Delaware Chief	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝	2,000
Golden Stairs	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	24,000
Royal Age	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	5,000
Bankers	.....	.....	18¾	......
Defender	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	500
Stockholm	.....	.....	1¼	......
Lincoln Boy	.....	.....	6¼	......
Reno	.....	.....	6⅜	......
Gold and Globe	.....	.....	23⅜	......
Bull Hill	.....	.....	5½	......
Chi and Grouse Mt.	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	6,200
Total				50,900

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 17.—The following are today's closing bid and asked for prices for the listed and unlisted stocks on the Colorado Mining Exchange:

LISTED.	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Alamo	7½	8	Insley M.	1⅜	2
Anaconda	63	65	Ironclad	8	9
Aola	3⅜		Jackpot	11	11⅜
Argentum	63	64	Justice	5⅜	7
B. C. B.	10	10⅝	Keystone	7	8
Boston I.	....	18	Lincoln Boy	6⅜	6½
Bankers	20	20½	M. Gibson	47	.....
C. C. Con.	22	.....	Mt. Rosa	16	18
C. & C. C.	6¼	.....	New Zealand	9	11
C. C. & M.	6⅞	7⅛	Pharmacist	15½	16⅛
Gold & Globe	.....	25	Portland	173	
Gold St'rd	9⅜	9⅝	People's	7	8⅛
Garfield-G	6½	6⅞	Reno	6½	6⅝
Golden F.	160	165	Sacramento	10	10⅝
G. H. Con.	10	.....	Union Gold	56¼	58
Isabella	52½	55	U. Leasing	12	.....
			Work	19¼	20
UNLISTED.	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
An.-Leland	256	257½	Franklin	1⅜	2
Ben Hur	7½	8	Goldstone	2¼	2¼
Blue Bell	9	9½	Gold Field	1⅜	1⅜
Big Six	6	6⅜	Henrietta	3⅜	3¼
Bob Lee	2¼	2½	Jefferson	20	21
Crœsus	2⅜	3	O. H. P. B. M. & T.Co.	7¼	.....
Chimborazo	2⅛	2⅜	Thompson	8⅜	9
Colfax	....	5	C., K. & N.	1½	1⅜
Eclipse	1½	1⅝	Defender	1⅜	1½
Eureka	1½	2			

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange today were as follows:

Bulwer	$ .11	Ontario	$ 9.00
Chollar	.58	Ophir	1.25
Crown Point	.15	Plymouth	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Quicksilver	1.75
Deadwood	.85	do pfd	15.50
Gould & Curry	.40	Sierra Nevada	.38
Hale & Norcross	1.10	Standard	2.00
Homestake	22.00	Union Con	.55
Iron Silver	.22	Yellow Jacket	.35
Mexican	.55		

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange today were as follows:

Allouez Mining	$ 40.00	Kearsarge	$ 12.00
Atlantic	18.00	Osceola	24.50
Boston & Mont.	75.25	Quincy	122.00
Butte & Boston	4.00	Tamarack	112.00
Calumet & H.	295.00	Wolverine	6.50
Franklin	14.00		

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$ .14	Gould & Currie	.41
Alpha Con.	.11	Hale & Norcross	1.15
Andes	.14	Justice	.11
Belcher	.25	Kentuck Con.	.05
Best & Belcher	.77	Lady Wash. Con.	.57
Bodie Con.	.35	Mt. Diablo	.15
Bullion	.13	Occidental Con.	1.00
Bulwer Con.	.15	Ophir	1.25
Caledonia	.07	Overman	.15
Challenge Con.	.37	Potosi	.51
Chollar	.61	Savage	.47
Confidence	1.00	Scorpion	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Sierra Nevada	.40
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.51
Crown Point	.18	Utah Con.	.11
Exchequer	.06	Yellow Jacket	.38

DO PEOPLE WANT A 50-CENT DOLLAR?

This Does Not Look Much Like It—States a Majority of Whose Representatives Voted for Sound Money in the House—Their Population and Electoral Vote.

STATES OPPOSED TO FREE SILVER.

State.	Population (latest official estimate).	Assessed value of property.	No. of elect'l votes.
Connecticut	800,000	$ 358,913,956	6
Delaware	179,700	66,210,519	3
Illinois	4,500,000	809,682,926	24
Indiana	3,135,360	856,838,472	15
Iowa	2,000,000	519,246,110	13
Louisiana	1,225,000	234,320,780	8
Maine	782,000	309,129,101	6
Maryland	1,138,848	529,494,777	8
Massachusetts	2,495,345	2,154,134,626	15
Michigan	2,297,000	898,155,532	14
Minnesota	1,610,000	588,820,213	9
Missouri	3,200,000	887,975,928	17
Nebraska	1,158,000	184,770,305	8
N. Hampshire	400,000	263,059,798	4
New Jersey	1,672,942	893,859,866	10
New York	6,690,842	3,785,910,313	36
Ohio	4,000,000	1,778,138,477	23
Pennsylvania	5,760,128	2,659,796,909	32
Rhode Island	384,758	321,764,503	4
Vermont	340,000	162,098,513	4
West Virginia	875,000	186,964,770	6
Wisconsin	1,937,915	577,066,252	12
Wyoming	100,000	32,536,401	3
Totals	46,602,338	$18,985,889,467	280

STATES FOR FREE SILVER.

State.	Population (latest official estimate).	Assessed value of property.	No. of elect'l votes.
Alabama	1,600,000	$ 258,979,575	11
Arkansas	1,600,000	174,737,755	8
California	1,220,000	1,101,136,431	9
Colorado	450,000	220,554,064	4
Florida	485,000	91,761,711	4
Georgia	1,984,939	415,828,945	13
Idaho	130,000	25,748,437	3
Kansas	1,350,000	347,717,219	10
Kentucky	2,200,000	547,506,788	13
Mississippi	1,351,850	166,772,279	9
Montana	185,000	112,937,384	3
Nevada	60,000	25,350,094	3
North Carolina	1,720,000	235,300,674	11
North Dakota	225,000	88,203,054	3
Oregon	400,000	166,025,731	4
South Carolina	1,375,000	168,262,680	9
South Dakota	332,000	140,154,980	4
Tennessee	1,800,000	382,760,191	12
Texas	2,838,263	780,898,605	15
Utah	254,743	106,110,370	3
Virginia	1,750,000	415,249,107	12
Washington	415,000	217,612,897	4
Totals	23,408,787	$ 6,189,679,010	167

—N. Y. World.

CALLS MONEY TO BUILD.

ENGLEWOOD AND CHICAGO ELECTRIC TO BEGIN CONSTRUCTION.

Makes a 10 Per Cent Call on $1,000,000 of Bonds Already Placed—Blue Island the Objective Point—Present Market Value of Elevated Securities—Few Government Bonds Are Coming West—Stock Market Is Featureless.

The Englewood and Chicago Electric railway has made a call for 10 per cent on the $1,000,000 of bonds which have been placed. The money to be derived from the first call is to be used for the construction of the line of road now contracted for running to Blue Island. The Englewood and Chicago Electric railway has an outstanding issue of $2,500,000 of stock, and there is authorized $2,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds. Of the latter there has been sold $1,000,000 to capitalists in Philadelphia and New York, and the payment for these is to be made in installments as needed for construction work. President J. C. Shaffer of the Englewood and Chicago said yesterday the contracts for the portion of the line running to Blue Island had been let, and they stipulated the road should be completed by May 1. The line contracted for, with the short piece of track now built, will give the company in the neighborhood of twenty-five miles of double track. It will run from Vernon avenue and Sixty-third street, where it makes connection with the Alley "L" road, to Blue Island. The fare on the electric road will be five cents, making a ten-cent fare from Blue Island to the business portion of the city. The road is to be operated by storage batteries, and it will be the first line of any considerable length to be so operated.

It has been reported from time to time the road was in negotiation with the people who are behind the General Electric for the franchise held by that company for an electric line south on Dearborn street, and on Third avenue and Custom-House place. Mr. Shaffer said the company of which he is President had no connection with the General Electric, and that he knew nothing about the franchise until after it had been secured. Offers had been made to the company which were being considered, but nothing had yet been done looking to a closing of a contract for the down-town line. Mr. Shaffer said it was the intention of the company to get a down-town connection at some future time.

Market Value of Elevated Roads.

The probable consolidation of all the elevated roads in Chicago under the management of Charles T. Yerkes is looked upon by many of the well informed as being nearer a consummation at the present time than it has ever been before. R. Sommers Hayes, President of the West Side Construction company, which built the Metropolitan Elevated, and which now not only controls it, but manages the operation of the line, said there was a chance the road would pass into the control of Mr. Yerkes. It is interesting to figure the present value of the Metropolitan and the Alley "L" roads, taking as a basis of value the present stock exchange quotations of the various securities.

The Metropolitan has an outstanding issue of $10,000,000 of bonds and an authorized issue of $15,000,000. There is an authorized issue of $15,000,000 of common stock though there is only a small portion of this which has gone to the construction company and found its way into the market. Bonds are worth about 66 at the present market price, or for the total issue authorized $9,900,000. The common stock has been selling at from 12½ to 15. Taking the latter figure as the basis for computation, the common stock would be worth $2,250,000, or for both bonds and stock $12,150,000. The cost of the Metropolitan Elevated, when completed, will not be less than $15,000,000, exclusive of interest on the money during the period of construction, which, it is estimated, will average two years on the entire issue, or $1,500,000, making a total cost for the road of not less than $16,500,000, showing a discrepancy at the present prices for the securities of $4,300,000. There will be, when the Douglas Park branch is completed, almost eighteen miles of double track.

The Alley "L," which has 8.6 miles of double track, has outstanding $7,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, worth about 60, or a present value of $4,500,000, $3,000,000 of second mortgage bonds, worth about 40, or $1,200,000, and $7,500,000 of stock, which has been selling for about 6. At this price the total issue of stock would be worth $450,000, or a total for the first and second mortgage bonds and the stock of $6,100,000. In order to arrive at the real cost of the Alley "L" road there must be included the cost of building the extensions which will need to be operated to bring the road to a paying basis, and also the cost of equipping the road with electricity. This is estimated at $1,875,000, making the cost of the Alley "L" road when put in position to pay a return about $8,000,000.

Mr. Yerkes Desires Consolidation.

There is no doubt the consolidation of all the elevated railroads of Chicago in connection with the control of the Union Loop has been long considered by Mr. Yerkes, and if he could secure control at a price which he would consider a bargain it is believed he could raise the money necessary for securing the property.

The West will not secure many of the government bonds. The reports from Washington gave the successful bidders for the new bond issue, but the comparatively small amount that would be sent to the West was not shown so strongly by the dispatches as by the following table prepared by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis. This statement gives an approximate idea of the geographical distribution of the subscriptions:

	Principal.	Proceeds.
Boston	$ 5,122,900	$ 5,715,714.07
Baltimore	507,000	563,877.50
San Francisco	2,397,000	2,698,812.04
New Orleans	196,600	222,086.43
Washington	624,900	698,216.85
Cincinnati	232,800	260,654.07
St. Louis	539,800	604,140.00
Chicago	1,669,950	1,860,751.59
New York	87,321,450	97,198,477.19
Philadelphia	1,387,600	1,556,107.23
Total	$100,000,000	$111,378,836.97

Payments on account of the sale of bonds have already raised the Treasury gold reserve to $87,839,659, the figures on the free gold in the Treasury yesterday.

Yesterday's stock market was almost without feature. There were sales of 110 shares of North Chicago at 250 and 251, and of 15 shares of City Railway at 285. City Railway bonds sold yesterday at 100¼. Metropolitan, which has been selling at from 12½ to 14, sold as high as 15. There has not been a day in the last twelve months when West Chicago showed so few transactions as yesterday. There were only three sales of a total of 110 shares at 108 and 108½. Lake Street ranged from 21⅜ to 21⅝.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

5 Lake St El R R. 21⅝
50 do act 21½
30 Chi B & M Co. 15

SALES AFTER CALL.

10 Dia Match Co. 131¼
100 do act 131
15 Chi City Ry 285
250 Lake St El act. 21⅜
50 do 21⅜
200 do act 21⅜
350 do act 21⅝
5 do 21⅜
50 do act 21½
50 N Y Bis act 72¼
50 do 72
50 do act 72¼
100 N ChiStRR act 251
100 W C St RR act 108½
5 Chi P & P pfd. 50
100 MetWSEl R R. 14¾
200 do 15

BONDS.

$1000 C&SSRT ex5s 40
$500 C City Ry 4½s 100¼

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

40 C B & M Co. 15
25 N Y Bis 72¼
50 do act 72¼
50 do 72
10 W Chi St R R 108
10 N Chi St R R 250
50 Street's WSC L 14
50 Lake St El act. 21¼

BONDS.

$5000 WChiist m 5s 101⅝
$2000 NC C Ry 4½s 100¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 17.	Feb. 10.
New York	$73,763,080	$66,011,562
Chicago	14,701,000	13,313,000
Boston	11,737,678	13,119,437
Philadelphia	8,443,253	7,962,449
St. Louis	4,467,401	4,577,313
Baltimore	2,182,219	1,874,359
New Orleans	1,377,679	1,379,326

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 75c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, par asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stock Exchange Speculation Is Confined to the Home Account.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was mainly confined to the home account, owing to the fact that the London stock market was narrow as to afford little opportunity for arbitrage operations here. There were, however, some small purchases of St. Paul and a few sales of Louisville and Nashville, Wabash preferred, and Ontario and Western.

The local trading was in lighter volume than of late, but the dealings were characterized by a decidedly firm tone and the trend of figures was upward. A factor for strength was the lack of a pressure to sell in any one of the pools, except that during the morning there was some professional selling of Manhattan, resulting in a break in that stock of 2¾ per cent from the closing price of Saturday.

It was expected that several stop orders would be uncovered on the way down in view of the unfavorable quarterly report published on Saturday, but only one such order was disclosed, and substantial support being accorded to the stock a sharp rally took place, sending the price up to 106⅞, a gain of 3⅞ per cent from the low point, the closing being ¾ per cent below the top. The general market was somewhat depressed in the early trading, owing to the development of a realizing movement which quickly spent its force, though assisted by lower prices from London. The industrial shares were weakest, but the only reactions exceeding fractional limits were in Sugar and Leather preferred, which yielded 1 per cent each.

The declining tendency was checked before midday by the appearance of purchasing orders in the leading shares and the announcement that the government gold reserve had been increased to over $100,000,000 helped the upward movement. There was some sharp covering in the afternoon which resulted in gains of 2⅞ per cent in sugar, 2⅛ in leather preferred, 2 in tobacco, 1½ in Chicago Gas, 2⅜ in New Jersey Central, and a fraction in the rest of the list. Pacific Mail was an exception and fell off ½ per cent on a rumor that a misunderstanding had arisen between that company and the Panama railroad as to the amount of business turned over to the railroad from San Francisco under the agreement between the two companies. In the late trading the market was rather quiet, but was strong in tone and the closing prices were at or near the best of the day.

The bond market was quiet but generally firm. The Northern Pacific issues were conspicuous in the dealings and displayed pronounced strength, the seconds gaining 1¼ per cent and the thirds and collateral trust 6s 2 per cent. Other important improvements were noted as follows: St. Louis and San Francisco trusts 5s, 5 per cent; Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic 5s, 2½; Ann Arbor firsts and Louisville, New Albany firsts, 1½; Long Island 5s, 1¼; and Chicago Gas firsts and Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern firsts, trust receipts, 1 per cent. The action of holders of Oregon Improvement firsts in combining for mutual protection owing to a default in the semi-annual interest was reflected in a drop in the issue of 6½ per cent to 82½; do consol 5s, trust receipts, also fell away 2 per cent to 30. The aggregate dealings were $1,300,000.

The government bond market ruled strong and higher, with a continuance of the heavy trading in the new 4s coupon at 116⅜@116¾. The total sales were $580,251.

State mortgages were without essential change; $2,000 Virginia centuries were dealt in at 61½.

The total sales of stocks today were 171,998 shares, including: American Sugar, 38,900; American Tobacco, 13,400; Burlington, 6,400; Chicago Gas, 6,400; Louisville and Nashville, 7,200; Manhattan, 10,300; New Jersey Central, 3,400; Pacific Mail, 3,000; Reading, 4,800; Rock Island, 4,700; St. Paul, 18,400; Southern, 900; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3,000; United States Leather preferred, 13,200; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 4,000.

Money on call easy at 4@4½ per cent; last loan, 4; closed, 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾@488 for demand and 486¼@486½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 487@488 and 488½@489. Commercial bills, 485¾. Silver certificates, 67⅝@67⅞.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Feb. 17.	Feb. 15.
Amn. Sugar	37,300	115⅝	112¾	115⅝	113¾
Do pfd	200	100¾	100⅝	100¾	.....
Amn. Tobacco	13,100	80½	78¾	80½	79¼
Do pfd	100	102	102	102	102
Am.Tel&CableCo.	30	93¾	93	93	.....
Amn. Express	2	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
Adams Express	50	150	150	150	.....
Atchison	2,600	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅜
Do pfd	500	25¼	25	25	25½
AnnArbor Ry.pfd.	300	26⅜	26	26⅜	.....
B. R. T.	141	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	.....
C., B. & Q.	6,400	80⅛	79⅜	80⅜	79⅞
C. & N. W.	1,400	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛	103⅛
C., M. & St. P.	18,300	76⅞	75⅞	76⅜	76½
Do pfd	200	129	128⅜	129	.....
C., R. I. & P.	4,700	72⅝	71⅝	72½	72⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	40	40	40	.....
Do pfd	12	120½	120½	120½	.....
Can. So.	500	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	.....
Ches. & Ohio	300	17½	17⅜	17½	18
C., C., C. & St. L.	200	38	38	38	38¼
Cent.R.R. of N.J.	3,300	109	106¾	108¾	106⅝
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	800	158¼	158	158¼	157¾
Chicago Gas	6,400	68⅜	67¼	68⅜	67½
C. H. V. & Tol.	50	17¾	17¾	17¾	.....
C.&H.V.Coal & I.	20	4	4	4	.....
Den.&Rio G. pfd.	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	.....
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,700	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18⅝
E. T. & T. Co.	100	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	.....
Genl. Electric	2,400	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜	31
Great North'n pf.	39	110	110	100	.....
Flint & P. M. pfd.	100	43	43	43	.....
Illinois Steel	3	72¼	72¼	72¼	.....
Ill. Cent.	10	96	96	96	.....
Iowa Cent.	110	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
Do pfd	400	36½	36¼	36¼	36⅜
King & P.	400	25	25	25	.....
Lake Shore	100	146	146	146	.....
Louis. & Nash.	7,300	50⅜	49¾	50¼	50¼
Long Island	10	82½	82½	82½	.....
L. E. & W.	500	21¼	20⅞	21	.....
Laclede Gas	500	23⅜	23	23	23
Met. Traction	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	.....
M., K. & T.	100	13	13	13	13¼
Do pfd	800	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
Manhattan	12,000	106⅞	103	106⅛	105¼
Missouri Pac.	1,000	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23¼
Minn. Iron	200	71⅜	71⅛	71⅜	.....
Minn. & St. L.	200	20½	20¼	20¼	.....
Do 1st pfd	79	80	79	79	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	49	49	49	.....
Nor. Pac.	400	4	4	4	.....
N. Y. Cent.	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97½
Norfolk & W. pfd.	10	8	8	8	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
Do pfd	300	28	28	28	28⅜
North Amn. Co.	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,500	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Nat. Lead	800	27½	27	27¼	27⅜
Do pfd	100	88½	88⅛	88½	88⅛
Ogn. S. Line	300	8	7⅞	8	.....
Nat. Starch1st pf.	100	50	50	50	.....
Phila. & Read.	4,800	14	13¼	14	13¼
Pac. Mail	2,900	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29⅜
Pullman	100	161	161	161	160
P. C. C. & St. L.	150	18	17½	17½	.....
Southern Ry.	900	10¼	10	10	.....
Do pfd	3,200	31⅝	31	31⅝	31⅛
So. Pac.	300	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20¼
St. L. & S.W. pfd.	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Texas Pac.	300	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
Tenn. Coal	3,200	33¼	32	33¼	33¼
Union Pac. ctfs.	500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¾
U. P. D. & G.	100	5	5	5	.....
U. S. Rubber	100	27	27	27	26⅞
Do pfd	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	.....
U. S. Cordage	700	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Do pfd	300	11⅜	11¼	11¼	.....
U. S. Leather	1,500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	11
Do pfd	12,100	66⅞	64⅜	66⅛	66
W. & L. E.	4,100	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12½
Wabash	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
Do pfd	1,300	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18⅜
West. Union	1,600	85½	85	85⅛	85⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	United States	43
American	111	Fargo	98

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116½	U. S. 4s, reg.	109
U. S. 4s, coup.	116½	U. S. 4s, coup.	109¼
U. S. 5s, reg.	112½	U. S. 2s, reg.	95
U. S. 5s, coup.	112½	Pacific 6s of '95	102

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS
—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

57000 Atch 2d tr. 25⅜@¾
3000 do 4s tr. 76⅝@⅞
19000 do 4s new. 78@⅛
72000 Ann Arbor 4s 70@71½
8000 B W-W 5s. 99
3000 B C R-N 1st 106½@⅜
3000 B W-7th Ave cons 115
6000 CRI-P 5s. 103@¼
4000 do deb 5s. 96½
7000 Can S 1st. 108¼@¾
5000 do 2d 107
64000 C of N J reg 5s 116@¾
6000 C-O cn 5s. 108¼@½
6000 do 4½s 76½@¾
24000 C B-Q con 7s 117@¾
2000 do conv 103½
23000 C C C-StL St L div 93@¼
2000 C H V-T 6s 88@89
5000 CC C-I cons. 127½
2000 C-E Imp 100½
5000 do 1st 109½
1000 CP 6s of '96. 101
1000 C St L-N O5s. 118¼
1000 C St P M-O cons 125
14000 C G L-C 5s. 92
10000 Con Gas C 5s 83
1000 Cal Av 1st. 114
7000 Det Gas 5s. 77
3000 D S S-A 5s. 97½
5000 E T V-G 5s. 108½@¾
6000 do lien 92¾
1000 Geo P 1st 112½
15000 G H-S A M-P 91¾@⅞
2000 I-G N 1st. 117¼
17000 Ia C 1st. 93¾@94
1000 K C-P 1st. 70
5000 Lac Gs 1st 5s 95
15000 LV of NY 1st. 104
1000 L-N g m 6s. 114
7000 LNA-C 1st. 113@¼
5000 do g m 73½
7000 Lng I Trac 5s. 120
10000 M-St P C-M MoRiv 5s. 107¼@¼
4000 do 4s 94¼
8000 Man El 4s. 97¾
5000 MC5s of 1931. 118¼
2000 M K T 4s. 85
5000 do 2d 60¼@⅝
10000 Mex Int 1st. 74¼
18000 M K-E 1st. 92½
20000 NC-StL con. 101
6000 N Y C ext 4s. 103
2000 N Y C-St L 4s 103¾@⅞
13000 No Ry of Cal 5s 93⅝@94
10000 N Y L E-W prior 4s 93½
4000 N P 1st coup. 115½
51000 do 2d coup. 109½@110
58000 do 3d cp. 74@76
10000 do 1st reg. 116
61000 do 5s 39¼@¾
72000 do 5s tr. 39@⅜
15000 do tr notes. 85
5000 do term 103¼
6000 O Imp 5s. 28@29
1000 do 5s tr. 28
15000 O S L-U N 5s tr 63½
3000 P-E inc 20
9000 P C C-St L 4½s "A" 110
43000 P-R 1st inc. 33⅝@34½
10000 do 2d inc. 20⅜
20000 do 3d inc. 17⅜@18
29000 do gm 4s. 78⅜@79
7000 RGW 4s. 76½@77
1000 R-D 6s 117⅜
2000 St L-I M 5s. 80
7000 St L-S F 2d Class B 113½
5000 do tr 5s 80½
10000 St L S W 1st. 74@⅜
10000 do 2d 30
5000 SLS-W 1st tr. 41
20000 So Ry 5s. 92@93
3000 Sea-Bklyn 1st 83
10000 SP of NM 1st. 105½
1000 S A-A P 4s. 59
3000 T-P 1st 87
5000 do 2d 21⅞
19000 T-O C 1st W div 108⅜@109
1000 TStL-KC1st tr 74
3000 T-N O 1st 108
19000 U P D-G 1st 36⅜@37½
2000 do 1st of '99. 103½
21000 do gold 6s ct notes 95
10000 do 4½s tr 57¼
484000 U S 4s new 116⅜@⅞
15000 do new regis. 116½
10000 US Cord 1st tr 34½
33000 Wab 1st 105@½
5000 do 2d 75
1000 W N Y-P 1st. 107
5000 W-P Coal 5s. 70½
1000 Wis C 1st tr rects 42½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Rates on Loans Are So High as to Restrict Business.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house was easier, at least one transaction being made at 7 per cent, although 8 per cent was the ruling rate. A local bank official says that money has loaned at the clearing-house as low as 1½ per cent in the past when it was not apparently in better supply than it is now. Street borrowers still comment on the high local rates and say it makes Boston seem very provincial. Bankers here are borrowing money in New York at 4 per cent on call. The present money rate restricts business, they assert. The feeling that rates will break soon appears to be shared by all borrowers. Consequently there are very few time contracts making. The usual quotations follow: Call loans, 6@8 per cent; time loans, 5@7 per cent; clearing-house rate, 7@8 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,150	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
Butte & Montana	3,900	4⅜	4½	3⅞	4
Boston & Maine	150	168	170	168	170
C., B. & Q.	600	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80
General Electric	550	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜
Bay State Gas	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Illinois Steel	25	69	69	69	69
Junction pfd	25	103	103	103	103
Mexican Central	385	11	11⅝	11	11¼
Boston & Montana	225	75⅛	76	74⅞	75⅛
O. Short Line	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Pioneer	650	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Osceola	35	25	25	25	25
Pullman	100	159½	160¼	159½	160
Union Pacific	75	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
Amn. Sugar	4,300	113¼	115⅝	113¼	115¼
Do pfd	275	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜

BONDS.

1000 Atch 4s	76¾	1000 C B N 5s	103¼
11000 do 2d	25¼	10000 Mex C 2d inc.	10¼
5000 Bay S Gas 5s	79	5000 N E 6s	112¼

L. F. MENAGE TO RETURN, IT IS SAID.

Commissioners of Hennepin County Withdraw Reward Offered for Him.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Louis F. Menage, absconding manager of the Guarantee Loan company, is coming back to Minneapolis. At least the Hennepin County Commissioners have received such reliable information to this effect that today they decided to withdraw their offer of $5,000 reward for the capture of Menage, fearing some enterprising individual would nab him at the depot.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ISSUED.

Mr. Blackstone Reviews the Railway Situation—Construction and Control—Good Faith on the Part of the People—Excess of Competing Lines—Enforced Reduction of Rates and Effect on Business, Service, and Solvency—Other Railroad News.

The President of the Chicago and Alton, in the annual report of the company just issued, makes amends for his failure to append one of his interesting reviews of the railroad situation. This year President Blackstone appends to the report a review of the railroad situation twice as interesting and three times as long as any heretofore given.

Referring to some of the remarkable features the railroad history of the last quarter of a century presents in States in which railroads have been constructed at the expense of non-residents he says:

"It is not our purpose to attempt to predict what the people of the States we have referred to will hereafter do in the matter of constructing railroads or in the enforcement of reduced railway rates, but it is an old maxim that history repeats itself, and if the history of organized popular control of railways in such States is to be repeated it should be of use as a warning, especially to those who may be requested to aid in the construction of new railroads or the reorganization and repair of bankrupt roads."

In the matter of railway construction and control he says the policy of the people had been so clearly manifested seventeen years ago the Chicago and Alton decided, unless it should thereafter appear it had been changed, it would be unsafe for it to make further extensions of its railway, and its policy should be that which it has since pursued in fortifying its position with reference to such conditions as it had been compelled to contend with.

Popular Good Faith.

Contrary to decisions of the United States Supreme Court people of many of the States apparently have failed to give due consideration to the fact each railroad company, before commencing the construction of its road, entered into a contract with each State in which its road or any part thereof is located, and that upon the faith of the State so pledged he company expended a very large amount of money in building its road.

He refers particularly to that provision of such contracts which says the State shall always permit and the railroad company shall always have power to charge and collect reasonable rates for transporting persons and property. In these matters, as well as in the matter of taxes, the just expectations of the railway companies, he says, have not been realized.

The Illinois railroad law, he says, practically affords absolute protection against charges in excess of those declared reasonable by railway Commissioners appointed by the people to guard their interests. The people are no longer satisfied with reasonable rates and have long acted upon a plan by which railway rates are reduced below such as are deemed reasonable by the Commissioners. This forces railroads into bankruptcy and when a railroad is struggling to avoid bankruptcy its more fortunate competitors are compelled to make rates ruinously low to retain their traffic, and thus the people succeed in obtaining cheap transportation by all roads.

Railroad Problem.

The railroad problem, he says, is what the people have made it, and it is not surprising the people find much in it that they would prefer to have the world believe is not the result of their own acts. The State, by not keeping faith with the railroads, destroys the values of their securities without compensating the persons, who, relying upon its good faith, have purchased them.

By reason of the course the people have pursued, he says, there are five times as many competing roads as are needed, and only about one-fourth, and only such as are most advantageously situated and have superior facilities, have for the last twenty-five years been able to earn dividends. The remaining three-fourths, for the greater part of that period, have earned less than their fixed charges.

Mr. Blackstone then contrasts the railway policy of this country with that of other countries and tries to show they are better protected than the roads in this country, and reaches the conclusion the right of a government to reduce railway rates involves the duty to protect railway companies from loss by reason of such reduction in some way, as is recognized in all European countries.

Complaint is also entered against what he calls the unjust and unfair taxation of railroad property in this State. While the assessment of all other property in the State had been reduced 15½ per cent, the assessment of railroad property had been increased 113.56 per cent.

Advice and Warning.

Mr. Blackstone concludes as follows:

"Orders by Railway Commissioners requiring a reduction of railway rates, under such circumstances as are above referred to, speak for themselves; but they are apparently consistent with the general policy of popular control of railway affairs, as it is manifested by the imposition of excessive taxes and other burdens upon railways, the authorization of excessive railway construction, and by other means employed for reducing railway rates.

"A fraction of a cent in a railway rate is, comparatively, of little consequence to each railway patron, but with the railroad company it is multiplied many times, and it measures the difference between a reasonable profit and the ability to render good service on the one hand, and loss and inability to render such service on the other.

"If the time shall come when every railroad company in this country shall have reason to feel that it is justly treated, and that it is possible for it, by lawful service, to ward off impending bankruptcy, the temptation to unjustly discriminate by secret rates and other unlawful practices will be mainly removed, and we may expect a rivalry among railroads prompted by their own interests in which each will strive to outdo the other, in safely and promptly transporting persons and property, and in the excellence of their accommodations and service. But for such rivalry a just and reasonable support is an indispensable prerequisite."

Milwaukee and St. Paul's Departure.

Commencing March 1 the Milwaukee and St. Paul will use its Chicago and Kansas City line for through passenger train service, leaving Chicago in the afternoon of each day except Sunday and arriving at Kansas City the next morning. At Savanna, Ill., trains from Wisconsin, at Sabula, Ia., trains from Eastern Iowa and Eastern Minnesota, and at Marion, Ia., trains from Central Minnesota and Central Iowa connect and join the main line trains for the Kansas City line. At Ottumwa, Ia., through sleeping cars from St. Paul and Minnesota join the procession.

"Lest We Magnify Tom Reed."

Washington Post: We note with interest verging upon wonder the statement that a good many Senators are hesitating as to their support of the tariff bill, because they apprehend that its enactment into law may "contribute entirely too much to the prestige of Speaker Reed." What with one statesman holding up the relief of the Treasury while he "twits" somebody, and other statesmen looking askance at the measure in fear that its passage may reflect credit on somebody else, the Senate seems to be distinguishing itself just now. It is regaling the country with a display of motives, impulses, and actuating considerations that would exactly fit the intellectual and moral measure of a kindergarten.

Let us say to these gentlemen, in the hope—perhaps a vain one—of reassuring them that whether the tariff bill gets through the Senate or not, Mr. Reed has already earned, and will forever enjoy, all the credit that can possibly attach to him in this connection. When the President appealed to Congress for remedial legislation as regards the national finances, Mr. Reed, as the leader of the Republican party in the House, at once headed the patriotic movement of response to that appeal. He lent to the work of preparing, introducing, and passing the two bills designed to rehabilitate the Treasury his efforts and his influence. He did it promptly, effectually, in good faith. To the full extent of his power and responsibility he acted the part of a statesman. The American people have seen this, and they admire and thank him accordingly. How can Mr. Reed be personally harmed by the defeat, or personally exalted by the triumph, of the bill in the Senate? He has discharged his obligations in the premises, and nothing that others may do or leave undone can obscure or mitigate that fact. Senators may incur popular odium by defeating the tariff bill. Mr. Reed's place in the gratitude and admiration of the country is fixed.

But what a melancholy spectacle this is—the spectacle of Senators gravely deliberating as to their course in a matter of national importance and hesitating over a question of plain duty because they fear that some individual will be magnified by them! Do they not see that the Senate's disgrace in defeating the bill will only emphasize the House's glory in having originated and passed it? Do they not understand that their delinquency will simply furnish a background for the patriotic statesmanship of which Mr. Reed has been the inspiration and the actuating force?

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 17	14,000	...	37,000	20,000
Total last week	50,532	1,463	129,238	64,906
Cor. week 1895	43,088	1,240	234,310	67,856
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 17	3,600	...	13,000	2,000
Total last week	19,700	104	52,286	10,608
Cor. week 1895	12,720	53	65,026	8,400

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,600 cattle, 26,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep.

Cattle—The better grades opened strong to 10c higher, but closed quiet, with most of the strength lost. Trade was active and a good clearance was made. Native steers sold at $3.10@4.60, bulk $3.85@4.25; Texas steers, $3.20@3.90; Texas cows, bulls, and oxen, $2.75@3.10; native cows and heifers, $1.60@3.90, bulk $2.80@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.85; veal calves, $3.25@6.25. A good many 1,640@1,750-lb oxen sold at $2.75@3.20. Steers averaging 1,716@1,727 lbs sold at $4.25.

Hogs—Prices averaged 5c lower. Some early sales showed 10c decline, while late transactions were only a shade lower. The market opened slow, but later was quite active, closing comparatively firm, with 5,000 left in the pens. Receipts were estimated early at 41,000 and later at 37,000. The quality was very good again. Shippers purchased very freely, especially of 160@240-lb averages. Heavy sold at $3.85@4.20; mixed, $3.90@4.22½; light, $3.95@4.25; pigs, $3.20@4.20; bulk of hogs, $4.05@4.15.

Sheep—Desirable light sheep ruled steady and other sheep and lambs sold 5@10c lower. Lambs sold at $3.10@4.65; bulk, $4.10@4.50; native sheep, $2.00@3.90; bulk, $3.40@3.70; Westerns, $3.20@3.60; bulk, $3.40@3.55.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,100; slow and 5@10c lower for good to choice beeves; others steady; steers, medium to prime, $4.25@4.55; choice extra, $4.60@4.75; oxen, $2.25@4.00; bulls, $2.75@3.20; cows, $1.50@3.05; one car choice Western, $3.40. Cables quiet, refrigerator beef at 7@8c per lb; American steers at 8@10c dressed weight; shipments tomorrow, 750 cattle, 1,524 sheep, and 2,240 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 663; veals opened steady, closed easy; barnyard calves steady; veals, $6.00@8.87; choice, $9.00; barnyard calves, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13,200; sheep steady to firm; lambs, 10@15c lower; sheep, poor to prime, $2.75@4.00; choice do, $4.15; export do, $4.25@4.50; lambs, $4.25@5.00; extra, $5.10@5.15; export do, $5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 10,557; nominal at $4.40@4.80.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; market active, stronger; native steers, $3.35@4.10; Westerns, $2.80@3.70; Texas steers, $2.60@3.60; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.60; canners, $1.75@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.75; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100; market 5c lower; heavy and mixed, $3.85@3.90; light, $3.85@3.95; pigs, $3.70@3.85; bulk, $3.85@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, none; market firm; natives, $2.75@3.60; Westerns, $2.50@3.40; common and stock sheep, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 1,500. Market steady to 10c higher. Texas steers, $2.80@3.55; Texas cows, $1.90@2.65; beef steers, $3.10@4.15; native cows, $1.50@3.30; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.80; bulls, $2.00@3.20. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 900. Market 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.80@3.90. Heavy, $3.60@3.90; Yorkers, $3.70@3.85; pigs, $3.70@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 300. Market steady. Lambs, $3.35@4.40; muttons, $3.00@3.65.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800. Active and firm. Natives, $3.25@3.45; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.40; Texans, $2.50@3.65 for grass and fed steers. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 5c lower. Heavy, $4.00@4.20; mixed, $3.80@4.10; light, $4.00@4.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market slow. Natives, $2.75@3.60; Southerns, $2.50@3.35; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

CLEVELAND MAY GET A 3-CENT FARE

Partial Confirmation of a Rumor of a Street Railway Consolidation.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 17.—Further developments today point to the early consummation of the big street car deal in this city reported as probable to take place several days ago.

At the Board of Control meeting today Mr. B. Mahler, representing the Everett interests, presented a communication requesting the board to take no action regarding the application for a franchise to build a system of electric railways to be operated on a three-cent fare basis pending the outcome of negotiations between Mr. Everett and representatives of the old companies.

This is taken to mean that there is to be a general consolidation which will not only include the old companies but the several suburban lines controlled by Mr. Everett and his associates as well. The combined capital of all the interests involved is nearly $25,000,000.

Call Accepted by the Rev. S. P. Wilder.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. S. P. Wilder of the Congregational Church has resigned his pastorate here to accept a call from the Presbyterian Church of Pueblo, Colo.

Chicago and South Side
Rapid Transit R. R. Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned committee of the holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company hereby announce that the time for further deposits of bonds WITHOUT PENALTY, with THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, of Chicago, Trustee, has been extended up to and including Saturday, the 29th day of February, 1896. BONDS may be DEPOSITED THEREAFTER with the Trustee, up to and including Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896, upon the PAYMENT AS PENALTY, to the Trustee for the purposes of the Committee the sum of $25.00 for each bond deposited.

More than four-fifths of the bonds have been deposited with The Northern Trust Company.

BYRON L. SMITH.
LYMAN J. GAGE, A. O. SLAUGHTER,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM FLEMMING,
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR, LESLIE CARTER,
Chicago, Feb. 15, 1896. Committee.
NOBLE B. JUDAH, Counsel for the Committee.

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WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

FOURTH WARD WOMEN ON A GARBAGE CRUSADE.

They Propose to Make Life Miserable for Collectors Who Neglect Their Duty and for Residents Who Do Not Keep Their Premises Clean—Miss Beecher Talks on "The Conundrum of the Time"—Interesting Meeting of Amateur Musical Club.

Fourth Ward women have decided to make life miserable for the garbage collectors who neglect their duty and for residents in that division of the city who do not keep their premises as spotless as a Dutch kitchen. They are decidedly in earnest and are organized to make the work of cleaning up the ward and keeping it in a presentable condition a success.

Not in the least disheartened by the failure of their husbands and sons to accomplish this herculean task, they have taken up the work with the determination of making the Fourth the model ward of the city.

The territory which will be watched with an eye to cleanliness extends from Thirty-third to Thirty-ninth streets, and from the lake to State street.

The women held a second meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. M. Starkey, No. 3300 Indiana avenue, and devoted the afternoon to a discussion of disinfectants and the best method of garbage disposal. They formed themselves into a committee of the whole to report cases of negligence on the part of garbage collectors and to examine the condition of each alley in the ward.

Mrs. Harriet A. Shinn called the meeting to order and said it was intended to devote the time to a discussion of "ward housekeeping."

It is intended, if possible, to have the housekeeping of every resident in the ward extend from the middle of the street in front of the house to the center of the alley in the rear, and to keep the whole area entirely free from waste paper and refuse of every kind.

Dr. Rachel Hickney Carr discussed the subject of household sanitation and the necessity of perfect plumbing. She attributed much sickness to the failure of housewives to keep the home in a good sanitary condition by neglecting proper ventilation and the simplest laws of hygiene.

While discussing the evil effects arising from expectoration in street cars and public places she called attention to the custom in Germany wihch makes it necessary to wear the street dresses two inches off the ground.

Disinfectants were discussed in a general way. It was unanimously decided that copperas in the proportion of two pounds to one of water is the best disinfectant for drains.

The rest of the time was devoted to an explanation of the city laws on the removal of garbage and the penalty which is attached to a neglect of the duty on the part of collectors.

Blank complaints were distributed and the women pledged themselves to make a tour of the ward in quest of neglected refuse heaps and bad-smelling alleys. No action was taken on the subject of street cleaning, but this will probably be considered at the next meeting.

The women who have commenced the work will meet again on Monday, March 2, and will endeavor meanwhile to interest all the women in the ward in the movement. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. L. A. Shinn, No. 53 University place.

The following were present yesterday:

Mrs. Rachel H. Carr,
Mrs. Charles Jouvenat,
Mrs. J. Aron,
Mrs. D. E. Keith,
Mrs. F. W. Lotz,
Mrs. R. M. Cruthers,
Mrs. M. D. Hyde,
Mrs. S. H. Clark,
Mrs. S. R. Williams,
Mrs. M. B. Judd,
Mrs. P. L. Mather,
Mrs. C. A. Hawley,
Mrs. J. T. Richards,
Mrs. George E. Cole,
Mrs. Harriet A. Shinn,
Mrs. H. C. Starkey,
Miss M. L. McCauley.

PAYS 75 CENTS A DOZEN FOR MATS.

State Street Firm's Offer to Women Who Like to Crochet.

Crochet a dozen mats and receive 75 cents when they are done. That is the offer made by a wholesale State street firm, but $1.25 must be deposited to cover value of material carried away.

Considering the size of the mats and the amount of work to be done on each, the offer would strike a novice as something of a joke. And yet the firm manages so it can get all the work done it wants at that price.

The mats are the size of a plate, and are worked in close patterns. There must be thousands of stitches in each one, and the fingers will have to fly in order to complete a single one in a day. And yet 75 cents is the price paid for a whole dozen of them.

The prospect may hold out temptations for home-loving women who have idle fingers and wish to earn a little extra pin-money. But the pin-money would necessarily seem to be a secondary consideration.

Crocheting appears to be something of a back number, and unless it suffers some sudden rejuvenation is likely soon to be numbered among the lost arts. Time was when a woman who could not crochet was not fit for a tea party. But in the recent inventions of machinery, laces and frills and mats are turned out by the wholesale in such perfect workmanship hand work has become discouraged and the demand for it has almost ceased.

Fancy a new woman crocheting a ruffle ten inches deep for the bottom of her petticoat. She doesn't even wear the "hideous" white-starched affairs. She would laugh to scorn any one who suggested her wasting her time and ruining her eyesight over such nonsense. She must attend to her club and save her eyesight for Browning.

There are still a few of the old school in existence, however—those who love to sit by their firesides and beguile the hours with the swift-flying needle. In such as these the State street establishment evidently finds a means to a rich profit.

But crochet work, once the chief object of admiration in an article, has degenerated into only a ground-work or foundation for all manner of frippery. It is doctored up with ribbons and smothered, in lace, and the real work is buried out of sight beneath a thousand superfluities. When done they go to adorn the backs of chairs, sofas, toilet tables, and other accessories of the boudoir.

MISS BEECHER'S SECOND LECTURE.

She Takes for Her Theme "The Conundrum of the Time."

Miss A. M. Beecher delivered an address yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Ogden Armour on the subject, "The Conundrum of the Time." This was the second of the series of talks on popular themes.

Miss Beecher considers woman the conundrum of the time. She said:

"The world is full of unsolved problems. Life and all it involves is surrounded by mystery. But there is one great conundrum which touches all humanity and which needs the wisdom of all eyes for its solution—what is woman's place in the world? In the past there has always been an effort to make her stand still in intellectual development while all else in the world is progress and advancement.

"Woman has awakened to the fact she is no exception to the rule of progress. So rapid has been her development she is now man's peer. She is his equal in patriotism, loyalty, and bravery, and has accomplished much in the field of literature, science, and art.

"The great question is to determine her sphere. Whether it is to be one of honor depends on woman herself. The religious field in its enlarging needs woman's intuition. In all the progress of the age woman must throw her influence and devotion on the side of good. She should study the affairs of state and become familiar with its needs. While woman has her duty in the home, her true place is where she can use her full powers and do her full duty. Wherever wrong is to be righted, where evil is to be overcome, where love is to rule, where heart and hand can achieve good, there is woman's proper sphere. It is limited only by her power and ability."

Miss Beecher will give the third lecture in the series on "Economics" next Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Byron Smith, No. 2140 Prairie avenue.

LESSONS IN SCIENTIFIC COOKERY.

Practical Instruction by Miss Andrews of Philadelphia.

Lessons in scientific and practical cookery and housekeeping begin on Thursday at the headquarters of the Home Delicacies Association, No. 2070 Groveland avenue.

One of the chief objects of the work is to enable employers and employés to view things from the same standpoint. To this end both are to go through a course of instruction. Lessons for maids are on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, beginning at 2:30 o'clock. Demonstrations for those wishing to understand thoroughly the art of housekeeping in all its branches are to be given on Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 a. m.

The demonstrations will be conducted by Miss Lucy Andrews of Philadelphia. For convenience classes will be limited to twelve.

The demonstrations—which will be practical—will include the making or preparing of soups, fish, entrées, meats, salads, pastry, cake, bread, and desserts.

The subject of domestic cookery will get a thorough airing. This includes the preparing of meals for the family and for household employés.

At the end of the first year the student is given charge of a department and will have apprentices under her.

No one will be taken who has not been fairly well schooled in reading, writing, and the keeping of accounts.

This department is to be fashioned something after the same ones in the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and the Drexel in Philadelphia.

A class for schoolgirls will be organized for Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock.

AMATEUR MUSICAL CLUB PROGRAM.

Two Hundred Women Attend Meeting in Steinway Hall.

"Woman in Music" was the subject of an interesting paper read before the Amateur Musical club yesterday afternoon by Mrs. George Benedict Carpenter. The meeting was held at Steinway Hall, fully 200 women being present. The subject of the paper was not only about women musicians, but the accompanying program included the compositions of women interpreted by women.

In her paper Mrs. Carpenter gave an historical résumé of feminine expression of music from the time the lyre was intrusted to the Egyptian maiden to the present time.

Reference was made to the great feminine interpreters of the eighteenth century, beginning with Malibran and Tietjens and ending with Carreño, Zeisler, and Nordica.

The musical program, as arranged by Mrs. F. S. Bagg and Miss Frances M. Eddy, was as follows:

Trio, opus 11 .... Chaminade
(Violin, 'cello, and piano.)
Miss Laura B. Rexford, Mrs. Alfred W. Hoyt, and Mrs. Joseph W. Hiner.
(a) Christmas Carol .... Eleanor Smith
(b) "The Swing" .... Eleanor Smith
Mrs. W. C. Lawson.
Concerto, opus 4 .... Chaminade
Miss Grace Olcott.
Second piano, Miss Artellia Bell.
(a) "Spring Serenade" .... Augusta Holmes
(b) "I'll Sing to Thee, My Guitar" ... Grace Olcott
Mrs. Charles Trego.
Duet, "Song of the Sea" .... Mrs. H. H. A. Beach
Mrs. Melville Clark and Mrs. George V. Harvey.

WOMEN ON STATE COLLEGE BOARD.

Miss Clay Says It Is High Time Kentucky Changed.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—For two years or more Miss Laura Clay, the President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, has been trying to get women appointed on the Board of Trustees of the State College. Finding since Gov. Bradley went into power that women are ineligible she had a bill drawn up and introduced in the Legislature empowering the Governor to appoint women on the board. President Patterson of the college is violently opposed to the bill passing and said before the committee having it in charge that there was not one woman in 100 qualified for the position.

Miss Clay, in an interview tonight, said that if President Patterson is right in the statement it is all the more reason that a change should be made in the college management, which has for sixteen years admitted women to its class rooms. She contends that if women are given a voice in the management of the institution that sixteen years hence the people of Kentucky will be surprised that President Patterson ever made such a statement as that attributed to him.

Miss Clay is a daughter of Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, Lincoln's Minister to Russia during the civil war, and is the most noted equal rights advocate in the South. She is confident of the passage of the empowering act she has just had introduced in the Legislature.

Mrs. Ford's Talks.

During Lent Mrs. M[illegible]y H. Ford will give a series of talks a[illegible] Chicago Opera-House. The first o[illegible]e given on Tuesday afternoon, F[illegible] James Whitcomb Riley and [illegible]

CHILD A FINE PIANIST.

LITTLE ELSA BREIDT HAS A PROMISING FUTURE.

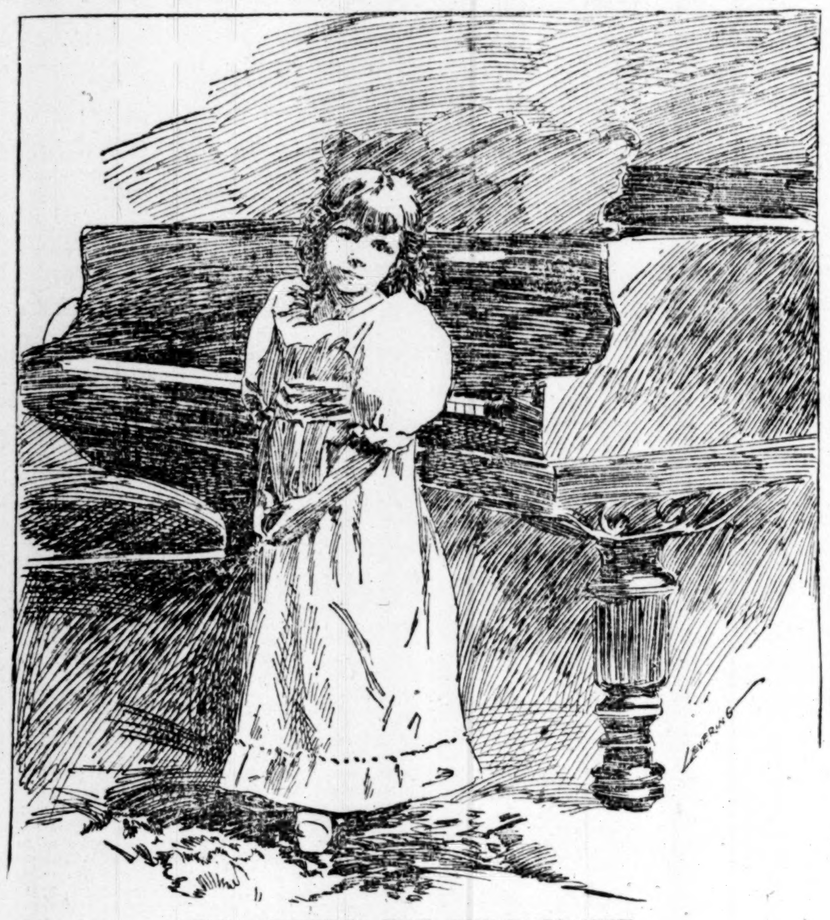
She Is Only 9 Years Old, an Earnest and Talented Student, but Not a Prodigy—Her Playing Done in Thoroughly Artistic and Well-Grounded Manner—She Loves Music, but Frankly Admits She Does Not Like to Practice.

A little Chicago pianist, whose future promises excellent things, is Elsa Breidt, now in her ninth year. She is the niece of Henry Schoenefeld, the composer, and director of the Germania club, and comes of a thoroughly musical family.

She is not of the unfortunate prodigy class, and for this reason her future may be reckoned upon with a degree of confidence not allowable in the case of the infant phenomenon.

That which strikes one immediately in her playing is it is done in a thoroughly artistic and well-grounded manner. Instead of superficial brilliancy there is the thoroughness of an embryo artist in her work.

She is a little Turner, swings her Indian clubs every morning, and goes through a series of exercises with all the vim and air of an amateur pugilist.



ELSA BREIDT, THE CHILD PIANIST.

In appearance she is slight, but when she strikes the keys, particularly in chord passages, the secret of the Indian clubs is out. The tone volume is far beyond that which one might expect of such a little body whose feet fall a good deal short of reaching the pedals. To allow her to use them a box has been made with connecting attachments, and her use of this much-abused feature of piano playing is of an excellence that older pianists in the concert-room would do well to emulate.

While she is playing she looks now and then at her auditors to see how they are taking things. Not as though she expected admiration, but with evident anxiety as to whether she was doing things just as they should be done.

There is only one thing which she must not be interfered with when she plays. She plays her own selections and in the order she wants to play them.

The other afternoon these selections were two movements from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite, which she played entirely with her own ideas of interpretation, and excellent ones they were; a Chopin nocturne, Grieg's "Butterfly," and then a little fantaisie of her own composition.

She never studied harmony, and the little piece is entirely a matter of improvisation; but there is nothing of the trifling and tinkling melody about it than one might expect from a child. It is thoroughly amusing to see the little thing seated in all seriousness and gravity doing long figures and groups of chords that are part of her development of the theme.

She can improvise on any subject given her, and in performance of a number there is always a charming musicianly ring in the way she brings out the themes. One of the works that Elsa Breidt plays is Beethoven's C Major Concerto with the Cadenzas of Reinecke. This, as is the case with everything she plays, she does without notes. She knows the orchestra parts as well, and comes in with the assurance of a veteran.

Like some other little girls who regard the clock as a dearer friend in the study hour than the piano, she says with perfect frankness: "Yes, I love music, but I do not like to practice."

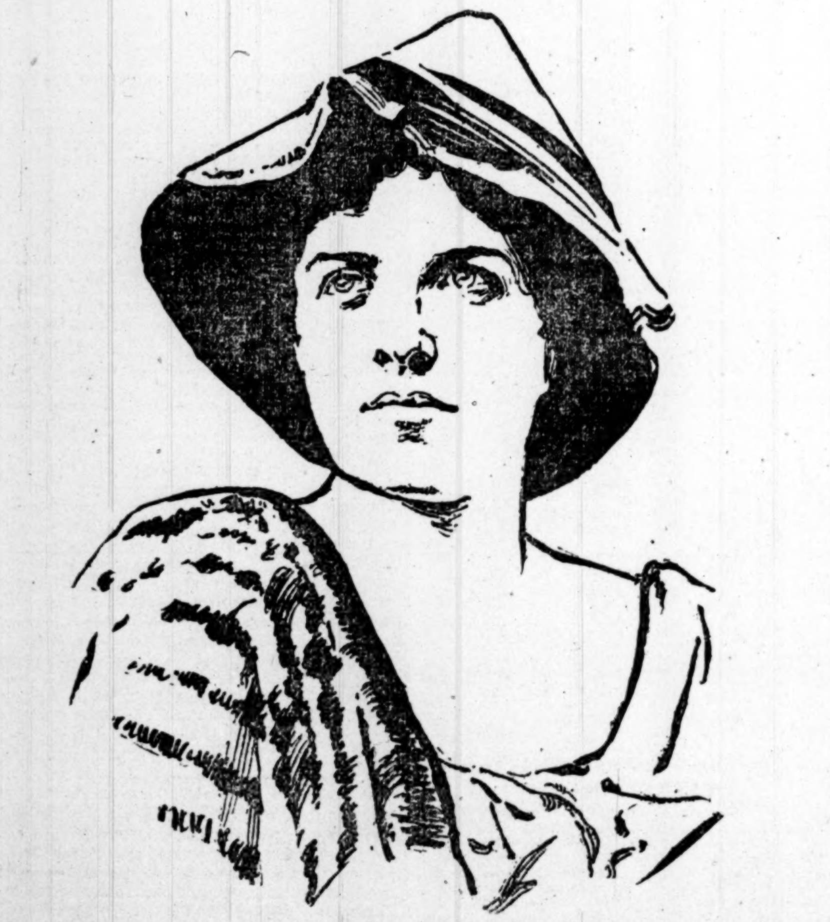
When she goes to the Chicago Orchestra concerts she listens intently and comes home with the themes of the things she has heard. After a little while she climbs up on the piano stool and plays them. Even the ludicrous and old theme of Strauss' "Till Eulenspiel" did not escape her.

Away from the piano she can name correctly any tone or group of tones struck and without an instant's hesitation. With it all she is a gentle little soul, thoroughly childlike, and devoting no undue time to the study of the instrument, which, because of the great talent she shows, will later be taken as her life work.

Amber Memorial.

The Amber memorial entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Newspaper Women's club will be held on Tuesday, March 3, at 8 o'clock, in the club-room of the Palmer House.

MISS BETTINA GERARD.



Actress of many marriages and more adventures and now a sufferer from nervous prostration.

PATTERN FOR A DRESSING SACQUE.

Comfortable and Stylish Garment with Loose Front.

A comfortable and stylish garment is illustrated herewith. It is cut with a loose front which is shirred from a yoke top. The back is cut with a back form and an underarm gore. The sleeves are the comfortable and picturesque bishop sleeves. The sailor collar is stylishly cut off in front to give the effect now sought after.

A most dainty sacque after this model was of white batiste. The sailor collar had a deep hem, at the top of which was let in the narrow embroidery to give the effect of hemstitching. The ruffle around the collar, which was also of batiste, had the same finish at the top of the hem.

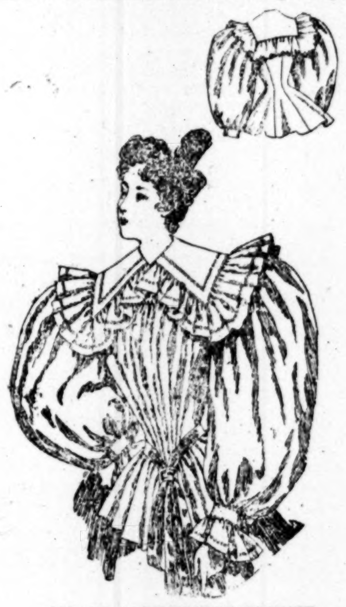
Another sacque was of blue and white dimity, with a collar of plain blue edged with a ruffle of Valenciennes lace.

A yellow dimity might be trimmed with a collar of yellow and white striped dimity.

A pink lawn with white dots might have a white collar trimmed with white or yellow lace.

A blue Japanese silk with collar of white batiste trimmed with inserting of yellow Valenciennes lace, with a ruffle to match, would be very cool and stylish.

Pale green wash silk with a canary stripe might have the collar of natural colored grass linen.



NO. 7,714—DRESSING SACQUE.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

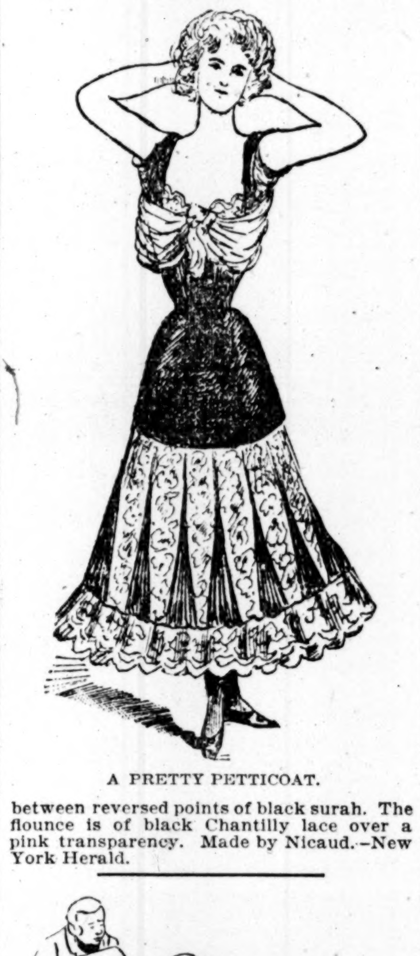
It is cut for 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires six yards of 24-inch goods, or four of 36-inch goods.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

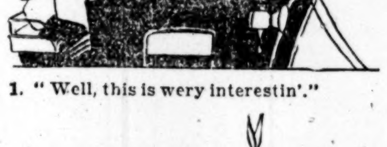
Allow one week before making complaint of non-receipt of pattern.

Daily Hint from Paris.

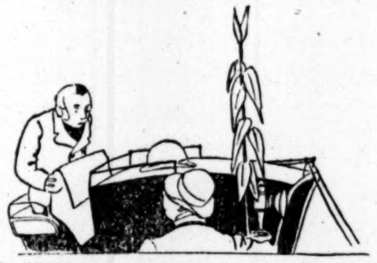
This petticoat is made of black surah, with Chantilly lace insertion forming points over a transparency of pink mousseline de soie between reversed points of black surah. The flounce is of black Chantilly lace over a pink transparency. Made by Nicaud.—New York Herald.



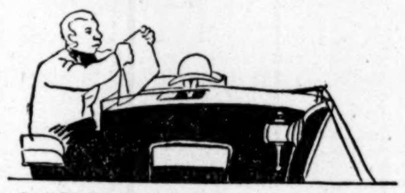
A PRETTY PETTICOAT.



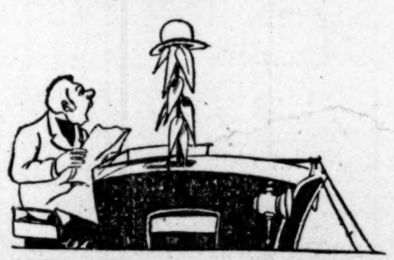
1. "Well, this is wery interestin'."



2. "Cabbie seems wrapped up in his paper. I'll get inside."



3. "Well, I'm blowed! 'He took up the carvin' knife, and——'"



4. "It quite makes my flesh creep. 'Ev'ns! Wotever is this?"—St. Paul's.

MISS TRUNER IS CALLED TO PREACH.

Is Offered the Pulpit of the Universalist Church at Zanesville.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Miss Eliza Turner of Clifton Springs, N. Y., has been extended a call to become pastor of the Universalist Church of this city. She is 22 years of age and has a reputation for eloquence.

Jewish Women's Meeting.

The Chicago section of the National Council of Jewish Women will meet tomorrow evening at Sinai Temple. There will be an address on "Mohammed" by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch and musical numbers by Miss Lois Adler and Mr. Max Adler.

"Revival of Learning."

"The Revival of Learning" is the subject of a paper read before the Young Fortnightly yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Orrin Edward Taft. The meeting was at the Richelieu.

JOBS FOR PRETTY GIRLS.

SOME OF THE INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cosmetic Specialist Wants Canvassers for Magazine Which Tells How to Care for Hands and Face and Gives Reasons for Being Bald-Headed—Matrimonial Agency Offers to Find Each Soul's Other Half—Desires to Sell Breath-Perfumer to Druggists.

There are many things a poor girl can do. She can regard with favor the following "ad":

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES, SIX, TO WORK for cosmetic specialist. Monday, 11 a. m. No. — Wabash-av.

The business manager pays a lengthy tribute to beauty, and says Chicago women have not as yet been thoroughly awakened to its power. The quickening touch can only be administered by the aid of a semi-monthly magazine, for which he is the agent.

He is willing to intrust to six young women the delicate task of enlightening the women of this city with regard to the full import of charm and grace, and incidentally secure names as subscribers to his magazine. He cannot estimate the success of their efforts in a financial way, as he allows them 20 cents on each subscriber.

By way of assuring them their work will be profitable he adds:

"I know a young woman who on last Saturday, just in a single day, took orders for three names. And it is a beautiful magazine—literary, too—and tells you all about caring for your hands and face, and how a palate is made, and makes you understand the pitfalls of some so-called remedies. You also learn how to breathe, and know what makes you bald-headed."

"The fee for women under 30 years of age is $2; 30 to 40, $3; 40 to 50, $4; over 50, $5. Women wishing to marry men having means pay a fee of $5. The fee for a man is $2, unless he wishes to marry a woman of means; then he must pay $5."

The payment of the fees entitles to membership for one year in the Private Matrimonial list of the "Cupid" Agency on Washington street.

In the manager's advertisement she says: "Anything in the line of husbands and wives can be provided."

"I can surely do something splendid for you," she explains, "and I always use my judgment. I would not introduce a street car driver to a woman with a mansion, or a cultured and retired business-man to a servant. Join the private list, and I will introduce you right along until you are satisfied. I do not interfere with courtship. You must see to that."

"Do many become members?" was asked of the proprietor.

"Hundreds. I furnished twenty introductions in a few minutes the other afternoon, and all resulted in engagements."

Prepossessing girls desiring employment should turn to the want columns and absorb the "Situations Offered" and learn there is a constant demand for them. Such a girl may be struck with one in particular in which a pretty girl is granted a good salary for visiting drug stores in Chicago. The chief requirement is that she be good looking and filled with a desire to visit druggists.

The manager of the concern on Washington street explains:

"The work is simple and just what a young girl should do. I am the agent for a breath perfumer—the sweetest thing on earth. Your work will be light. All you have to do is to go to drug stores and place my stuff on sale with druggists. Each box contains forty little packages. I'll pay you five cents commission on each box you are able to place.

"Pleasant work," he added, "and not at all hard. Just the thing for a pretty girl to do."

CURIOS IN ADVERTISING.

Theatrical companies formerly organized in New York and broke up in the West; now they are formed in Chicago. The business of getting them together for the road is as regularly pursued as is any other vocation. And when there chances to be a dearth of actors, professionals are made to order while you wait. To be made ready to play any part from Hamlet down to Uncle Tom or from Ophelia to supernumerary in a ballet requires an outlay of from $10 to $500, and from one to fifty weeks of time, the cost and length of course being regulated by the ambition and "angelic" qualities of the would-be world winners. The recent slump in the aspiration market has caused some of the "master" actors to cast about for means of recuperating their diminishing fortunes. The means was at hand—the public press.

What "catchy ads" will not do is a matter debatable. They are the unpatented invention of the age. And so, when in the course of human events it becomes necessary to do business with the public, the advertising columns of the newspapers are resorted to. All the world may be a stage, legitimate or vaudeville, but a considerable proportion of the actors on it belong to the army of unemployed at present. Therefore the opportunity to become an A1 tragedian or a slack-wire walker with small outlay is grasped with that tenacity and futility generally which characterized a drowning man's grip on the life-saving straw.

Here is one straw which was floated down the stream in quest of graspers:

WANTED—PEOPLE FOR A COMEDY COMpany; must be able to do some specialty; also stage manager to furnish comedies.

* * *

But to the coming curtain raisers who are not up on specialties a more enticing advertisement is reprinted here. It makes room in the busy whirl of professionalism for an occasional amateur, though the slanderous intimation is thrown out that amateurs are usually objectionable.

Straw No. 2 reads:

WANTED—PEOPLE FOR THEATRICAL COMpany; no objection to good amateurs.

* * *

But the new woman has invaded the ranks of mankind even to his supposed unassailable characterization of blackface minstrelsy. The lay of the last minstrel today would sound, perhaps, more like a cackle, but still there seems reason for the intimation that, so far as looks are concerned, the female minstrel in charcoal is sometimes an improvement on the soubrette in face powder. The extent to which the traveling minstrel of the feminine gender has become a recognized profession is seen by the following "want ad" from yesterday's TRIBUNE:

TREASURER—FEMALE MINSTREL COMpany; small capital required; money secured.

* * *

The "female" minstrel evidently has charms to soothe all sorts of ruffled tempers, yet never before has the depressing effect of a typewriter click been thought to need regular doses of vocal soothing sirup to offset the monotonous clicking generally made bearable by the operator's beauty. However, here is an unknown who desires an extra supply of sweet with his bitter.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE able to sing.

* * *

To pass suddenly from comedy and tragedy and voice culture to high life an "ad" is reprinted which is peculiar unto itself. The qualifications necessary for filling the position are few; no more than the requirements of an Ambassador or a dress-suit butler. And the work is hardly worth mentioning; nothing to do but walk around town and talk to people; no canvassing, just intelligent work for some one who dresses like a Prince and knows all the best people in Chicago and surrounding cities. Here is the startling announcement:

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD SOCIAL standing to interview the élite society of Chicago and surroundings: must have a fine appearance, a very fluent conversation, and entrée to the finest homes; no canvassing, but steady, intelligent work and big money and steady situation to the right party.

* * *

And in the face of that there are people who say they cannot secure employment!

There is an application put in by an energetic young Solomon, who [illegible] later, unless the ladder breaks, mount to the summit round by round. He comes high, evidently, but must be had, nevertheless.

His testimony reads:

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 28 for any high climbing or stage work; understands most everything.

* * *

The metropolitanism of a daily paper can be imagined when through its columns acquaintance can be had with persons who were stenographers that can sing and young men of 22 who "understand most everything."

PETTICOATS THAT ARE BUSTLES.

French Innovation in Corset-Covers to Do Away with Small Waists.

The latest vagary of fashion is found in what may be described as the "Fiji Island petticoat," and is a surprise to even those who study fashions and are prepared for startling innovations.

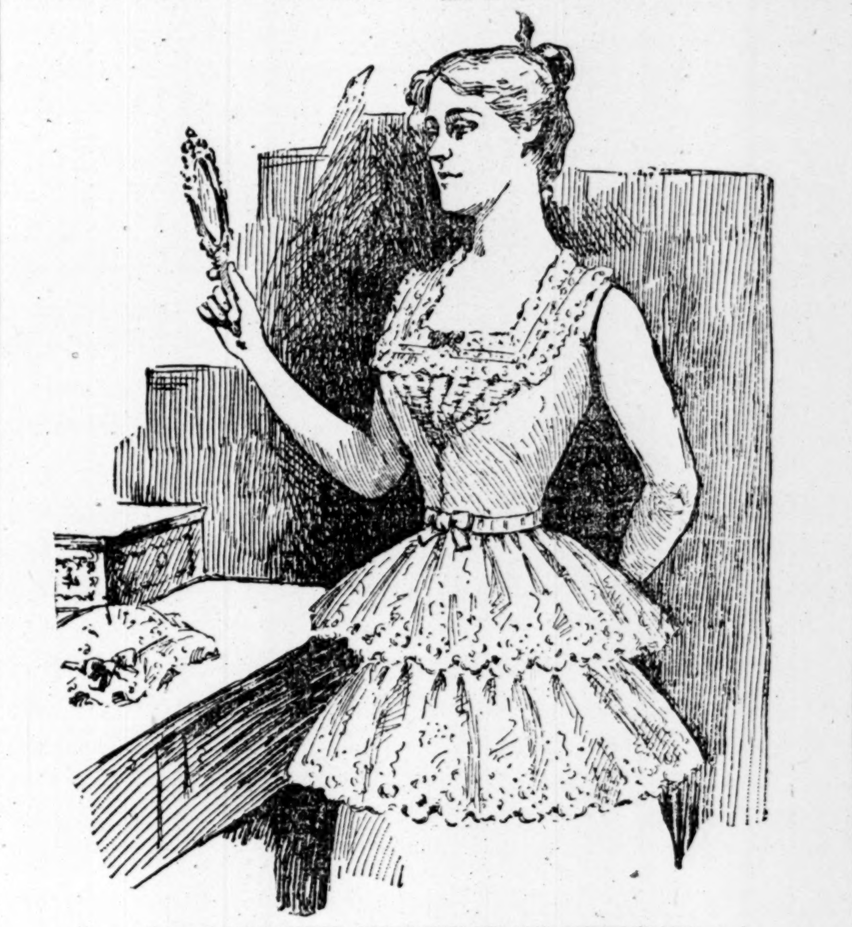
The best French designers have sent over corset covers with two very full ruffles below the waist-line, instead of the ordinary close-fitting plain finish. Each ruffle is of embroidered or plain Hamburg edge, and is six or eight inches deep. One is placed above and over the other, the upper one covering the top edge of the lower frill. When worn, this corset cover looks like an abbreviated ballet skirt.

A most objectionable feature of the "Fiji petticoat" is the amount of room it takes up below the waist-line. It pads that part of a woman's body that for years she has sought to make appear as small as possible.

Women who have spent many dollars on physical culture teachers, and have dieted to reduce their waist-lines, will hardly take kindly to this new design. One reason given for the departure from the plain covering is that the "Fiji petticoat" will do away with the summer girl's necessity for wearing a half dozen skirts in order to prevent the skirts of their gauzy frocks from clinging too closely.

For the heavier spring and summer dresses there is a sort of fore-and-aft petticoat, made of hair-cloth and other stiff goods, laid in double box-plaits. It is fully a foot deep, and gives the appearance of an around-the-body bustle.

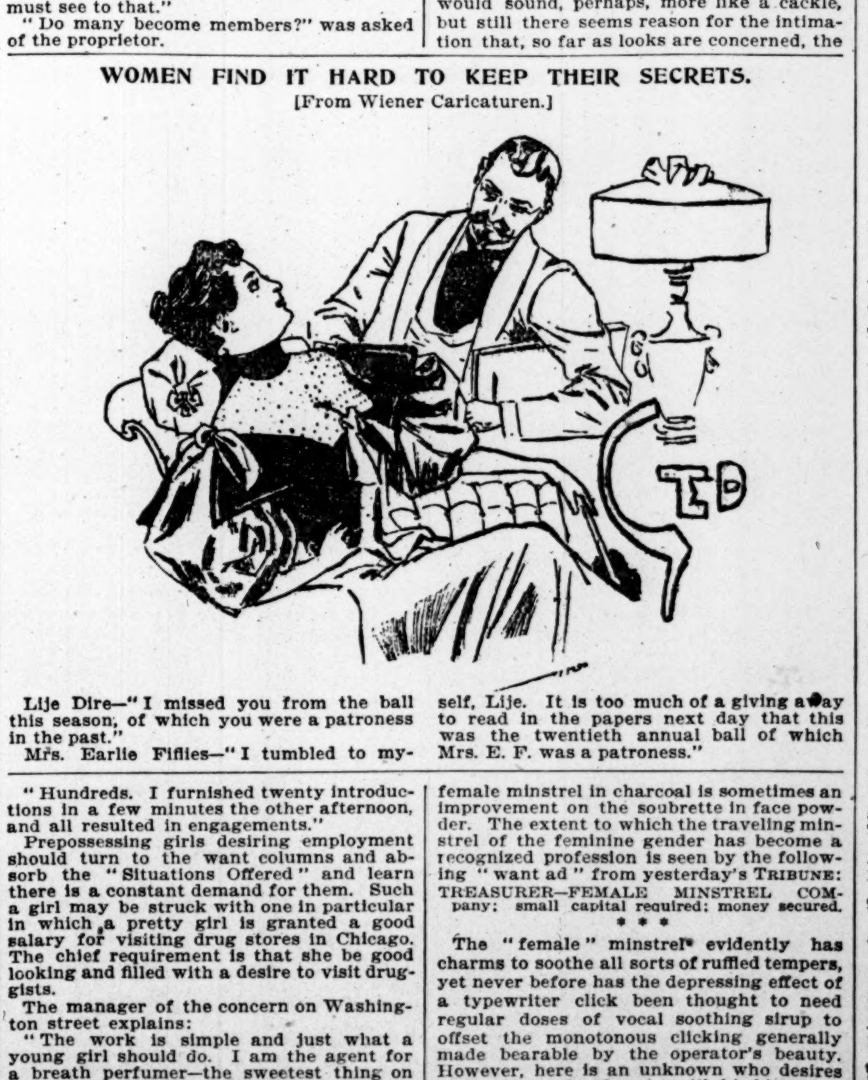
It may be that the slender-waisted woman is to be driven out of fashion, and that skirts will be worn ruffled from hem to waist, as they were fifteen years ago.—New York World.



HER VERY LATEST—THE "FIJI ISLAND PETTICOAT."

WOMEN FIND IT HARD TO KEEP THEIR SECRETS.

[From Wiener Caricaturen.]



Lije Dire—"I missed you from the ball this season, of which you were a patroness in the past."

Mrs. Earlie Fiflies—"I tumbled to myself, Lije. It is too much of a giving away to read in the papers next day that this was the twentieth annual ball of which Mrs. E. F. was a patroness."

Body of Orrin Skeals Is Found.

Lena, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The body of Orrin Skeals was found in a corn field two miles east of Lena this morning. On Jan. 22 he left the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hiram Snyder, not stating his destination. As Mr. Skeals was 93 years old it is thought his death was due to exposure.

CONVERSIONS NUMBER OVER 600.

Remarkable Record at a Series of Revival Meetings at Pana.

Pana, Ill., Feb. 17.—A revival begun in the Baptist church on Thanksgiving, and continued as a union meeting at the Methodist church, has just closed. The record of conversions, 639, is the largest ever made at one series of meetings ever held in Central or Southern Illinois.

Vandalia, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—One of the most successful revivals in the history of the Methodist church in this city closed last night. There were 147 accessions to the church and over 100 professed Christianity. The meetings were under the leadership of the Rev. Woodley, the pastor of the church.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, Feb. 17:

Fullerton-av., 151 w of Campbell, n f, [illegible]

[illegible]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

J. Theobold, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1060 Noble-av. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. Burns, 2-story and basement brick flats, 662 Flournoy-av. [illegible]

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

Austin Congregational Church, at Oak Park; without capital stock; religious; incorporators, E. White, Lucian Bass, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Loop and Portiere company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Chicago Fringe Works.

LOST AND FOUND.

OTTER CAPE, WITHOUT COLLAR; RED LINING, Saturday night between [illegible] & CO. Suitable reward.

LOST—A ST. BERNARD 7 MONTHS PUP; yellow, with white markings, [illegible] feet; reward. DR. ROSENTHAL, [illegible]

REWARD $15—BRING DOG OR WRITE where to get it. METENSCHEIN, [illegible] av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—VOLKNER: WRITE TO YOUR father at Prairie du Chien.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$1 A WEEK. —WILL BUY A DIAMOND [illegible] —ILLUSTRATED [illegible] LOFTIS BROS. & CO. [illegible] OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., [illegible]

PERSONAL—J. S. LEVEL & CO., CHICAGO brokers, 25 Rialto Bldg. [illegible] POINTS [illegible]

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? [illegible] COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., [illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry; [illegible] & CO., Room 302 Columbus [illegible]

WANTED—DIAMOND [illegible]

WANTED—14 KT. GOLD WATCH [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—PHARMACIST; REGistered by examination; speaks German, English, and the Scandinavian languages fluently; 10 years' city experience; best of references. Address P. S. MEYER, 545 N. California-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT D. E.; open, close, check, write up, or balance part time; daily or periodically; small sets kept cheaply; trial balances. Address S 584, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT (FORMERly with leading firm of accountants), will audit, examine, open or close books; small sets or private ledgers kept. Address R 996, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRACTICAL, EFFIcient, and deserving d.-e. bookkeeper wants work. Who wants him? Address P 707, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AGE 20, anything; experienced in office and shipping-room; has references. Address S 582, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN BY young man, 25; 3 years' experience on the road; used to handling high-class trade; good firm only; references. Address S 577, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MACHINERY SALESman; large experience; A1 references. Address J G 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A CITY SALESMAN; best of references. Address S 571, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY, 17, WHO speaks English, German, and Bohemian, with one year high school experience, in wholesale house or would like to learn a good trade. Address S 554, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTER, HAVING family, out of work through introduction of machines, will work at anything honorable; would accept two or three days first of each week. Address S 220, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT OR general foreman in a machine shop; have had 25 years' experience; can give the best of references. Address P 792, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRAFTSMAN. Address S 579, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG AND willing man, German-American, competent in family and hotel work, or as nurse to invalid gent; hospital experience. Address S 555, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS French butler in a private family; just from New York; best of references. Address S 568, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; is competent and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; reference from first-class Chicago and New York families. S 580, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; FIRST-class man; age 30; Scotchman; single; know how to take care of barn, horses, harness, carriages, etc.; a good driver of tandem, four-in-hand; competent in every respect; ref. S 569, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH coachman in suburbs or country; is a flower and vegetable garden—; exceptional references. Address S 564, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; 8 years' experience; A1 references. Address S 583, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, AMERIcan, age 45, of vast mercantile experience for himself; A1 bookkeeper and German and English correspondent, is seeking an opening with some first-class concern; best references imaginable. Address R 339, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-APPEARing man, with A 1 reference, as overseer or foreman; age 32; weight 270 lbs. Address R 366, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 18 years old, willing to learn a trade. Address JOE CORN, 166 Liberty-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED man as purchasing agent of mfg. concern, or general office work. Address S 573, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY; EXPERIenced cashier and bookkeeper; best references. Address P 547, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY desires office position. 151 Fowler-st., 2d flat.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; $4 per week. 5753 Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, general work, private family in flat; references. 2129 Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; GERman girl; North Side; good washer and good baker. Call 515 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork, Swedish. IDA ANDERSON, 3010 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL where some one oversees cooking. Call 141 42d-pl., first flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 NEAT, EXCEPtionally first-class young women, cook and laundress and second work; reference. 81 24th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT GERMAN girl, second work or assist with housework; state particulars and wages. Address A R 300, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL, GENeral housework, small family. Call 4859 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED LAUNdress for work by day or take home. 4859 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small private family; $3.50 per week. 933 37th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED LADY as cook for a bachelor. 3013 Dearborn-st., 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN HYDE Park. Address B Z 430, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, general housework, good cook. 294 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT chamber maid, waitress. 2529 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GIRL IN A nice family. Address S 549, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE AGED WOMan; general housework. 11 Miller-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD BOARDING-house cook. Call 593 La Salle-av., Flat G.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like few more engagements. MISS BENTLER, 107 29th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MAKE LADIES' and children's dresses; $1 a day. S 224, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN as housekeeper in widower's family. Address by letter only for one week MRS. MINNIE MILLO, 1144 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN with 1 child as housekeeper. Call or address 59 [illegible]-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS WORKing housekeeper; widower's family preferred; references. Address S 563, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER; fond of children; by a widow. S 574, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Bld.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, Remington; 3 years' experience; small salary. Address S 588, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter in newspaper office; can work on circulation books. Address S 556, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT LADY stenographer; salary $12. S 587, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS attendant in doctor's office or attend to 'phone. Best of references. Address S 562, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED widow in Jewish family; more for home than wages. 120 Warren-av., Flat F.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION FOR young lady studying music; wages no object. Address P 528, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced, addressing to do at home. S 219, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ACCOUNTANT—A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTant by a Western corporation, the business of which is very extensive and important; none but those competent to handle and systematize the office work of such a concern need apply; good salary and excellent prospects to a suitable man; state fully experience and refs. S 592, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—A1 D. E. BOOKKEEPER; also an asst. by wholesale house; new firm; state age, reference, and experience; good salary to right party; inclose stamp for reply. S 561, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—TO WRITE UP RECORDS IN A wholesale house; must be a neat, plain writer, rapid and correct; first-class references as to character required. Address S 596, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—OF GOOD BUSINESS ATTAINMENTS and fair command of the King's English; considerable responsibility, but very little restriction [illegible]; no one need apply who gets his price at [illegible] M. V. OSMER, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—TO PUSH AN ARTICLE IN WHICH ARE large profits. Address R 682, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WELL KNOWN TO BEST REtail buyers in Chicago and Northwest to sell shirt waists and laundered waists strictly on commission; references required. Address FACTORY, World Building, New York City.

SALESMAN—A1, OF EDUCATION AND BUSINESS ability, one who is willing to work hard and consider his services worth fifty dollars per week. Call in person, 1413 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED; CAPABLE OF filling position as assistant to buyer in a large [illegible] department. Address S 580, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman; must not be afraid of hard work; experience not essential; first-class refs. Call in person. H. GEO. LOGAN, 316, 269 Dearborn.

SALESMEN—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL by sample at home, or travel; easy seller; liberal salary or good commission. Address P. O. Box 1103, New York City.

SOLICITOR—FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE OF earning $25 week; permanent position to good man. [illegible] Masonic Temple.

SOLICITOR—GOOD SALARY TO CAPABLE man; good line. Call this evening, 7 [illegible] Chicago Stock Exchange.

Trades.

[illegible]—THAT CAN SET GLASS AND [illegible] work. Call 8 a. m. GARDNER & [illegible] Wentworth-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

INCANDESCENT WIRE MAN—MUST BE A worker. Address Y B 162, Tribune office.

MAN—TO TAKE CHARGE OF CABINET DEpartment in a large sash and door factory. Address S 557, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO DO FREE HAND DRAWING, who has some knowledge of sketching draperies and furniture; must be familiar with color work. Apply between eight and nine a. m., Superintendent's office MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND trustworthy, and must bring references as such from previous employers; must be of neat appearance, careful driver, and understand the care of horses. Applications received Tuesday from 10 to 10:30 ONLY, at Superintendent's office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

Employment Agencies.

BARBERS—MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; wages Saturdays while learning; steady pay after two months; constant practice furnished; tools donated. Call or send for catalogue. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., places with largest business houses; no payment required in advance. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, FOR LAW office, $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSER — TO COLLECT AND TAKE orders for shoes on commission. Address S 576, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN—OF NEAT APPEARANCE AND good address for position outside of city; satisfactory pay to right party; please state age. Address S 222, Tribune office.

MAN—LIVE MAN, ON COMMISSION, ONE WHO is well acquainted in city and knows something about glass signs preferred. Address S 551, Tribune office.

MEN—3 BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT MEN WHO can and will hustle; none other. Rooms 29, 30, 31, 84 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY—TALL, PERFECT FIGURE, SIZE 36, for suit dep't. The Grand, State and Adams-sts.

YOUNG LADY—BRIGHT, GOOD, RAPID WRITer, to address envelopes and assist in office work; salary $6 a week. Address S 597, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN COOK with city references. Apply 3141 Michigan-av.

GIRL—FOR SECOND WORK AND ASSIST IN the care of children; willing, capable, neat; must have written references. Address J G 76, Tribune office.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL WORK. 3250 SOUTH Park-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL FOR general housework in family of two; must be clean and honest and able to furnish best references. Call in morning, between 9 and 12, 7627 Stewart, upper flat.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN FOR general housework; must be good waitress and capable of entire charge; references required; good wages. Apply in evening, A. B. G., 2d flat, 5515 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at once. 686 E. 43d-st., Flat C.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages. 87 29th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; call after 2 p. m. 4106 Drexel-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN OR Swedish girl; good cook; $4. Call 146 31st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERT LADY STENOGrapher and typewriter for office and home secretary; very nice home; good pay; extra for some Sunday and evening work; literary. Address J G 94, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—ASSISTANT, AND REMington typewriter; salary $5 per week, with chance promotion. Address S 585, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT—FOR OFFICE; WITH EXPERIence; $5; good writer. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 206.

LADIES—TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE; wages Saturdays while learning; only 2 months required; tools donated; catalogue mailed. Chicago Barber School, 54 Wabash-av. Hair dressing and manicuring also taught.

STENOGRAPHERS—CALIGRAPH AND REMington, $8 and $10. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 206.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION—YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED, good reader and musical. 3401 Forest-av.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED, TO MAKE SUSPENDers. 190 E. Van Buren-st., city.

GOVERNESS—GERMAN NURSERY GOVERNess, competent to take entire charge of 4-year-old boy. Apply afternoon, 6443 Grace-av., 2d flat.

SALESLADIES — THOROUGHLY EXPERIenced for housefurnishing goods. Apply Superintendent's office, A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—A PARTNER TO REPresent the Bates Patent Automatic Safety Elevator Device in each of the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

This safety device does more to prevent all possible accidents to persons using or employed in or about elevators than any known device; costs less money to equip each elevator than any on the market. Is indorsed by the best engineers and elevator men. Each man must have from $3,000 to $5,000 to handle his city. If you have not the cash in hand don't bother me either by letter or personal application. Full particulars can be had of W. L. BATES, Room 77, 163 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill. Pennsylvania has a State law requiring all elevators to have a device similar to mine before June, '96. Must be first-class business-men.

AN OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED PHOTO-engraver; one-third interest in business; no capital required; business increasing daily. Apply at once. JOHN FLEMING, Omaha, Neb.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. B. HOWARD—SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXpert specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DR. MEEKER'S ANTIDOTE POSITIVELY cures opium, morphine, and opium smoking habits. Dr. Meeker Co., 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof. Moving, packing, shipping. Tel. Oak. 830.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—GREATEST OFFER GIVEN BY ANY newspaper—Fifty cents to agents on each dollar. The Catholic News is indorsed by the Catholic Bishops, priests, and eminent writers as the leading Catholic family weekly. Subscription price, one year by mail, $1; canvassers are allowed the large commission of 50 cents on each $1; agents wanted in every Catholic parish in every city and town. Experience not necessary. Write for sample copy. Address THE CATHOLIC NEWS, 13 Barclay-st., New York.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TAILORING; WILL GIVE CLEAR lot worth double. Address S 223, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FURNITURE OF a six-room flat. Call bet. 2 and 6 o'clock p. m., 622 Sedgwick-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

3,000,000 FT. TIMBERS, JOISTS, FLOORING, AND building material must be sold. Western Wrecking and Lumber Co., S. W. cor. Halsted and Division, office 159 La Salle, Room 3. Tel. N. 1067.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

$100 BICYCLES BUILT TO ORDER AT 1897 prices; all the separate parts retailed at wholesale prices. Send stamp for catalogue. M. B. Co., 93 Madison-st., opp. Tribune.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED—COSTS ADvanced; law business. 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HAWLEY, JONES & CO., 121 CHAMBER OF Commerce, ground floor; telephone main 4430.

DRESSMAKING.

HYDE PARK DRESSMAKING PARLORS AND dress cutting school. 189 E. 55th-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—AT ONCE, SECOND-HAND FIRE-box boiler, 100 h.-p.; must be first-class condition. Address S 595, Tribune office.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 30-page coin catalogue 12 cents.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON AT HALF price. Address S 581, Tribune office.

OPERA TICKETS.

WOULD LIKE TO PURCHASE TWENTY CHIcago Orchestra option tickets. R 889, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2021 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, steam heat; excellent table and service; references.

OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR 43D-ST. DEPOT I. C. R. R.—Two single rooms; board if desired; references; private family. S 566, Tribune office.

1702 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOM AND board; table and service unexceptionable; references.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND STORY FRONT room for gentleman and wife with board.

2452 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with first-class board.

North Side.

357 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME, NEWLY furnished room for 2; steam heat, stationary wash stand; bath adjoining; table unexcelled; terms reasonable.

147 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED, sunny, warm rooms; excellent table; special rates.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—WANTED—TWO BOARDers; private family; walking distance; $3.50.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with two beds; first-class table.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD please call at 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY HOtels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—YOUNG LADY WISHES PLEASANT room, with or near board; North Side; references. Address P 566, Tribune office.

BOARD—LADY AND GENTLEMAN AT STATE and Superior-sts. desire table board near. Address S 558, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—7 UNIVERSITY-PL.—FURNISHED rooms; board if desired; steam heat; near 35th, Cottage Grove, Ill. Cent.

TO RENT—2 WARM FURNISHED ROOMS IN small private family; convenient to Alley L; low rent. Address S 570, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY NEATly and newly furnished rooms; reasonable.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE STEAM-HEATED ROOM, with bath, hot water, etc.; moderate terms. 491 Dearborn-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. FLAT 9, 166 North State-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM with alcove bedroom on either 39th or 43d-st., near elevated road, with or without board. Address, with terms and full particulars, S 565, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, two nicely furnished rooms or room with alcove close in South Side; steam and bath; reasonable rates. Address S 552, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE COMPLETELY furnished housekeeping rooms or small furnished flat; reasonable; twenty minutes from city; answer fully, price, etc. Address S 226, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN DESIRES good room north of 31st-st. with use of bath and steam heat; moderate. Address S 598, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—5137 LEXINGTON-AV., MODERN house of 11 rooms; has steam heating apparatus, brick stable, and small yard; a most desirable residence. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS OF EVERY description; estates managed. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND A STABLE, with plenty of ground; house fully furnished; situated on Shinnecock Bay; fine view of ocean and the Peconic Bay. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 W. 33d-st., New York City.

Winter Resorts.

TO RENT—

IN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

for SPRING and SUMMER, fronting directly on the ocean; fully furnished, eleven large bedrooms, three bathrooms, large parlors, library, dining room, and all modern conveniences; formerly DISSTON VILLA. Address F. W. HEMSLEY & SON, Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, 10 OR MORE rooms, and barn; cheap rent; between 25th and 40th-st., east of State, near Elevated R. R. Address 2411 Parnell-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 MODERN HOUSES ON avenues n. of 31st; good customers waiting. B. L. HONORE, 91, 140 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN SUITES OF 3 AND 4 rooms in the Hodges Apartment Building, n. e. cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.; steam heat, elevator, gas stoves, hot water; newly decorated. Apply at elevator, 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 6 ROOMS, ENGLEWOOD; best location; low rent; furniture if wanted. Address S 572, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, BATH, STEAM, HOT WAter, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. APply at office, 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT, four or five rooms; South Side preferred. Address S 544, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, NOS. 100 AND 102 LAKE-st., with basement. Also large lofts and offices in the Commercial Hotel Building, n. w. cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts.; freight and passenger elevators. Elevator service and steam heat furnished. WM. H. WOOD, Agent, 61 Borden Block.

TO RENT—STORE AND UPPER FLOORS 108 Madison-st. Inquire at 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—80 DEARBORN-ST., 2D FLOOR, two front offices, large, light, and clean; large vault. Inquire Room 4.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DON'T TIRE YOURSELF OUT looking for a place to rent, but send in a description of what you want and we will look it up for you without expense. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 ft. floor space, elevator service and steam heat, with or without power. Chatrop Bros., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4123.

TO RENT—GARDEN LAND—SEVERAL ACRES desirable garden land; north of Diversey-av. and east of California-av.; reasonable terms. CHARLES HAUSSNER, 409 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY ACCOUNTANT, desk room or small private office, with desk and telephone; prefer Monadnock; state conveniences and lowest price. Address S 221, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

REGULAR ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETing.—Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Davy Clay Ballast Company will be held at the office of said company in Room 309 in the Home Insurance Building on La Salle-st., in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on Thursday, Feb. 20, A. D. 1896, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
Dated Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4, A. D. 1896.
JAMES CAVANAGH, Secretary.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

REMOVAL SALE FOR NEXT SIXTY DAYS —On account of removal we will sell our entire stock new and second-hand safes at manufacturer's cost; get our prices before buying. 49 Wabash-av.

WANTED — SEVERAL SECOND-HAND LOW desks and office chairs. What have you? Address S 547, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CURTAIN-TOP DESK; MUST BE in good order; will give clear lot worth double. Address P 614, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. STANLEY AND WIFE, CLAIRVOYants, palmists, and phrenologists; tell everything. 491 Wabash-av.

MADAME RAPHAEL, FROM PARIS, FEE 25C. 9 to 8 daily. 483 Washington-blvd.

GET YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—MOST WONderful. 366 State-st., Room 1. Fees 50c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL DARK bay carriage horses and fine extension brougham. Will make low figure to good party. Address S 594, Tribune office.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

FOR SALE—COUPE-ROCKAWAY, $175, AND Studebaker surrey, $125. S 590, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE — AN 8-STORY building on one of the best corners within one block of the Court-House, 99-year lease, without revaluation, on the ground for the entire time; price $250,000; will take $100,000 worth of business property in some Eastern city; balance cash, or part on time. Address for three days S 586, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER HOUSES,
$4,500 AND UPWARD.
EASY TERMS.
EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT
WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R. AND
NORTHWESTERN ELEVATED,
SOON TO BE RUNNING.
LOTS $15 PER FOOT.
BUILDING LOANS MADE AND NO COMMISSION CHARGED.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. J. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—183-185 HURON-ST., NEAR LA Salle-av., two 2-story brick houses, lot 45x100; make an offer. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., Room 520, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE LOT, 33 feet, so. front, on Melrose-st. block adjoining Lake Shore-drive, between Evanston-av. and Lake Michigan. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE—WELLS-ST., NEAR ONTARIO, 41X 110; rental $250 a month; only $27,000. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 520, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV., NEAR FREMONT, 24x125, only $100 a foot. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 520, 110 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COR. ALBANY-AV. AND 20TH, 48x125..........$1,800
Cor. Lawndale-av. and 29th, 50x125..........2,100
D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 520, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—4739 CHAMPLAIN-av., cosy 2-story pressed brick, 9 rooms; all improvements; first-class repair; barn; $5,750. Inquire of owner on premises.

FOR SALE—HERE'S A CHANCE!—4541 EVANS-av., house, 9 rooms, and lot 24x171 to alley, at a bargain and on your own terms. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON-BLVD.—$25,000 house; will take small house for first payment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—4 LOTS ON 87th-place, cor. Langley, $450 each. WILSON SHUFELT, 2219 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—LOT 6, BLOCK 16, on Honore-st., Auburn Park, 40 feet front. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE—75 FEET, SOUTH SHORE RIPARIan rights; $50 per foot; half cash, balance long time. 36, 125 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—803 W. MADISON-ST., 2-STORY frame store building; 26 feet front. L. F. BURRELL, Freeport, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I OWN SEVERAL FINE LOTS IN six suburbs; best transportation facilities, steam and electric, on which I will build to your order; $20 to $150 first payment, balance $15 to $25 monthly. Contractor and Builder, P.-O. Box 520.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—50X190 FT. AND 9-room modern residence, east of R. R., near Dempster-st.; $6,000; ground worth the price; ¼ cash; no trade. Address owner S 593, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—CHOICE LOTS; WILL build from your own plans and sell on easy payments. Andrews & Piper, 108-110 La Salle, R. 1242.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA LAND—1,800 ACRES good fruit, bean, and grain land, in Ventura County. This tract as a whole for $10 per acre. Also 1,900 acres in Florida for sale or exchange. Address MRS. FRANK H. VALLETTE, owner, Pasadena, or T. MARTIN, 442 Byrne Bldg., cor. 2d and Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ARE YOU THREATENED WITH foreclosure? Are you interested in any real estate offered for sale by the court? Write full particulars and I will help you out. Do you hold a mortgage on improved real estate which is due and cannot collect? I will buy it of you. Address J G 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CLIENT—DOWN-TOWN BUSIness block, $300,000 to $500,000; also want small property from $6,000 to $10,000. Owners please call or address Campbell Investment Co., R. 626, 108 La Salle-st.

WANTED—INTERVIEWS WITH OWNERS OF large outside properties, farms, wild lands, ranches, or pine lands which you will trade for city equities. J. H. McFARLAND, 407, 136 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM 10 TO 20 ACRES FOR COUNtry home, within 40 miles, on small lake or within two miles of Lake Michigan; will pay cash for a bargain; must be within mile of depot. Address S 591, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTERVIEWS WITH OWNERS OF Chicago or outside property which you desire to exchange. Large deals preferred. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 509, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—50 FEET VACANT, BETWEEN Wentworth-av. and Ft. Wayne tracks, in 5th Ward; give description and lowest cash price to MAX L. WOLFF, 59 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40,000 ACRES VIRGIN FLORida pine land; price $2 per acre; will bear close investigation; want Chicago improved or vacant; will assume; owners only. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 509, 145 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR KANSAS CITY BUSIness or vacant for equity Chicago residence, flat, or vacant, near suburban trains preferred. Address P 292, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM, CLEAR BUSIness block, $90,000; owner. 703, 153 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE, CLEAR vacant; Champlain-av., n. 49th. S 590, Tribune.

MINES AND MINING.

RELIABLE CRIPPLE CREEK STOCKS; 1,000 shares or whole mine; fortunes can be made in buying now. Address J. H. DEYO, Station O, Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

NEED $5,000, 6 PER CENT, ON FIRST-CLASS Evanston improved residence property worth $10,000; now incumbered $6,000; will clear this and give $5,000 worth collateral to pay off $1,000 more in one year if desired; money must be available immediately. Address S 225, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—DO YOU INTEND TO BUILD? IS your mortgage due? Will loan 65 per cent of value on improved real estate, payable in monthly installments. S. SCHALLMANN, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; building loans at current rates; Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHOICE VAcant and improved. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState, improved and vacant; none too large, none too small. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; fund to place on building loans. WALLER & CO., 60 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS GUARANTEED TO PAY 9 PER cent and better for sale in sums of $500 and upwards; commercial paper bought, loans made upon notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, real estate, rents, warrants, approved names, etc. Mercantile Discount Association, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc. I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON SECURED NOTES, FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC. F. G. WRIGHT, 409 1ST NAT'L BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust Building.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD MINES ARE NOW producing $1,000,000 a month; enormous profits have been made on investments in shares of companies operating the mines; invest now before further advances; amounts of $10 and upwards invested brings big returns; choice mining property for sale; expert reports furnished on any mining proposition in this district. S. MORTON COHN, mining broker, Box 469, Cripple Creek, Colo., member Consolidated Stock Exchange; reference, First National and Bi-Metallic Banks.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st.:
$4,000 6 per cent mortgage due 5 years.
$2,000 6 per cent mortgage due 3 years.
$2,000 6 per cent mortgage due 4 years.
Secured on well located Chicago real estate, with double amount of mortgage.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; highest value; loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IT'S A GOOD TIME TO BUY.

In the piano and organ trade February is considered the dullest month of the year.

The aggregate of the combined Chicago trade seldom amounts to more than the average business for any one of Chicago's leading firms during the busier months.

We have a large number of standard pianos, some nearly new, taken in exchange for the New Scale Kimball.

Also several new pianos, the cases of which are slightly damaged, but otherwise guaranteed to be as good as new.

To dispose of these instruments in the shortest possible time; to force the early spring trade out of season, turning February into May; to concentrate the largest portion of the February retail trade of Chicago under one roof, all of these instruments have been marked down to figures which will prove a most conclusive test of the

SELLING POWER OF LOW PRICES.

Those contemplating the purchase of a piano or organ—within the next year—will find it to their advantage to call NOW and inspect these instruments.

READ THE LIST OF PRICES.

NOTE THE EASY TERMS.

Little used Reed Organs, $10 to $25; $3 cash, $2 per mo. New Organs [various makes], $40 to $50; $5 cash, $3 per mo. Good Square Pianos, $15 to $75; $5 cash, $3 per mo. Used Upright Pianos, $60 to $125; $7 cash, $4 per mo.

New Upright Pianos, Eastern makers, $165 to $200; $8 cash, $5 per mo.

Reliable new Upright Pianos, various makes, $200 to $255; $10 cash, $7 per mo.

Also second-hand pianos of the following makes—viz: Arion, Lyon & Healy, Bauer, Vose, Hallet & Davis, and Emerson, at prices ranging from $60 to $150.

Grand Pianos, various makes, used at concerts, $200 to $350.

All used instruments bought at this sale are returnable within two years, at full purchase price, towards any new piano in our stock of higher price.

EVERY INSTRUMENT MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
FROM WHICH NO DEVIATION WILL BE MADE.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.

NOT CHEAP PIANOS,
BUT
PIANOS CHEAP.

We have at present a number of pianos—some fifty in all—which we are offering at exceptionally low prices. These instruments are in excellent repair, and have most of them seen but slight usage. They are sample pianos, pianos returned from our renting custom, and odd styles in new pianos.

We add a partial list of uprights:

N. Y. Piano Co., rosewood case	$125
Baus, ebony finish	135
Ludwig, beautiful oak	200
Decker & Son, ebony case	150
Fischer, ebony case	190
Steinway, rosewood	250
Schumacker, rosewood	200
Hallet & Davis, rosewood and French walnut	250
Knabe, rosewood case	350
Smith & Barnes, walnut case	200
Leland, ebony case	165
Steinway, ebony finish	350

Our regular line includes the famous Knabe, Blasius, Fischer, Krahauer, Hazelton, and other well-known makes.

We tune, regulate, repair, polish, move, store, and rent pianos at the lowest rates.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"Everything known in music."

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.

Catalogues mailed free to any address.

We have a large stock of slightly used and shopworn pianos and organs that we must close out.

Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.

Terms to suit the purchaser.
Write or call for particulars.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av.,
Chicago, Ill.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

SPECIAL SALE OF UPRIGHT PIANOS THIS week.

1 Gaylord	$ 75	1 Kimball	$125
1 Gaylord	119	1 Kimball	200
1 Hallet & Davis	200	1 Knabe	275
1 Shomer	190	1 Steinway	225
1 Decker Bros.	225	1 Weber	225

The above pianos are all uprights, thoroughly repaired, and some almost new; also 15 other uprights from $50 to $125, which have been thoroughly repaired and warranted. Easiest terms given; $5 per month.

J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS
PIANOS. HALLET & DAVIS.
First in tone,
First in touch,
First in the hearts of musicians.
For 57 years the favorite. They cost but little more than ordinary pianos, and last a life-time.
Second-hand pianos and organs in great variety of makes and prices. Terms to suit all.
Visit us. It will pay you well.
Pianos for rent at most reasonable rates.
HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

OPPOSITE THE AUDITORIUM—

On Wabash-av., You will see the beautiful CHASE BROTHERS' piano. The arrangement of the sounding board gives perfect vibration, and avoids the jarring noises so frequent in other makes of pianos.

Purchase direct of us, the manufacturers.

Pianos sold on most favorable terms for the buyer.

CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO CO.

$165 EACH—

$10 cash, $6 monthly until paid, buys a reliable, fine tone new upright piano, fully warranted; it pays to buy of the manufacturer; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

TWO STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS, WALnut and rosewood, at $245 and $285; exceptionally fine bargains; cases cost two years ago, $450 and $600.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

LEFT ON SALE—$125 CASH BUYS AN EXCELlent upright piano, the latest style case; big bargain.
STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

$350—BEAUTIFUL FANCY CASE NATURAL wood Knabe upright; shows practically no trace of use; very fine tone. LYON & HEALY, Wabash av. and Adams-st.

$210 HAINES BROS. FINE UPRIGHT CABINET grand; fully equal to new; rosewood case. Address J G 82, Tribune office.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS TUNED AND REpaired by the makers at factory prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH WILL SACRIFICE my fine Jewett upright piano cheap for cash. Call afternoon or evening, 1044 W. Superior-st.

$130—NEW YORK PIANO CO. MEDIUM-SIZED upright, rosewood finish, in excellent repair. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$190—EMERSON UPRIGHT OF LATEST STYLE and nearly new, ebony finish. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS. The Thompson Music Co., 231 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN.

MUSICAL.

"NORTHWEST TWOSTEP," PLAYED BY Sousa, all the rage, mailed for 21 cents. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st. Catalogue free.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS; ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. Pease, 355 Dearborn

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRECKLES, MOTH PATCHES, LIVER SPOTS, all skin blemishes permanently removed. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Champlain Bldg., inventor of facial soap. Send stamp for 150 page book.

WILLIAM McKINLEY PORTRAIT, LIFE, characteristics, sayings, etc.; 10 cents. Address Box 762, Peoria, Ill.

HAVE A FINE TEAM AND PLATFORM WAGon, capacity three tons; want steady work; price reasonable. Address S 553, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTIES WANTING TERRITORY TO SELL the Bates patent Automatic Safety Elevator Device in should make application to W. L. BATES, Room 77, 163 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill. This safety device does more to prevent all possible accidents to persons using or employed in or about elevators than any known device; costs less money to equip each elevator than any on the market. It is indorsed by the best engineers and elevator men. Each man must have from $3,000 to $5,000 to handle his city. If you have not the cash in hand don't bother me either by letter or personal application. Pennsylvania has a State law requiring all elevators to have a device similar to mine before June, 1896. You handle your own money and manage your own business. All that is necessary is to be certain that you are a first-class business-man.

FOR SALE—A DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSpaper in town of 4,000 in Iowa; the official city and county papers; leading Republican county paper; an established, paying business; terms reasonable; a bargain if sold this month; write for particulars. Address Box 98, Ellsworth, Ia.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, soda fountain, ice cream parlor, employing two bakers; first-class fixtures, 2 horses, top wagon; $26 cash sales, in A1 manufacturing town, 25 miles from city. Address S 575, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO GO TO CALIFORNIA AND open office for sale of goods manufactured in Chicago; $2,000 to $3,000 necessary to carry stock; good salary and percentage on business done. Address S 559, Tribune office.

GOOD CORNER SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP, or will trade for real estate. Will assist good parties with security into the business. O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

$3,500 CASH BUYS DRY GOODS STOCK, building, and two lots; annual sales, $12,000; 81 miles south of Chicago. Address F. L. WEST, Gilman, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH $2,000 for a manufacturing concern; good profits and sole control of own capital. Address S 548, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TO MANAGE OFFICE IN ADjoining city for State corporation; responsible and profitable position; must have small capital; investment secured. Address J G 87, Tribune.

A MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY OF NEW ORleans, La., desires to make arrangements to represent manufacturers in the Southern States and in Central America. P 817, Tribune office.

$750 CASH BUYS PAYING DRUG STORE IF taken today. Call Room 902 Champlain Building, 126 State-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS-MAN WITH FEW hundred; small fortune can be made in short time. Suite 514 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CASH—FIFTY BARREL steam roller mill; new; on railroad. Write quick. Address Box Seventeen, Lancaster, Wis.

WANTED—FACTORY LOCATION, BY AN Eastern Co. whose stock will be taken; employ 200 and have $40,000 capital. S 567, Tribune.

DRUG STORE—WITH FOUNTAIN FOR SALE; $1,500; cash. Address S 550, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

WHITE STAR LINE—
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
VIA QUEENSTOWN
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 10 A. M.

Disembarking passengers at Riverside Railway Station, Liverpool (weather, etc., permitting), thus avoiding transfer by tender.

Special vestibuled express trains, steam heated, gas lighted, with dining-car attached, meet steamers, running through to London in four and a quarter hours.

The magnificent Twin-Screw Steamers "Majestic" and "Teutonic," the "Germanic," newly remodeled, and the long time favorite, "Britannic," comprise a fleet unsurpassed for regularity of passages and excellence of service.

For particulars address
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen'l Western Agent,
Tel. Main Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost the life of a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN—5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
St. Paul.......Feb. 26 St. Louis..........Feb. 19
New York.......March 4 St. Paul..........Mar. 18
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Pennland.......Feb. 22 Belgenland......Feb. 29

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP
Every Wednesday.
Southwark.......Feb. 26 Friesland......March 11
Noordland.......March 4 Kensington......Mar. 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE—SEASON 1896.

High class personally conducted parties, including all traveling expenses, will leave New York at intervals commencing May 6; $575 and upwards. Special vacation [illegible] will leave New York July 7 and Boston July [illegible] me 35 to 57 days; $230 and upwards, including all expenses. Send for programs.

As the official agents of the various transatlantic steamship lines we can offer the best accommodation at the lowest rates on any and all steamers. Independent tickets for individual travelers by all routes through Europe. Estimates furnished free of charge.

Intending travelers are advised to communicate with our Chicago agent, who will be glad to furnish complete information regarding any tour.

THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Normannia, Feb. 19, 11am	†Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 am
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 am	†Ems, March 28, 10 am
†KaiserWII. Mr. 7, 10am	†Kaiser W. II. Al. 11, 10am

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd.
37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10am	Havel, Tu., Mar. 24, 10am
Lahn, Tu., Mar. 3, 10 am	Aller, Tu., Mar. 31, 10am
Spree, Tu., Mar. 10, 10am	Spree, Tu., Apr. 7, 10am
Saale, Tu., Mar. 17, 10am	Lahn, Tu., Apr. 14, 10 am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

TOURIST TRAVEL TO EUROPE—

Note our facilities. Passage tickets, all lines steamers, best berths, lowest rates, railway travel tickets, first and second class, all over Europe; hotel coupons, guide books, cable codes, U. S. passports, steamer chairs, foreign money, etc. Make no definite plans before writing to us.

SELECT PARTIES TO EUROPE.

Sailing weekly and semi-monthly. All expenses in one inclusive fare; 38 days, $175 and upwards. Illustrated programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents [Est. 1844], 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago. Tel. Main 3778.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH [London], Cherbourg [Paris], and HAMBURG.
Columbia.......March 5 F. Bismarck......April 9
Normannia......March 26 A. Victoria......April 23
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB., $45 AND $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4¼ hrs.) CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu...Feb. 25, 3 p. m.
DORIC....................March 5th, 3 p. m.
CHINA....................March 14th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark street.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS AND UNITED States mail line for France and Germany. Sailing every Saturday and Thursday between New York and Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne sur Mer. For full information about rates, sailings, etc., apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

*Daily, †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave	Arrive
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas. City, Denver & Calif'a.	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah.	*11:30 pm	8:30 pm
Sp'gfld & St. Louis Day Local	* 7:00 am	8:30 pm
St. Louis & California Lim'd	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Ind., Min. Springs & Brazil	†12:58 pm	† 5:40 pm
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Chicago & Danville	† 5:10 pm	†10:30 am
Chicago & Nashville Lim'd.	* 8:25 pm	* 7:52 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex. Sun. oEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
West	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.		
Cincinnati & Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	1:00 pm	9:00 am
Lafayette & Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618), Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City,		* 8:45 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	* 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madis'n.	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madi-	† 8:15 am	† 6:25 pm
son	* 8:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 4:30 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee.	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B. Menominee.	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior.	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., †8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. eSunday. cEx. Monday. ‡Ex. Saturday. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls.	* 3:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle, & Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha.	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np't.	*11:30 pm	
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	†9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis.	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacks'nv., Fl.	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:55 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†12:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	*8:05 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford & Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling & Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator & Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenwo'th.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	†11:20 am	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's, Marsh't'n	† 5:15 pm	†10:00 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
	*11:40 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

St. Charles, Sycamore, De Kalb—Lv. †5:15 a. m., *9:40 a. m., †1 p. m., †5:35 p. m., *6 p. m., *11:40 p. m. Ar. †7:50 a. m., *9:10 a. m., †10:30 a. m., *5:05 p. m., †10 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:03 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City and Peoria Ex.	‡ 2:20 pm	‡12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Chicago and Detroit Local	‡ 9:05 am	‡ 5:20 pm
Chicago and St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 9:02 am	† 2:35 pm
Joliet Express	†12:45 pm	† 5:18 pm
Joliet & Streator	* 3:02 pm	* 2:35 pm
Pekin Accommodation	† 3:02 pm	† 2:35 pm
California Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Colorado & Utah	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Lemont, Lockport, Joliet	† 6:15 pm	† 8:42 am
California, Mex. & K. C. Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 24, 1895. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, 6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., 3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:40 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	† 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:10 pm
New York & Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York & Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

MONON ROUTE [LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway]. Depot: Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	12:43 pm	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	† 8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

CARE OF COUNTY WAIFS.

CONTRACTS OF COMMISSIONERS WITH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Agriculture and Manual Training Institution Refuses to Renew—Sends a Communication to the Board—Also Presents a Bill Which Is Not Audited—President Healy States What He Will Do—Will Not Pay More than Last Year.

A matter which promises to be of considerable interest to dependent children and taxpayers came before the County Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon. By an act of the last Legislature counties are obliged to pay industrial schools $10 a month for each dependent child committed by the County Court. Previous to this year Cook County has entered into contracts with the schools to keep and educate its dependent children at an aggregate cost to the county of $45,000 annually. The contract of last year was renewed with the Chicago Industrial School, but the Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training refused to reenact its contract of 1895 and sent a communication to the board, which was referred to the Public Service committee.

The Communication.

The communication was as follows:

"Appreciating the importance of your being able to estimate the probable cost of caring for the dependent children committed to industrial and training schools by the courts of Cook County during the present year, the Board of Directors of the Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys desires to make the following statement:

"The capacity of the school at present is 250 boys. After the completion of our new receiving cottage our capacity will be about 300. As the other counties in the State are entitled to send their dependents to our school, and as we always have more or less charity boys who have unfortunate parents who cannot control them, and who, from various causes, are not eligible to be committed by the courts, you can safely estimate the number of boys whom the courts of Cook County may commit to our institution will not exceed 200.

"The first law authorizing the establishment of industrial schools was passed in 1874, and is known as the act for girls. This law provides the county shall pay $10 a month and furnish two complete suits of clothing for each girl so committed. The boys act, passed in 1883, provided counties may pay $7, $8, or $9 a month for each boy committed, depending on the age and condition of the boy so committed. The amendment passed by the last Legislature provides counties shall pay $10 a month for each boy committed. Thus it will be seen the girls act, which has been a law in this State for twenty-six years, still has the advantage over the boys act to the extent of the clothing furnished by law.

"The act of 1874 (the girls act), as you have been informed by the County Attorney, has been tested in the Supreme Court and declared constitutional. In view of these facts we respectfully ask the County Board to make provisions under the law for boys legally committed.

"EDWARD B. BUTLER, Vice-President,
"OSCAR L. DUDLEY, Secretary."

Secretary Dudley's Attitude.

Oscar L. Dudley, secretary of the company operating the school, also presented a bill to the Controller for $1,700, which the latter refused to audit because there had been no contract made with the county by the school or any other provisions made by the county for the children's support.

Mr. Dudley was asked if he would renew his former contract with the county. He replied he did not intend to make a contract when the law stated plainly what the county should pay for the support and education of each dependent child.

The board approved the bonds of James Donahue, who was awarded the contract to rewire the institutions at Dunning, and of the Western Telephone Construction company, to which was awarded the contract to construct a system of telephones at Dunning connecting the county institutions with each other.

After the board adjourned President Healy was asked why the Commissioners had made no appropriations for the support of the dependent children. He replied:

"We expected no trouble of this kind with the schools, but on account of the new law allowing $10 a month for each child in custody we thought we would wait and see what the schools would do. The three schools where the boys are sent receive $10 a month now for each child, but they cannot exceed in one year the appropriation of $12,000 each made for them.

Kind of Children Received.

"I have noticed for the last few months these schools have been filled up very rapidly with children caught almost everywhere in the city on the streets. Whether it was done thinking the county would have to pay $10 a month for them I would not like to say, but it looks that way.

"I do not believe in having these institutions, which are run by private parties for the support of the dependent children, make money at the expense of the county. The county has no control over the schools. All the county is expected to do is to furnish the money to keep them going. I do not favor paying these schools $10 a month for each child when the cost of keeping them is not more than $6 a month.

"I am willing to renew the old contracts with all the schools, but I will not pay them any more than we did last year. If we paid them all the law allowed them it would cost Cook County nearly twice what it does now to care for its dependent children. It costs now $45,000 a year."

"In the event that all the schools, except the one you have a contract with, demand all the law allows, what will the board do with the children?"

"That question does not bother us. We will cross that bridge when we come to it. The schools will sign a renewal of the old contract when they find they can squeeze no more money out of the county."

BRENAN OPPOSED TO BIBLE READER

Declares It Would Only Be a Source of Contention in School.

Thomas Brenan, the oldest member of the Board of Education, Chairman of the School Management committee, and a Catholic, is strongly opposed to the introduction of the "Bible reader" into the public schools, either as a text-book or in any way whatever. He said yesterday:

"I am openly and utterly opposed to the Bible in the public schools in any shape whatever. I remember perfectly well when the rules of the board required every teacher to begin the day's work with the reading of the Bible, the repeating of the Lord's prayer, and the singing of a hymn, and I remember also it was an evil. The schools and the board were in hot water all the time, and the trouble got greater and greater until the board was compelled to repeal the rule and discontinue the usage. Since then we have had peace, and I will never vote for a return to contention and trouble.

"As to the book which the Woman's Educational Union offers us, it is not the Bible. The divisions of the Bible, the historical thread of the Bible, and the strongest passages in the Bible are wanting. It is a colorless ghost of the Bible. To introduce it into the schools would be to introduce the bitter controversy over the Bible without the compensating effect of teaching reverence for the Bible.

"As to the alleged commendations of Bishop Keane and Cardinal Gibbons, I do not believe they ever approved this book, or ever encouraged the introduction of the Bible in any shape into the public schools. All they have ever done was to inculcate in general terms the union of religious education with secular education. I am sure, however, they do not believe in attempting this in the public schools, where children of every religion and of no religion are mingled together.

"The compulsory reading of the Bible in the public schools would be oppressive both to the teachers and the pupils. There are many teachers who do not believe in the Christian religion, and many who do not believe in any religion. To compel them to become the teachers of a religion they do not believe in would be an outrage. Still more would it be an outrage to compel children who do not believe in the Christian religion to read and pay reverence every day to the Christian Bible. Where the teachers are in sympathy with the book the evil is still greater, for the temptation to expound it is with some of them irresistible.

"Now, my idea is not many people can understand the Bible. To understand one passage one has to read several others. When I cannot understand it I go to my priest. I have no idea the teachers in the public schools can explain it aright. I have no idea they can agree on any explanation. I see nothing ahead but dissension and ill-will if they attempt it. Therefore I believe the place for the Bible is the church and the home, and not the school. I have not canvassed the board on this subject, but I do not know of a member who will support the introduction of the new 'Bible reader' into the schools."

LETTER FROM RABBI FELSENTHAL.

The Jewish Divine Defines His Position on the Bible Reader.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice my name has been publicly mentioned in your paper in connection with the question of introducing Bible readings in our public schools. In order that my position may not be misunderstood or misconstrued I beg leave to make the following statement:

A few months ago Mrs. E. B. Cook, in connection with another woman whose name I cannot recall, called at my house and requested me to add my signature to a petition she had with her. In this petition the Chicago Board of Education was asked to introduce readings from the Bible in the schools of our city. I told Mrs. Cook I was not in favor of having such a regulation laid down or such an order passed by the School Board, and I gave her briefly my reasons why. But she thought my objections ought not to prevent me from signing her petition, as others who were also not members of any evangelical church had signed it. And she pointed out to me among the signatures she had procured already the names of Catholics, agnostics, Jews, liberal seceders from Protestant organizations, and so forth.

And yet I hesitated. I told Mrs. Cook many years ago, when a similar petition had been submitted to our School Board, I had laid before the board my protest and had stated therein at some length why I was opposed to granting the demand of the then petitioners. Yet I finally subscribed my name conditionally after I had added, with the consent and upon the suggestion of Mrs. Cook, a few lines, reading about thus (the exact words I cannot repeat):

"I agree with the petitioners that religious and moral instruction should be given in the schools and that a religious and moral education should be aimed at. But this instruction must be perfectly free from all denominational bias or sectarian coloring whatsoever. B. FELSENTHAL."

I added in my remarks to Mrs. Cook furthermore, that in addition to a selection of otherwise unobjectionable Bible passages there should be appended paragraphs and sentences from the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, etc., from ancient and modern teachers of ethics, as, for instance, from Seneca, from Emerson, and others, and that then probably all opposition to ethical instruction might cease, provided the selections would be wisely made and the materials upon which to base the instruction would be properly graded and properly presented.

And this is still my standpoint. It was the same standpoint I occupied in my protest submitted to our Board of Education in its meeting on Nov. 5, 1875, against the then proposed rescinding of the order abolishing the reading of the Bible from the public schools. It was the same standpoint I occupied when, on Nov. 22, 1881, in conjunction with Bishop Fallows, Pastor Galvin, Rabbi Hirsch, Dr. Ives, Dr. Thomas, and others I presented to the Board of Education a memorial in which we pleaded for introducing instruction in undenominational ethics in the public schools of our city. And it was the same standpoint I maintained in various papers and essays printed at various times.

If it is now asserted that the selections from the Bible proposed to be read and explained in our schools are really undenominational the answer must be expected that the very fact of having made the selections only and exclusively from the Bible is to many in itself objectionable, because the Bible is thereby clothed with a higher, with a divine authority, which in the eyes of many citizens it does not possess.

Let me add that I, a member of the Jewish community, venerate my sacred scriptures as highly and as sincerely as any one, and that I place them far above any other religious or moral literature. But I cannot close my eyes before the fact that many of my fellow-citizens think otherwise; that if a Thomas Jefferson, or a Charles Sumner, or a Huxley, or a Darwin, or a George Eliot would live in Chicago they would—in case the movement now begun by the undoubtedly well-meaning Mrs. Cook and her good coworkers would have the results expected by them—be harmed and their rights as American citizens would be infringed upon, and that men like them have the same rights as I have, and that it would be impudent and un-American in me to force my views upon them. I am not for, I am rather against, the proposed innovation.

B. FELSENTHAL, Rabbi.

GARBAGE MEN EXACT TRIBUTE.

Make Occupants of Property Pay for Scavenger Service.

Drivers of scavenger wagons, it is complained, are levying tribute on residents throughout the city. They are charged with exacting 10 to 25 cents a week from each householder in many districts for carrying away the garbage with more than the ordinary frequency and for the performance of their duty. It is reported the drivers are becoming insolent in their demands, and are attempting to extend their field of action by imposing a general tax on the occupants of property.

Mr. Rhode, Superintendent of Street and Alley Cleaning, said last evening: "The city pays for this work, and I don't like to see this thing carried on. It is no fault either of ours or of the contractors, for we can't help the thing. People should understand the city pays for the work, and we do not want them to encourage the teamsters in the levying of money. I have notified the contractors they must stop it or I will bring some sort of action against them. The practice is general throughout the city, and is not confined to any portion, although in one of the wards it is common. I have notified the contractor for the ward, and he is investigating."

ELECTRIC SYSTEM UNDER GROUND.

Committee on Streets and Alleys North Favors the Scheme.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys North yesterday recommended for passage the ordinance introduced into the Council by Ald. Manierre granting to Paul C. Just the right to operate an electric underground system in the North Division of the city south of Fullerton avenue. The orinance provides for the operation of a burglar alarm, electric call, and watch signal system.

The committee recommended for passage the ordinance permitting the Adams & Westlake company to construct passageways under and over the alley in the block bounded by Ohio, Franklin, Market, and Ontario streets. The block is owned by the company and the alley is on the land of the company. The passageways are to be six feet in width.

Ald. Finkler procured the recommendation of his ordinance repealing part of the ordinance passed by the Council turning over to the Lincoln Park Board Diversey street from Clark Street to the North Branch of the Chicago River. A part of Diversey street from Clybourn avenue to the river is sought to be kept open to traffic and heavy teams. It is said the Lincoln Park Board will not accept the street for boulevard purposes unless the whole street is turned over to it.

RAILROADS MUST LIGHT CROSSINGS.

City Decides to Enforce an Ordinance Requiring This.

In connection with the present economical policy of the city it is proposed the steam railways of Chicago light at their own expense all street intersections. It is calculated this would save the city $8,000 annually. An ordinance providing for this was passed by the City Council May 14, 1894, but has never been enforced. The ordinance also provides for the assessment of not less than $10 or more than $100 a day for failure to comply with the law. The Mayor and City Controller placed the matter in the hands of Gas Inspector Westman, and he has notified the various railroad companies they must conform with the requirements of the ordinance.

LIBRARY BOARD WANTS $64,552.

City Asked to Repay Money Used for Fitting Up Rooms.

Mayor Swift yesterday received a communication from the City Library Board asking the city to repay $64,552 for money borrowed from the library fund by the city. The communication said when the Public Library was moved into the City Hall the City Council promised the library fund should be replenished for any amount necessary to be expended in fitting up the library rooms. This money was to be paid when the library was removed from the City Hall. The board now announces it will soon be ready to move into the new library building, and wants the city to repay $23,534 spent before 1879, and $40,917 since that time.

OPPOSE A CHURCH PARTY

CHICAGO CLERGYMEN STATE POSITION EMPHATICALLY.

Civic Federation Representatives Disclaim Intention of Having Them Do So—Pastors Promise Coöperation in Moral and Philanthropic Work—Plans for Putting Honest Men in Council Unfolded—Decided Hits Made.

Chicago's clergymen are not going to form a church party to act in city politics. They said so emphatically at the union ministers' meeting at the Association Building yesterday morning. Their representatives of the Civic Federation declared there had been no intention of organizing church people into a political unit.

Coöperation in moral and philanthropic work was the inspiration of the union meeting. The Rev. Frank B. Vrooman, its projector, so explained at the opening of the meeting. Edwin Burritt Smith and Prof. Albion W. Small concurred in this position. Both added political coöperation was hoped for in the way of church people supporting the Aldermanic candidates to be recommended by the new Municipal Voters' League.

Plans for putting aggressively honest men in the Council were unfolded. It was announced the Federation and its child, the Voters' League, would go to great pains to find out who were desirable candidates, and in the absence of any to bring proper men out; it would keep the ministers posted by circulars, and the indorsement of such candidates was confidently expected.

While opposed to any sort of a church organization for political work the ministers put themselves on record as in favor of this movement.

Disappointed in One Thing.

Prime movers in bringing the representatives of the different churches together yesterday morning were disappointed, however, in that coöperation for putting worthy men in office took no more tangible form than a resolution of sympathy. It was said inasmuch as the ministers were told only about evils they already know of and came to adjournment without adopting any plan for centralizing their efforts, the enterprise had sacrificed a good opportunity for results. From the words of the different ministers present it may be inferred, however, Chicago is to hear aggressive campaigning from its pulpits on more than one evil.

Edwin Burritt Smith recited the work of the Municipal Voters' League and its plans for electing honest Aldermen. James L. Houghteling said the new movement was to afford a rallying point for discontented voters, and by putting up proper men for office the common right of franchise would be restored to citizens not in sympathy with machines.

Dr. William M. Lawrence spoke feelingly for united action by church people for proper candidates. He said his position had been misstated by a morning paper, and he was with the movement to elect aggressively honest Aldermen.

Prof. Albion W. Small told about the methods and results of associated charities and the work going on in Chicago. He appealed to the ministers to use their influence to direct private charities into the channel of union work to secure its best application.

Miss Addams Makes a Hit.

Two emphatic hits were made by women. Miss Jane Addams spoke on "Friendly Visiting," and Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch on the "Social Evil." Both stirred up the keenest interest of the ministers.

Miss Addams took one of the Aldermen from the Nineteenth Ward to illustrate her talk on the need in reform work of friendly visiting. Incidentally the recital was a gem of biography and humor, which gave the preachers new light upon how success may be achieved in city politics.

"The Chicago Alderman is one character who sees the worth of friendly visiting," said Miss Addams, "and he gets full returns out of it. Take our leader in the Nineteenth Ward, for instance, and I believe all will agree he leads in the game of the Common Council. He is the type of a faithful friend and good fellow. He is a friend of everybody; he takes the liveliest interest in their personal affairs; he works for them and they return his interest and keep him in the City Council.

"He is the most indispensable man to the common people in the whole ward. Unless there was some one to take his place they could not get along without him. They go to him in their troubles and they find healing in his broad, sympathetic wings. Men out of work call upon him and he puts them into employment—or on a pay-roll. The widow with her son in jail goes to him and the Alderman turns the machinery of his office and gets the boy out. He gives out more turkeys at Christmas time than most any philanthropist. What don't this friend do? If there is a funeral and the family cannot pay the undertaker this Alderman does—he sends a floral wreath and several carriages and for all time afterwards he gets the undying support of the cousins, uncles, and family connections.

"Thus the Alderman is preëminently a friendly visitor. His success against a strong moral opposition shows what that kind of friendship may accomplish. If, like Robin Hood, the Alderman does take from corporations and the rich, he gives it with lavish hands to the poor, and in this, let me ask, are not the ethics of the Nineteenth Ward the ethics of the nineteenth century? Charity is unpopular in our ward unless it comes in goodfellowship. Our organizations must win success by working through agents who are friendly with the people."

Mrs. McCulloch's Plain Talk.

Mrs. McCulloch gave the preachers a mighty plain talk. She told them her criticism of them was they had not done their whole duty in preaching the commandment upon social purity. She entreated them to go back to their pulpits and let their voices be heard. She told them to confront men who move as Christians with their responsibility in this evil, for the reports of the federation's detectives showed that class much in error.

"I appeal to you as preachers of righteousness," said the speaker. "You don't preach against this sin, for you have not converted men from that wrong. Then they are not converted clear through. Let pastors teach men," Mrs. McCulloch continued. "If they hesitate to talk to the mothers our committee will send speakers—we will come ourselves.

"We don't ask you to go slumming, gentlemen. In fact, we would rather have you not. It is not necessary. Our reports will convince you of facts, and I, for one, would think better of my pastor if I knew he'd never been in any of these places—leastwise, from curiosity. So don't go slumming, pastors. We women can tell you all about that. Our detectives have found out and know, and if there is anything further to learn our committee can better afford to go to these places than can you. Take our word for it, and stay out of this atmosphere."

This and other points in the address struck the ministers in the light of levity, and applause and laughter punctuated the discourse.

GIRL THE CAUSE OF A PRIZE-FIGHT.

Mill Pulled Off in Hammond, Ind., Near the City Hall.

Gen. Randall's old headquarters at Hammond, Ind., where he housed and fed his "army" on the march from Chicago to Washington two years ago, was the scene of a finish fight late Sunday afternoon. The building in which the mill was pulled off is within three blocks of the City Hall and police headquarters, and even Jacob Hartman, the day squad, did not know anything about it.

The principals were Bert Fowler and Leonard Kogeler. The mill was to decide who should court pretty Marguerite Jones. This question might have been determined Saturday night, but the shed at the State line where the young men and a number of their friends met was too dark for the battle and it was postponed. The battle was fierce for the first two rounds and honors were even. In the third Fowler got in a few straight ones on Kogeler's nose, and, with a vicious uppercut, knocked him down and out. Aleck Hazzard officiated as referee and gave the fight and a small purse to Fowler.

Chief of Police Malo, Justice H. B. Crawford, and Prosecutor Shorer learned of the fight yesterday, but up to 9 o'clock last night the prosecutor had not decided whether to have the crowd arrested for prize-fighting, conspiracy, or Sabbath desecration. This is the first prize-fight that has been pulled off in Lake County since Judge Gillett and 800 of Gov. Matthews' militiamen closed the Columbian Athletic club's arena at Roby three years ago.

First Anniversary Entertainment.

Inter-Domain Lodge No. 506, K. of P., will give its first anniversary entertainment at Orpheus Hall, Schiller Theater Building, this evening at 8 o'clock.

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

C. E. Borchgrevink, the antarctic explorer, arrived at the Palmer House yesterday to lecture before the Twentieth Century club tonight. Like Nansen, Borchgrevink is a Norwegian, but has mastered the English language fairly well. He is now engaged in raising funds for another antarctic expedition, to leave London next September, and after coaling at Melbourne it will sail for the antarctic circle Nov. 1. On this expedition he will take eleven men and will spend the winter on the mainland, sending his ship back to Australia. The ship will return the following spring and take the explorers away.

"I have found that educated men," Mr. Borchgrevink said, "stand hardships and privations better than uneducated. It is because they have something to think about, I suppose. I do not anticipate any great hardships with cold, however. I do not expect it will be more severe than in the north of Norway. We will spend the time of the long, dark night of three months in scientific observations. We hope to reach the south magnetic pole before we return."

The shore of Victoria Land, when Mr. Borchgrevink reached there last year, was free of ice, although the ship lay in an ice pack thirty-eight days and had many narrow escapes from being crushed by icebergs before reaching the open sea off the coast of the mainland. The extreme southerly point reached by the expedition was 1,000 miles south of the lattitude of Cape Horn. Many valuable specimens of rock were secured and some important scientific observations were made. These the explorer laid before the International Geographical Congress at London last August, and since that time he has lectured throughout Europe on behalf of his sceond expedition. Its success is now assured. He believes important facts in science will be brought out by a winter inside the antarctic circle.

Speaking of Nansen's reported discovery of the north pole Mr. Borchgrevink said he was inclined to disbelieve the rumors from the north of Asia that Nansen had succeeded and was now returning. Such a return was so entirely different from the explorer's plans that he could not understand it.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The President today sent to the House, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, all of the correspondence had with the German Government relative to the restrictions placed upon American insurance companies in Prussia.

It is shown by the correspondence submitted that on April 27, 1895, the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York was notified to conform to certain stipulated Prussian methods within a fortnight on pain of the cancellation of its concession. Immediately upon hearing of this Acting Secretary Uhl sent a cable message to Ambassador Runyon, stating on representations from the company that the company's methods in Germany had been unchanged since the concession was given and that it was impossible to frame a special system for use in Prussia. In a letter to Mr. Runyon Mr. Uhl says:

"However clear may be the right of each State to determine the conditions on which it will permit foreign corporations to carry on business within its jurisdiction there prevails in such matters a comity which it is the interest of all nations to maintain and which is well illustrated in the freedom and equality with which foreign corporations are permitted to extend their operations to the United States. There is ground for the belief that the necessary result of the course lately adopted by the Prussian authorities in respect to the Mutual Life Insurance company would be to give to the beneficent principle of comity a restricted and uncertain operation."

A long correspondence followed the withdrawal of the concession by the Prussian Government.

The last important communication in the correspondence is from Mr. Runyon to Secretary Olney under date of Jan. 5. It shows that the Imperial Secretary had informed Mr. Runyon that the matter of the reconsideration of the withdrawal of the concession would be considered and that the subject would be referred by the new Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs to new experts on his accession to office.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Morton has approved the retaliatory insurance measure directed against Prussia.

* * *

The following communication has been received:

"To the Editor: Since the publication of an article in your issue of Feb. 7 giving the profits of the insurance business of the State several local agents of foreign insurance companies have denied the correctness of the figures through the daily papers and attempted to deny the statement that the business was profitable. Since you published the article signed 'Underwriter,' which seems to have set the opponents of Illinois joint stock fire insurance companies in motion, the complete returns of the business of this State for 1895 are at hand. They show conclusively that Illinois companies make larger profits than any others and that the capitalists of this State have neglected a line of business which has proved a remarkably profitable investment.

"One hundred and forty-eight joint stock insurance companies licensed to do business in Illinois received $13,818,151 for premiums and paid out $6,922,171 for losses, or 50 9-100, which after deducting 33 1-3 per cent for expenses leaves $2,289,930, or 16 58-100 per cent, as the net underwriting profit of the business in this State for the year 1895.

"This profit was divided among eight Illinois, 105 other State, and thirty-five English and European insurance companies, as follows:

EIGHT ILLINOIS COMPANIES.

Premiums received			$ 1,283,847
Losses paid	42.32 %	$ 543,215	
Expenses	33 1-3%	427,949—	971,164
Net underwriting profit, 24.35%			$ 312,683

105 COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Premiums received			$ 8,804,459
Losses paid	50.81 %	$ 4,473,735	
Expenses	33 1-3%	2,934,819—	7,408,554
Net underwriting profit, 15.86%			$ 1,395,905

35 ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN COMPANIES.

Premiums			$ 3,729,845
Losses paid	51.07 %	$ 1,905,221	
Expenses	33 1-3%	1,243,282—	3,148,503
Net underwriting profit, 15.60%			$ 581,342

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE STATE FROM 1872 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

Total premiums paid in 24 years			$202,168,807
Losses paid	44.41 %	$89,864,214	
Expenses	33 1-3%	67,389,602—	157,253,816
Net underwriting profit, 22.26%			$ 44,914,991

"As they have in the past, the Illinois companies received less than 10 per cent of the premiums of the State, but show a greater net underwriting profit than any other companies by 8 49-100 per cent in 1895, and show a profit of 2 1-10 per cent greater than the average profit of the State for the last twenty-four years.

"In spite of these figures, which cannot be refuted, every effort to organize local insurance companies is cried down by agents of foreign insurance companies who make commissions on over 90 per cent of the premiums paid in this State."

* * *

The first meeting of the Large Cities committee of the Union provided for at the recent convention will take place today. The committee consists of R. J. Smith, Eugene Harbeck, W. W. Dudley, and John H. Law of Chicago; George T. Crane and M. H. Collins, of St. Louis, and H. M. Magill and J. M. Decamp of Cincinnati. All are expected to attend the meeting, which will probably last not more than one day. A variety of matters will occupy the time of the committee, chief among which will be of course the questions of rates and commissions.

The powers conferred upon the committee at the convention, in this respect, will not be exerted, it is announced, until the different city associations have acted. The Cincinnati association has already done this and that in St. Louis is about to do so. Nothing is likely to be done by the committee with regard to Chicago and Louisville.

* * *

Madison, Wis., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Fricke has decided to compel all building and loan associations organized and doing business in this State to submit an annual report to him and make a payment of $25 each year to the State.

* * *

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—[Special.]—Supt. Durfee has licensed the Southwestern Mutual Life of Marshalltown, Ia., to do business in Illinois on the assesment plan. The principal office will be maintained at Chicago.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Freeman—8793—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Henry De Clergne and John A. Schmetzer; on ver., $831.26.—11239—J. T. Rowleigh & Co. vs. John B. Legnard; on findg., $1,380.34.

Judge Burke—13497—W. J. Stout vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $2,500.—19906—Elizabeth Sawyer vs. Thomas P. Keyes and Fred W. Maxwell; on ver., $255 [ex parte].—18432—Malkom & Hey vs. Chris Righeimer; on ver., $57 [ex parte].

Judge Windes—21390—Fred Greinke vs. Henry T. Kobze; on findg., $322.—6281—Jennie E. Carson and Nellie E. Carson and others vs. L., N. A. and Chi. R. R. Co.; on findg., $10,004; appeal.

Judge Tuthill—21709—Alex. G. Elias vs. Chicago General Ry. Co.; on findg., $75 and sat.—20740—E. Walter Herrick vs. Blum & Blum; on ver., $1,084; appeal.—22018—Albert L. Klein vs. James A. Rich and John H. T. Stuben; on ver., $95.—22381—National Cash Register Co. vs. Alfred Balaam; on ver., $140.—18485—W. D. Messenger & Co. vs. Dernberg, Glick & Horner; by dflt., $380.

Judge Baker—10684—Joseph W. Hume vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co.; on findg., $500.

Judge Neely—12344—Lorillard Spencer vs. Marcus Pollasky; on ver., $543; ex-parte.—16404—St. Luke's Hospital vs. Halbert & Eden; on ver., $222; ex-parte.—20693—Brunswick Balke Collender Co. vs. John Early; on ver., $779; ex-parte.

Decrees.

Judge Horton—150927—Divorces—Jennie Soden from Thomas Soden.—148367—Mary Cassidy from John H. Cassidy.—150881—Henriette Damour from Louis Z. Damour.—149990—John D. Coolidge from Mary Coolidge.—150695—Ida Ray from Charles H. Ray.—150912—Elizabeth Rahn from Albert L. F. Rahn.

Judge Brentano—2747—Lefens et al. vs. Simon et al.; dec. sale.—2943—Dunlap vs. Tracy Library Hall Assn. et al.; same.—3073—Crawford et al. vs. Stavenger, et al.; same.—2621—Wright vs. Findlay et al.; same.

Judge Payne—2492—Howe vs. Ward et al.; dec. sale.—3074—Commonwealth L. and B. Assn. vs. Pelzer et al.; same.—171290—Etheora Webb from Joseph Webb.

Judge Tuley—Graceland Cemetery Co. vs. Engel; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—No. 3113.

Judge Hanecy—No. 147884 on trial.

Judge Horton—Nos. 10267, 90805.

Judge Brentano—Nos. 1351, 1130, 749, 1339, 1823, 2023, 1949, 167, 1549, 671. No. 1856 on hearing.

Judge Gibbons—Contested motions.

Judge Payne—9:30 a. m., first call, from No. 211 to 300. No. 2610.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 1841, 7839, 7986, 987, 1408, 11023, 1847, 1740, 1848, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1944, 766, 1173. No. 1845 on trial.

Judge Stein—Nos. 4935, 5051, 5144, 5145, 5146, 5147, 5151, 5155, 5252, 5254, 5256, 5257, 5258, 5259, 5356, 5358, 5359, 5360, 5363, 5368, 5369, 4314.

Judge Neely—9:30 a. m., Nos. 17983, 21100. 10 a. m., Nos. 4483, 2309, 19644, 2984, 3439, 18575, 3780, 3133, 4183, 97909, 97910, 4321.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 661, 149030, 6205, 6234, 6356, 6402, 6411, 6430, 6448, 6458, 6467, 6005, 10310. No. 6204 on trial.

Judge Burke—Nos. 5788, 8366, 12068, 6553, 13521, 13559, 13695, 13705, 13733, 10445, 8249, 411, 8378.

Judge Baker—Nos. 10270, 10337, 9727, 1188, 10450, 9927, 11209.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 183, 1689, 819, 1575, 1687, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1907, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008. No. 1849 on trial.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 6406, 1952, 5916, 5917, 1762, 1502, 4200, 4940, 18405.

Judge Hutchinson—No. 168583 on trial.

Judge Windes—Nos. 6765, 6820, 6844, 6870, 6580, 6312, 3776, 6915, 6, 43, 9653, 6971, 5805, 3322, 6804.

Judge Carter [County Court]—Nos. 309, 19478.

Judge Donnelly [County Court]—Nos. 14176, 13496, 11580, 14126.

Judge Kohlsaat [Probate Court]—General business.

Judge Freeman—No. 1384 on trial. Nos. 915, 818, 1885, 1458, 1891, 1893, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1994, 925, 1466, 1814, 1818, 1346, 1674, 1564, 817.

Judge Sears—No. 3193 on trial. Nos. 1780, 3505, 3513, 3514, 3610, 2198, 3081, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3714, 3716, 3718, 3720, 1487, 1589, 1709, 3353, 197.

Judge Ball—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.

Judge Goggin—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Nos. 1410, 1187, 1188, 3344, 3025, 3026.

Judge Adams—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Nos. 2741, 3275, 2753, 2750, 3249, 3236.

Judge Dunne, Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No. 1070 on trial.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—Lake-Front cases.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Lake Street "L" foreclosure.

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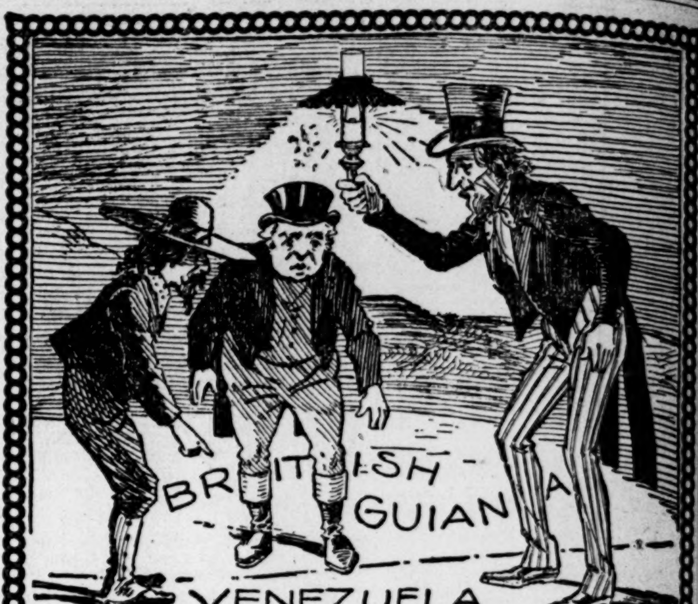

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